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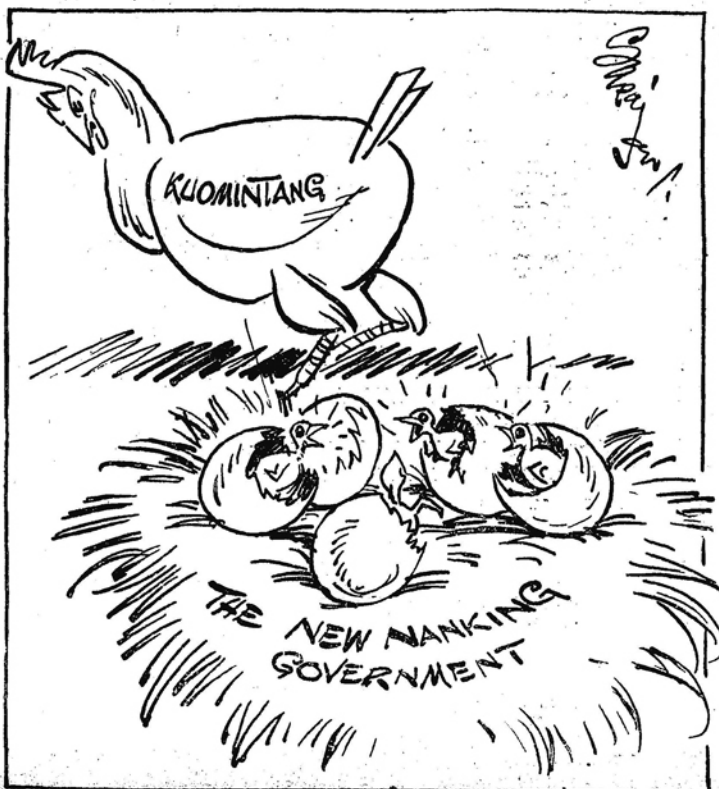
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The Kuomintang Hen:—That's a Better Looking Lot!

NANKING'S NEW GOVERNMENT

Coalition Formed as Result of Conferences between Various Factions: Notable Absentees: Kuomintang Manifesto

Shanghai, Sept. 16. Mr. T. V. Soong, formerly Minister of Finance in Canton and Hankow, left early this morning by the str. Nagasaki Maru for Japan. He expects to return to Shanghai next month with his mother, who is convalescing at Unzen.

With regard to the present political situation Mr. Soong, interviewed prior to his departure, said: "The present conference at Nanking is an attempt to bring together the contradictory and hitherto irreconcilable elements within the Kuomintang. If out of this conference there emerges a united and orderly party and government, then indeed it will be a happy event for all concerned."—Reuter.

Shanghai, Sept. 17. The conference between Wuhan and Nanking officials opened in Nanking on Thursday. According to reports from there the following delegates were present: From Hankow, Chu Pei-teh, Chen Chien, Ho Chien, Liu Kung, Sun Fo and Ho Hsiang-li; from Nanking, Wu Chao-chu, Wang Pao-chun, Li Lieh-chun, Li Tsung-jen, Li Shih-tsen and Tsai Yuan-pei; from Shanghai, Chu Chen, Hsien Chih, Hsu Tsung-chih, Teu Lu, Shan Chen and one other, whose name is not available. Yesterday's information regarding the conference available through local sources states that as yet no important decisions have been recorded.

Communists Excluded

Shanghai, Sept. 19. The new Nanking Government is to assume office to-morrow. Instead of the confusing committee system instituted by the Communists, seven ministries will be in charge of the executive of the Government, together with two councils, namely education and military. The control

of the Government will be in a standing committee of five members who are, Messrs. Hu Han-min, Wang Ching-wei, Tsai Yuan-pei, Tan Yen-kai and Li Lieh-chun.

The following ministries have already been filled:

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. C. C. Wu
Minister of Finance: Mr. Sun Fo
Minister of Communications: Mr. Wang Pei-chun
Minister of Justice: Dr. Wang Chung-wei.

The remaining ministries will be filled before to-morrow, according to local information. All Communists and semi-Communists have been excluded from the Government, although the names of several semi-Communists appear on the Committee of Thirty-Two (which has been given the authority of the Central Executive Committee of all factions of the Party). The Communists and semi-Communists have politely been instructed to leave Nanking and none are reported to be in that city at this time. It is important to note the following absences from Nanking. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Eugene Chen, Mr. T. V. Soong, Mr. George Hsu Chien, Mr. Koo Meng-yu, Mr. Chen Kung-po and Mr. Kan Nai-kuang.

Significant Absences

Those who are familiar with events in Hankow last winter will appreciate the significance of the absence. According to a manifesto issued by the Central Special Committee of the Kuomintang, Communism has, in effect, been made a crime. The Communists are declared to have utilized the death of Dr. Sun to steal the machinery of the Party and the steps taken to oust them is recorded. The point is also made that

the Communists utilized the protection the Kuomintang afforded them to disrupt the country.

In Kuomintang circles, particular attention is being paid to Mr. Eugene Chen's fulminations from Moscow. When a reporter of the "North-China Daily News" sought the opinion of Kuomintang leaders, who are still in Shanghai, on the subject, he was told that the only importance of the despatch lay in the place from which it originated. They said that, apparently, as Mr. Chen is no longer permitted to hold office in the Nationalist Government, he has followed Comrade Gordin to Moscow and that, from that place, he intends to conduct a campaign against his country and against the Party which gave him an opportunity for service. They regard his fulminations as strengthening the position of the Nanking Government, for, according to them, Mr. Chen's statements prove beyond doubt that Moscow has now become the enemy of the Kuomintang and, from their standpoint, the enemy of China. It is understood that the Special Supervisory Committee which has been appointed to search out Communists and their "running dogs" will take action against Mr. Eugene Chen.

Personnel of New Ministry

Shanghai, Sept. 20. The new Government resulting from numerous Kuomintang conferences held in Shanghai and Nanking will be inaugurated in Nanking this morning. The Government is a coalition of the three factions of the Kuomintang, the Hankow, Nanking and Western Hills factions and represents a victory for the conservative elements over the Communists and semi-Communists.

The Government will consist of seven ministries and two councils, one for education and the other for military affairs. Although in the reorganized Kuomintang, the committee system still obtains, in the Government, this system has practically been discarded as not producing efficient results. Not all the

ministries have been filled but the following have officially been announced:—

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. C. C. Wu
Minister of Finance: Mr. Sun Fo
Minister of Communications: Mr. Wang Pei-chun
Minister of Justice: Mr. Wang Chung-wei
Chancellor of the National University Council: Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei.

Supervising these ministries will be a Standing Committee of five members consisting of Wang Ching-wei, Hu Han-min, Tan Yen-kai, Tsai Yuan-pei and Li Lieh-chun. The real purpose of this small committee is to avoid the conflict which an attempt to select a president might engender. Messrs. Wang Ching-wei and Hu Han-min will for some time be absent, thus bringing the Standing Committee as an actuality down to three working members. These with the Ministers will constitute the Executive of the Government.

The Military Council

The legislative authority of the Government will be vested in a Political Council of 47 members the names of which have been announced. This Political Council contains representation from the three factions of the party on a fairly equal basis and includes the principal military leaders. A Military Council has also been appointed of 67 members, but it will be managed by a presidium of 14 members consisting of: Pei Chung-hai, Ho Ying-ching, Chu Pei-teh, Li Chung-jen, Wang Ching-wei, Hu Han-min, Chiang Kai-shek, Tang Seng-chi, Chen Zung-yun, Yang Shu-chuang (Navy), Yen Shih-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang and Tan Yen-kai. It will be noticed from the above list of names that the working group on the Council will be rather small as a large number of members are stationed too distant from Nanking to be able to attend meetings.

The Nanking Government comes out frankly as an opponent of Communism. There is apparently no mincing of words, the history of the relationship between the Kuomintang and the Communists, being frankly stated in a manifesto which is provided in translation by the Kuo Min News Agency. In connection with this manifesto attention can be called to the fact that none of the notorious Communist leaders, whose names appeared so often in relation to the Nationalist Government both at Canton and Hankow, appear in any of the committees or councils appointed at Nanking during the past week. The manifesto is given in full because it is a document of importance from the standpoint of the political position of the present and previous Nationalist Governments:

The Manifesto

The Kuomintang, as a Nationalist Revolutionary party, was first organized by our late leader, Dr. Sun; under the name of Shun-chun-hui. It was later reorganized, and at different periods, had assumed the names of Tung-men Nationalist Party and Chun Hwa Revolutionary Party, until the 9th year of the Republic (1920) when it underwent the final reorganization, under its present name, the Kuomintang of China.

In 1924, our late leader decided upon a policy of admitting members of the Communist Party into the Kuomintang. The idea which prompted our late leader to the adoption of this policy was founded on the realization of the danger that must ensue from a wholesale importation of the totally alien theory and ill-suited policy of Marx and Lenin. It was to prevent such unfortunate possibility of an erroneous diagnosis, that he decided to open Kuomintang membership to followers of communism—that they may yet have opportunity to realize the comparative feasibility of the "Three People's Principles" to the Class Struggle doctrine of Marx and the

Dictatorship of the Proletariat, or, even the latter day New Economic Policy of Lenin, and become thus loyal and useful members of the Kuomintang.

This radical departure from the party history hitherto, was not opposed by its members; but they were, nevertheless, confident in the courage and capacity of our late leader to proselytize the Communists to the cause of Nationalist Revolution. They were further reassured by the joint statement of Dr. Sun and the Soviet representative, Mr. Joffe, declaring to the effect that Soviet Russia was to help Nationalist China in her effort to combat imperialism and to carry on the mission of the Nationalist Revolution, without any such bargaining condition of privilege to carrying on communist propaganda in China. The members of the Communist Party in China, while joining the Kuomintang, had, likewise, solemnly pledged that they joined the party in their capacity as individuals, believing in the principle of the Kuomintang.

Western Hills Conference

In the 3rd month of the 14th year, (March, 1925) we were bereft of our leader. This sudden loss of leadership in the party was seized by the Communists as a heavenly opportunity to start on their nefarious machination. Certain members of the Central Executive Committee were immediately alert to this fact, and contemplated bringing the communists to account. A conference was forthwith called in the eleventh month of the same year (November 1925) in the Western Hills of Peking, where rested the hearse of our late leader, with the view to purging the party of the alien elements.

This unfortunately precipitated a split among the party members. The other members of the Central Executive Committee in Canton, religiously adhering to the policy of our late leader, could not bring themselves to agreement with the proposals of "purification," with the result that the anti-communistic members of the party were forced to call a Kuomintang delegate congress in Shanghai, electing their own Central Executive and Supervisory Committees and organizing their own Central Party Headquarters.

The existence of two party Headquarters concurrently, one in Canton and the other in Shanghai, was, therefore, the result of disagreement as to the retention and expulsion of the communist members in the Party.

Then came the Northern Punitive Expedition; and the party headquarters and the Nationalist Government hitherto in Canton were removed to Nanchang and then Wuhan following in the wake of the victorious northward march of the revolutionary army.

This transitional period was again utilized by the communists, whose dastardly efforts, in the name of the central party Headquarters and the Nationalist Government, became ever the more manifest. They monopolized the so called "mass movement;" and in the company of the worst social elements, thieves and riff-raff, created disturbances in all the quarters freshly conquered by our army.

A Grave Danger

The members of the Supervisory Committee could not but view this development as grave danger threatening the very existence of the Party and the Government. Whereupon they instructed the Executive Committee to instruct in turn the different party headquarters to deal rigorously with the activities of the communists and their followers in deliberately discrediting the Nationalist Revolution. Thus, simultaneously, the purification movement was launched in Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Fukien, Anhui, Kiangsu and Chekiang.

The purification movement gave birth to the Central Party Headquarters and the Nationalist Government in Nanking in control-distinction to the Headquarters and Government then already established in Wuhan. This further split, therefore, was also the result of disagreement, "as to the retention and expulsion of the communist members in the Party."

While the purification movement was being carried out in full measure in the six provinces, the responsible members in Wuhan unearthed a plan of the Communist Party to destroy the Kuomintang. The document proved beyond a shadow of doubt the basic incom-

patibility between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, and the Wuhan comrades, in this new light, were convinced of the necessity of departing from the late leader's policy toward the Communists. On the 15th of the seventh month (July 15) Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi joined with the six provinces in the purification movement, which fact, incidentally brought in line the hitherto broken front of the Nationalist Revolution.

Anti-Communist Policy

Since the sole issue of disagreement has now been removed and the Kuomintang is now unanimous in its anti-communist policy, there is no further reason for the co-existence of organs of similar nature and function. It was in view of this fact that the formation of the Central Special Committee which embraces all members of the three headquarters (Shanghai, Wuhan, and Nanking) was proposed for sanction at the joint meeting of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees in Nanking.

The Central Executive and Supervisory Committees, in their joint meeting in Nanking, duly sanctioned the formation of the Central Special Committee to act in the joint capacities of the Central Ex-

ecutive and Supervisory Committees, and in such capacities to reorganize the Nationalist Government and to arrange for the third convention of the Kuomintang National Congress, scheduled to take place in the first month of next year. (January, 1928).

Automatically from the date of the formation of this Special Committee, the three specially created headquarters were to cease their existence; and, likewise, the unkind words hitherto exchanged as a result of misunderstanding be consigned to the limbo of the forgotten past.

We, the Special Committee, hereby declare to carry on the legacy of our late leader and to submit to the will of the Party. We further pledge, on one hand, to continue the purification movement that the Party shall not have one single disloyal member in its midst; and on the other hand, to continue the Northern Punitive Expedition, and to endeavour to bring about in the shortest period the unification of our country, and the realization of the Three People's principles that our people may sooner be delivered from their present mire of suffering and misery and we, as members of Kuomintang, may sooner fulfill our mission and duty.

FIGHTING AT HSINCHWANG

Scheme to Disarm Troops Suspected of Disloyalty by Nationalist Command; Soldiers' Resistance in Ambushed Trains

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

A battle took place yesterday in mid-afternoon at Hsinchwang, six miles towards Hangchow between several thousands troops from Lung-hua and 1,500 troops from Hangchow, the line having been cut at that point by the defenders and the train ambushed. It is estimated that about 100 soldiers were either killed or wounded.

It was first believed in Shanghai that revolting troops had stolen a train from the Hangchow sheds and were forcing a surprise raid against the backbone of Pei Ching-chi's forces at Lung-hua, after which an additional 3,000 men were held in readiness to follow up and hold the Yamen and Arsenal. It will be recalled that this is where Hsia Chao failed in his coup 18 months ago, in not having reserves, and when his advance guard failed, the line again being cut at Hsinchwang, he was forced to retreat and ultimately he was driven from the capital. It was further understood that 20,000 additional men from the 31st Army at Hangchow were awaiting transportation for Shanghai.

The most complete report of what actually occurred at Hsinchwang is woefully lacking details and bare facts, perhaps shaded by local officials, make up the story. As far as can be ascertained, the trainload of men left Hangchow, either under instructions, or had stole a train. Their movements were telegraphed to Shanghai and the *cul de sac* prepared. The engine crew stopped the train, when they saw the line cut, just this side of the railway station, near the Minghong Road.

A parleying party carrying the white flag are reported to have advanced to the train, and having met the officer in charge, negotiations for their disarmament began. It is understood that he pointed out his secreted and protected men, manning machine guns and rifle emplacements, but after an hour's argument, those on the train refused to accept his ultimatum, and he ordered them to open fire.

Deadly Struggle Near Shanghai

According to the report, the local men had the train covered from almost every angle, and had perfect range. With a murderous fire the Lung-hua men directed an attack which lasted half an hour. When the order to cease firing was given, after those inside the train indicated their willingness to surrender, the list of casualties amounted to 100, who are being cared for in hospitals in the Chinese city.

Another report from Chinese semi-official sources has it that there were engagements at Hsinchwang and Soochow, to a lesser degree at the latter place, and that both affairs were the outcome of a trick proposed by the Military Council in Nanking 10 days ago and executed yesterday.

The 91st Division of the 31st Army, 4,000 strong, was stationed at Hangchow, while the 93rd Division of the same army, were at Nanking. Officers of Sun Chuan-fang's armies, who were captured during the Marshal's recent debacle told their captors that these two divisions had been bought to transfer their allegiance at the critical moment, therefore the plot to disarm them was prepared.

They were formerly in the employ of Fei Bao-san, and turned over to the Nationalists after the capture of Hangchow. Both divisions left their billets, unsuspecting the traps respectively prepared for them at Soochow and Hsinchwang, and they naturally put up a resistance. This report indicates that less than 100 were wounded and killed in both clashes, and that all men of both divisions, 8,000 in all, were successfully disarmed.

Further Details

Shanghai, Sept. 22.

Further details now are available of the fighting which occurred at different places along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways on Tuesday when the troops belonging to the 31st Army were successfully disarmed by members of the 1st Army under the personal direction of Gen. Ho Ying-yin, who had good reason to believe that these men had made arrangements to turn against the Nationalists and join Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

Hostilities on both lines were of short duration but, according to reliable reports, nearly 1,000 men were killed or wounded. There was fighting beyond Sungkiang yesterday but, owing to the fact that all communications were cut (by whom we have been unable to learn), no details have come to hand.

The members of the 31st Army are mostly men who served under Generals Chang Hsun, Ma Yu-jen and Bei Bao-san. It is said that they are an undisciplined and unruly lot of men who always refused to obey orders and who were in the habit of taking the law into their own hands. They were ordered during the recent fighting near Lungtan to move to the battle front but refused to do so. Most of them had, we are told, got into the habit of joining the victorious sides and when the Nationalists arrived in this part of China, they threw their allegiance to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang to the winds and became ardent Nationalists, adhering to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles.

The Promise to Marshal Sun

When Marshal Sun came so near to re-capturing Shanghai and Nanking, emissaries were sent to him with a promise that, as soon as he came within reach of Shanghai, they would rise in revolt against the Nationalists and assist him to regain his lost provinces. This

came to the knowledge of the acting commander, Gen. Li Ming-chi, through loyal subordinates, and the Nationalist Military Council in Nanking received similar information in the confessions of Gen. Li Pao-chang (former Commissioner of Defence in Shanghai) and other generals under Marshal Sun, who were captured on the battlefield and later executed in Nanking.

It was then planned to disarm the men but this was by no means an easy problem and the matter was left in the hands of Gen. Ho Ying-yin, Director-General of Operations for the Eastern Route Army and Commander of the 1st Nationalist Army, under whom these men nominally served. Deciding that it would be best to divide them into small parties and move them to deserted spots apart from their comrades, where the work could be done without interference and with the minimum amount of trouble, Gen. Ho arranged with Gen. Li Ming-chi (who was in command of the 31st Army during the absence of Gen. Cheng Chao-chieh) to this effect. Gen. Li consented and the men were divided into parties of a battalion (from 600 to 1,000-men) each and ordered to move towards Nanking. They were fully armed, but were unsuspecting and unprepared for a fight.

The Plan to Separate Them

One hundred and forty waggons were placed at their disposal and it was arranged that each special troop train should leave Konzenchiao and Hangchow a couple of hours apart from each other "to keep the traffic open and to prevent accidents." Gen. Ho took no risks and posted adequate numbers of men at each spot where the arranged ambushes were to take place. In one instance only was the railway line torn up and that was between Lung-hua and Lung-hua Junction. As the troop specials advanced, they were warned by Gen. Ho's men that there was danger ahead and the men lying in ambush silently pushed their way forward, nearer to the trains, each of which they surrounded.

The trains were stopped and the troops aboard were ordered to surrender their arms. In a couple of instances they did so but in others they refused and so rifles and machine guns were brought into play by the 1st Army soldiers.

The places of attack were Hsinchwang (two stations to the south of Lung-hua Junction), Minghsinchiao (a station on this side of Sungkiang), and a spot beyond Sungkiang, thought to be Fungching, on the Hangchow line, and Changchow, Lucheng (between Changchow and Tanyang) and Tsishuyen (a station on this side of Changchow), on the Nanking Railway.

Taken by Surprise

According to a wounded soldier who was brought into Shanghai from Hsinchwang for treatment yesterday morning, the men in the trains were eating and chatting together, unaware that there was trouble ahead. Suddenly the train stopped and a fusillade of firing broke out. There was no warning and no chance to escape. This was returned by the men on the trains and shooting continued for nearly an hour, after which an order was given to cease firing. They were then ordered to throw down their arms and surrender, which they did.

In that action alone, between 300 and 400 men were killed and wounded, including a number of officers. Our informant stated that there were still about 5,000 men of the 31st Army in Hangchow.

The Hangchow trains were suspended yesterday and all communications to Sungkiang and places beyond, including Hangchow, had been cut—trains, telephones and telegraphs. A special pilot train was despatched southwards on the Shanghai-Hangchow line yesterday to ascertain if the railway had been cut between Sungkiang and Hangchow and to obtain any other information possible regarding the line, but, up to the time of writing, the members of the party had not returned. The breach between Lung-hua Junction and Hsinchwang, which part of the line was torn up by the 1st Army, was repaired yesterday.

It is not known whether the section of the line between Hangchow and Sungkiang has been damaged but it is understood that trains are running between Hangchow and Kashing. The independence of the troops at Hangchow has not officially been proclaimed and the local military authorities are of the opinion that there will be no announcement to this effect and that all of the mutineers will surrender peacefully, otherwise expeditions will be sent against them. Hangchow is still in the hands of the 26th Army under Gen. Chow Feng-chi, whose troops are understood to be an uncertain factor, and the remnants of the 31st Army. Gen. Chow has a large number of troops in Shanghai.

An engine driver, a guard and a fireman are missing on the Hangchow line, these men having been on the train which was ambushed at Hsinchwang. It is believed that the latter has been killed.

The Fight at Tsishuyen

Similar action was taken against the troops of the 31st Army as they were proceeding from Wushu up along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway towards the capital. These men were divided into four parties and sent to Changchow, Lucheng and Tsishuyen. When separated from their comrades, the trains were stopped and the men were ordered to lay down their arms. In three cases out of four, they surrendered quietly and without trouble but, in the fourth case, at Tsishuyen, they refused to allow themselves to be disarmed and, instead, decided to resist. On seeing this, Gen. Ho's men opened fire. Against such large odds, resistance was hopeless and after more than an hour's fighting, the men on the train surrendered, there being some 500 casualties, including 33 officers who were killed.

Of the railway's staff, a fireman was killed, a guard seriously injured, being wounded in four places, and the Tsishuyen station-master and a porter wounded by stray bullets. The wounded men are now under treatment at the Changchow hospital.

In both instances, large supplies of ammunition were taken by the victors.

Martial law, which had been cancelled a few days before, was again enforced in Chapel and the Chinese City at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night and raised at 6 a.m. yesterday, this being, we were informed, only a precautionary measure.

THE SITUATION AT UP-RIVER PORTS

Troop Movements Reported: Military Demands at Wuhu; Various Leaders Negotiating for Support

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

About 400 troops departed up river during 28 hours, according to reports sent from Kiukiang on September 15. The same day at Wuhu a report was sent to the effect that an attempt had been made by armed officers and soldiers to commandeer some junks from the hulk of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Later on some soldiers warned the junk crews to clear out as they intended to attack the hulk. Actually, however, nothing had occurred by noon on Thursday but all necessary precautions had been taken.

Troop movements down river of the 37th Army continued at Wuhu all day on Wednesday by means of junks. Their destination was said to be Taishing just below Taipingfu.

Reports were current in Wuhu that Tang Seng-chi, commanding officer in charge of the Hankow army, is sounding his generals, including Chen Tiao-yuan, commanding the 37th Army, as to their sympathies. Tang's policy has not been stated openly, however. Troops of the 6th and 36th Armies remain at Wuhu entirely pro-Tang, the reports add. A few troops of the 26th Army were disarmed on September 12.

The late commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Wuhu, Mr. Kuo, is believed to have gone to Nanking. His successor, named Ma Ling, is believed to be a graduate of the Japan Military College and a tutor of Tang and probably most of Tang's officers of the 36th Army.

The Wuhu Chamber of Commerce have agreed to pay \$8,000 a day

to Liu Shing's 36th Army as the only hope of staying off the foisting of Central Bank notes on the community. To meet this heavy drain a demand for one month's extra rent from householders is being made.

Other reports state that Tang went suddenly to Hankow on September 11, owing to an intrigue between Feng Yu-hsiang and Nanking to overthrow him, and on the strength of this it is thought very likely that some troops will be recalled to Hankow from Wuhu, in order to establish Tang's position in the former place.

Sailings to Shasi and Ichang.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

A report from up-river states that British steamers are now sailing for Shasi and Ichang. The resumption of service believed to have been the result of fairly favourable reports from the trade commission which has been making steady progress to distant river ports.

A Chinese transport arrived from up-river at Kiukiang on Wednesday, and sailed down with about 1,000 troops on board, according to messages from that port.

At Wuhu the situation is enlivened by the reported arrival on September 19 of Chiang Kai-shek. A meeting was held on Wednesday in Wuhu to popularize the Wuhan troops and Tang Seng-chi with the local inhabitants.

About 1,000 soldiers of the 31st Army have been disarmed and demobilized at Chinkiang.

All other Yangtze ports were quiet, according to yesterday's information.

GEN. CHIN YUN-AO DEFEATED

Negotiating for Help with North and an Enemy of Feng.

Peking, Sept. 17.

It is learned from a reliable source that the Central Government has promised General Chin Yun-ao, through his delegate in Peking, an influential position in Honan if he succeeds in eliminating the Kuomintang from Southern Honan.

The latest Chinese reports from Honan state that General Chin Yun-ao has suffered a reverse in the neighbourhood of Shangtsai.

Sept. 18.

Reports from Honan have been very contradictory, but it now appears definite that General Chin Yun-ao has been defeated and driven from the railway to Shangtsai and Chowkiakow, where he is negotiating for assistance from the Northerners and the subordinates of the late Tien Wei-chun, whom Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang executed recently.

The military conference held last week is believed to have decided upon an expedition against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

The Fengtien authorities, it is reliably learned, have granted supplies, ammunition and money to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who is still full of fight despite his recent reverse.

Marshal Sun is expected to be at Pengpu shortly.—Reuter.

ENDEAVOURS TO WIN TANG SENG-CHI

New Figure on the Chinese Military Stage

Peking, Sept. 19.

As a result of General Chin Yun-ao's defeat and his withdrawal from the railway, the Kuomintang and General Tang Seng-chi have come into direct contact, but it is not certain whether they will clash.

General Chin Yun-ao is reported to be moving northward from Chowkiakow to Lanfeng, while the Chihli-Shantung allies, advancing thither from the north-east, have reached Kaohong.

The capture of Lanfeng would cut off all the Kuomintang in the vicinity of Kwei-tai: hence Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, according to reports, is preparing to withdraw from Eastern Honan.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang is reported to have sent twelve aeroplanes from Tsinan to participate against Marshal Feng.

The leaders at Nanking are making great efforts to win Tang Seng-chi over to their side, but he is



THE LATEST PUPPET IN MOSCOW

striking out on a line of his own. He now controls Hunan, Hupeh and large parts of Anhui and Kiangsi and is negotiating with General Chin Yun-ao and Fengtien as well as with Nanking hence he is becoming one of the most important figures on the military stage.—Reuter.

THREEFOLD ASSAULT ON FENG YU-HSIANG

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Sept. 21.

No changes so far have taken place on the front as recently outlined, though an attack by the Southerners is expected shortly. Feng Yu-hsiang is reported as maintaining a superiority over the forces of Chin Yun-ao and now is pressing them near Fukow and Chowkiakow. Tang Seng-chi is stated to be sending assistance to Chin Yun-ao in the shape of 30,000 troops from northern Hupeh.

The Military Conference here is reported to have decided to issue orders for an attack upon Feng Yu-hsiang from Tangshan, Taming's and Tachow, 25,000 troops to be employed at each place. Delegates are en route to Taiyuanfu to endeavour to arrange with Yen Hsi-shan for the passage of Ankuochun troops through Shihchia-chuang.

THREATS OF A NEW STORM

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

Even whilst politicians and military men of the Wuhan and Nanking factions sit in conference at the latter city, the agenda of which is thought will lead towards unification of the two elements, there appear on the horizon military moves, which are believed by local experts to indicate a coalition on the part of Tang Seng-chi and others on the fringe and a possible military attack on Nanking.

Tang has not clearly shown his hand. His second in command in Anhui has moved toward Wuhu and Nanking. The Nanchang commander who was delegated to rid Kiangsi of Communists in the early summer months has also begun shifting his troops toward the Yangtze. Sun Chuan-fang's men have inflicted defeats upon the Nationalists at a point on the Tsing-Pu Railway about 45 miles north of Pukow.

According to reports there was consternation in the local and Nanking camps and on Monday trains were commandeered at the North Station and troops rushed for Chinkiang. Wuhan troops fill the junks on the river between Kiukiang and Wuhu. Nanking troops were

despatched to meet them, and it is not reported that a battle has taken place. It may merely be diplomatic moves on the part of both factions.

A foreign observer from Hangchow reports that the population there are again insisting upon Chekiang for the Chekiangese, and are giving Chow Feng-chi a large amount of moral support.

These moves are all coincident but whether they have a common objective has not been definitely ascertained—it would appear, however, that a loosely-bound coalition has been

CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

General Chiang Kai-shek, about whose movements there has recently been much speculation, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning from Ningpo. He left the latter port at 4 p.m. on Thursday by the str. Hsin Ningshao, being accompanied by about 50 officers and soldiers. His son and wife did not accompany him, but he received a great send-off from people of his native district.

His movements for the future are uncertain. One report is that he may proceed to Hangchow immediately, while another credits him with the intention of remaining in Shanghai for a few days and possibly going to Nanking.

formed, although it is not sure that Tang's second in command is not becoming restless towards his superior. It would seem, however, that Sun Chuan-fang and Tang have arrived at an agreement.

Yesterday's reports from Kiukiang state that Wang Chin-wei arrived at that port secretly on September 17 and went to Kuling. Two days later, however, he was seen to have gone up-river by launch. Other items from Kiukiang include the reported move of Chang Fa-kwei's troops as far south as Kingtehchen with continued marches towards Wuyuan and Keimen. About 1,000 men of the 9th Army are now at Kwachow with their ultimate destination believed to be Kuangtung. About 2,000 troops of the 6th Army are reported to have moved through Jinchow under the command of Chia Han-ling, who is at present in Nanchang.

Nanking reports show that the conference is nearly completed and that a successful unification of the three parties has been effected. From railway sources it is learned that the Northern resistance is stiffening in the vicinity of Nanking and a rumoured advance by Northerners is supported by the presence of an armoured train in the vicinity of Sanshien. The cholera epidemic in Nanking is subsiding, according to reports.

The situation at Wuhu is described as quiet. Military leaders, however, have refused the Chamber of Commerce's compromise of \$8,000 a day and have extorted \$500,000 under threat of hoisting Hankow bank notes on the community. A promise by the Chamber to pay an additional \$500,000 in two month's time is also reported.

Two divisions of the 6th Army left Wuhu for Ningkuo about 20 miles to the east, on Monday, where it is rumoured they disarmed some of the 27th Army.

Local reports state that Chin Yun-ao has turned against Feng Yu-hsiang and allied with Tang Seng-chi. An advance from downriver on Wuhu is also reported. The 27th Army under Wang Pu, the 37th under Chen Tia-yuan and the 44th are accredited with responsibility for this advance. To counter it, the 21st division has been sent to Pillar. The Independence of Tang Seng-chi

Shanghai, Sept. 22.

Hankow reports concur in the belief that Feng Yu-hsiang has established his control on the Chengchow-Hankow line. It is reported, also, that Tang Seng-chi declared his independence yesterday. C. C. Chang left on the night of September 19.

Other reports show that the unrest over a depreciated currency continues to grow and Communist posters urging the overthrow of the Wuhan government are beginning to appear in various parts of Hankow.

The situation in Wuhu is described as quiet. A local report is also current that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. is restarting its service and has applied to the military authorities for protection.

About 2,000 troops were noticed in Nanking crossing over to Pukow on the afternoon of September 20. Further down the river, at Chinkiang, troops of the 31st Army were likewise seen to have crossed the river and to have proceeded to Tsingkiangpu.

Mr. Y. M. Chien, former manager of the local branch of the Bank of Communications, has tendered his resignation as Nationalist Vice-Minister of Finance.

A PROPOSED NEW CHINESE PARTY

"Young General's" Plan for the Welfare of the Nation

Peking, Sept. 22.

General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Marshal Chang Tiao-lin, who organized a society entitled *Tung-to-hsin-mih* some time ago, plans to reorganize the society into a political party in accordance with the precedent of the Anfu Party and is now making necessary preparations for this purpose.

In this connection, it is stated that General Chang Hsueh-liang intends to transform the present society into a big political party to cope with the Kuomintang, by gathering as many men of ability as possible from various circles. The proposed new political party will welcome every person who aims at the promotion of the welfare of the nation, no matter what policy he has or to what faction he belongs, it is said.—Toho.

BRITISH AEROPLANES IN CHINA

Further Request by the Local Authorities that Flights Cease

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

In an official communication to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs (Mr. Quo Tai-chi), the British Consul-General, Sir Sidney Barton, stated that he had been informed by Major-General Duncan to the effect that the Commander of the aeroplane squadron now stationed in Shanghai had been instructed to prohibit all British military aeroplanes from flying over such strategic parts of the Chinese territory as Lungshu, the Kiangnan Arsenal, the Woosung Ports, and other places under martial law. Sir Sidney Barton added that at the request of Major-General Duncan he wished to convey for the information of the Chinese authorities the fact that there are now very few British army aeroplanes left in Shanghai and that the flights are made to give the British Army the necessary practice, and not for any other purpose.

The above communication from the British Consul-General came as a reply to General Put Chung-hsi's request that the British military aeroplanes should refrain from flying over Lungshu and its vicinity so as to avoid being mistaken for enemy aeroplanes from the north and from being fired upon by the newly installed anti-aircraft guns.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, in reply to the above-mentioned communication from Sir Sidney Barton once more lodges a protest against the statement of Major-General Duncan to the effect that the flight is to provide for the British military airmen the necessary practice, pointing out that the British authorities apparently intend to continue ignoring China's aerial sovereignty over her territory, and requesting that flights be stopped in order to conform to the provisions of the International Law.—Kuo Min.

Mr. Wang Yao-lai, chairman of the Chapei Chamber of Commerce, has tendered his resignation as Supervisor of the Shanghai Chinese Stock Exchanges.

ALTHOUGH reports have been received from the interior that this year's rice crop is much better than that of 1926, the Nanking Government has placed an embargo on the export of the grain.

GEN. Ho Ying-yin, according to the Chinese press, has agreed to pay compensation for the railway workers who were killed or wounded during the fighting in connection with the disarming of the 31st Army. Nearly 1,000 of the disbanded men were sent to Canton by the C.M.S. Hsinwah, on Wednesday, to be incorporated in new armies.

At a meeting at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, local Chinese merchants decided to request the Nationalist Government to devise means whereby foreign cigarette manufacturers may be taxed on the same basis as Chinese, as, they say, it is unfair to levy 50 per cent. on Chinese-made cigarettes while the wares of foreigners are exempt.

THE THUNDERS OF EUGENE

Comrade Chen on the Fallen Fortunes of the Kuomintang: That British Bully Duncan

Moscow, Sept. 15.

The following statement declaring that the Nationalist Government of China has been destroyed by a military coup d'état and has ceased to exist as a political reality was issued here to-day by Chen Yu-jen (Eugene Chen):

"In pursuance of a decision of the presidium of the Political Council at Wuhan and subsequently confirmed by the Council, I left China on a mission abroad in my capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government. Grave changes, however, and a series of calamitous acts which have taken place in the Valley of the Yangtze render it no longer possible for me to refrain from a categorical declaration that the Nationalist Government has ceased to exist as a political reality. The movement of betrayal started by the Wuhan militarists and their yanmen runners and since completed by the Wuhan militarists and politicians is not only counter-revolutionary development but, in a real sense, a military coup d'état which has destroyed the Nationalist Government and closed a famous period in the revolution.

"If that period has been made famous it is because the right correlation of all the revolutionary forces in operation in China enabled Kuomintang power to liquidate ten years of disorder and confusion in Canton, to create and finance revolutionary armies that conquered their way to the historic line of the Yangtze and—after shattering the flower of the Fengtien army in Honan—penetrated to the bank of the Yellow River. Besides its striking administrative work at Canton and the great feat of arms involved in the victorious march of the Northern Expedition to the Yangtze, the Kuomintang did some memorable things in a field of action in which China hitherto has always known defeat and humiliation. It raised the international status of China to a point never attained before and compelled the representative of the great Powers to meet the foreign minister of Nationalist China as an equal and caused men in high as well as in scattered places of the earth to see in Chinese Nationalism a new force in Asia with which foreign imperialism would have to reckon. In those days—it is but a few months since—the Kuomintang may have been hated and even feared, but none dared to despise it.

Dark Work of Reaction

"To-day it is otherwise. None fears or respects the Kuomintang. Six months ago Kuomintang power was dictating to British imperialism. But three weeks ago a British bully—a soldier called Duncan—entered Chinese territory at Shanghai, seized a Chinese railway and cut it at a strategic point because the local Chinese authorities were slow in complying with his insolent demand for the delivery of the wings of a British aeroplane that landed on Chinese territory over which it had been flying in gross violation of all international conventions and in defiance of repeated Chinese protests. And like contempt towards the Kuomintang is manifested even by domestic foes who used to blench and flee at the sound of Kuomintang armies on the march.

"What is the explanation for this startling change in values and in men's opinions? The answer is to be found in the dark work of reaction and counter-revolution in Canton, in Nanking and Shanghai, in Changsha and elsewhere in Hunan, and lastly in Wuhan. In those

centres, peasants and their leaders, workers and their leaders, Chinese communist comrades and their leaders who had laboured in order that Kuomintang power might reach the Yangtze, have been ruthlessly killed; and Soviet workers who gave of their best to the Kuomintang and whom men, in later and juster days, will judge to have deserved well of Nationalist China, have been forced to leave because little politicians reverting to type affect to believe that, as servants of the new Caesarism on the Yangtze, they can sustain and carry out the stupendous tasks of the revolution.

The Political Peddlers

"And as a basis of the new order, these political peddlers of Nanking and Wuhan are now negotiating for their military masters a deal of well-known feudal pattern, differing in novism from the type of local administrative organs represented by the Peking bandit who frankly bottoms himself on feudal autocracy. The new political organ will, of course, vary in form from the Peking outfit. It will less openly admit its basis in political feudalism and will strive to mask itself within the party apparatus of the Kuomintang and in the framework of the Nationalist system of administration. But no one will be deceived by the device. The entire equipment will be, and will function as, a super-tuchunate sucking the economic life-blood of the people in order that Hunanese and Kuangsi militarists, with their yanmen-runners and retainers, may prosper and fulfil their little destinies as class-exploiters of the revolutionary masses of China.

"They will fail and go the way of those before them who have sought to rule in like fashion. But they must not be permitted to involve in their ultimate ruin the heritage left to the people by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The master's authentic followers must rally to support his true living representative in the person of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, and resolutely seek to prevent the real Kuomintang from sinking to the level of a mere secretariat to the neo-tuchunate that is now emerging from the mud of the Yangtze and from the disloyalties and intrigues of political compradors who are despoiling the revolution of its material and moral conquests.

"Sept. 15, 1927. (Signed) Chen Yu-jen."—Nationalist News Agency.

Another Report

Moscow, Sept. 15.

Mr. Eugene Chen, in a statement to pressmen to-day, emphatically declared that a Nationalist Government, as a real political factor, no longer existed in China. Before its betrayal by the Nanking and Wuhan militarists the Kuomintang had made the whole world realize that Chinese Nationalism was a force in Asia with which foreign imperialism would have to reckon, but to-day the position was different. Nobody feared or respected the Kuomintang any longer. The new political system which the Nanking and Wuhan militarists were trying to build under the flag of the Kuomintang would be a kind of super-tuchunate not differing in essentials from the Peking model. "True followers of Sun Yat-sen," he declared in conclusion, "must rally to his widow, Sun Tsing-ling, and fight resolutely against the true Kuomintang being reduced to the level of the secretariat of a neo-tuchunate."—Reuter.

In view of the shortage of the Chinese cotton crop and the reports from abroad of a poor season, the Ministry of Finance in Nanking has issued an order forbidding the export of raw cotton.

WEDNESDAY'S vernacular papers, strictly censored by the Nationalists, dismissed the ambushes and subsequent slaughter with a few lines:—"At a central military committee meeting, it was decided to reorganize the 31st Army."

THERE are 1,000 additional prisoners of war coming to Shanghai, the Chinese papers assert, but they make no mention of the 8,000 men disarmed along the railways on Tuesday.

PERMISSION has been granted by the Nationalist authorities to the local Chinese Commissioner of Police to deduct \$38,000 from the patriotic fund (the special tax equivalent to two months house rent) to pay his men for September.



Dr. Wang Ching-wei who has just announced his retirement from public life. Dr. Wang has had a very active career and was until his retirement, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.



Gen. Tan Yen-kai, former Tupan of Honan, who is now Chairman of the Political Council of the Hankow Government and who has been mentioned as successor to Dr. Wang Ching-wei.

A NATIONALIST GENERAL UNDER ARREST

Charged with Cowardice and Misappropriation of Funds

Gen. Lai Shih-huang, commander of the 14th Nationalist Army, was removed to Nanking in irons by special train on Saturday night in accordance with telegraphic instructions received in Shanghai by the Shanghai & Woosung Garrison Commission.

General Lai was arrested on the night of the 14th instant on board one of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway trains as he was bound for the capital. A warrant for his arrest was formally read over to him but he made no statement so he was placed in a motor car and taken to the headquarters of the Second Division, later being transferred to the Garrison Commissioner's headquarters.

A translation of the mandate of the Military Council ordering the dismissal and arrest of General Lai follows:

"In view of the fact that Lai Shih-huang, the 14th Army Commander, on more than one occasion, has been guilty of cowardice and misappropriation of funds, it is hereby ordered that he be dismissed from his command and arrested forthwith for trial. As to the command vacated by his dismissal, it is further ordered that Liu Shi-yi, chief of staff of the Army, be appointed as the acting Commander.

"Hsia Chi, Commander of the Second Division of the Army, is also hereby ordered to be relieved of his office and be transferred to the Council for service, and Liu Shi-yi be appointed as his successor."

Refusal to Obey Orders

In the course of a statement to a representative of the "Shunpaop," Gen. Lin Pao-hsin, chief of staff of Gen. Ho Ying-yin, said that Gen. Lai has refused to accept orders from Gen. Pei Chung-hsi (who, together with Gen. Ho, is Director-General of Operations) when ordered to advance on the enemy at Lin-chin, Shantung. He was ordered by Gen. Ho to move his troops across the Yangtze to attack Sun Chuan-fang but declined to do so, resulting in severe reverses for the Nationalist Army and the menacing of the Nationalist seat of Government. The pitch was reached when he held up the supplies of the army, thus seriously endangering the men in the front lines. For these reasons, he was dismissed from his post and the warrant was issued for his arrest.

Gen. Lai's men have issued circular telegram swearing their allegiance to the Nationalist cause and promising to support Gen. Liu Shi-yi, their acting commander, irrespective of the fact that Gen. Lai has been taken into custody. They say that they are fighting for the Nationalist cause and not for Gen. Lai personally.

THE Chinese authorities have issued proclamations warning the public not to make contributions to Nationalist funds to unauthorized persons, it having come to their notice that a number of bad characters have been collecting money in this name of the Nationalist movement.

FIRING BY WOOSUNG FORTS

Denial of Shells Having Been Aimed at Japanese Warships

Several days ago the Japanese Consul-General was reported to have addressed a protest to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs against the firing by the Woosung Forts on several Japanese men-of-war which were leaving port on their way to Yokohama to take part in the autumn manoeuvres. The vessels, according to the "Shanghai Nippo," were not hit and none of the shots were returned.

A reporter of the "Sincuanpao" called on Gen. Hsu Kang, commander of the Woosung Fort Defences, during the week-end for the purpose of obtaining an official statement. Gen. Hsu was absent at the time but his chief of staff flatly denied that any Japanese men-of-war had been fired on by the forts. He said that, at about 6.15 a.m. on September 12, a Japanese man-of-war was seen by sentries on duty at the Nan Shih Forts leaving Woosung. The vessel was moving about during the hours of martial law but no shots, blank or otherwise, were fired on her by the fort batteries. He stated that the Japanese may have misunderstood the artillery practice of the troops stationed at Peilungkiang, Footing, and taken it for granted that she had been fired on by them. This, however, was not so. No real shots were fired, only blanks being used. They had previously received word from the Garrison Commissioner to the effect that, on that morning, a Japanese gunboat would hold gun practice and fire blank shots at a point near Woosung and so they had made the necessary arrangements. In conclusion, he mentioned that an official statement to this effect would be issued by Gen. Hsu.

A JAPANESE VIEW ON SUN'S DEFEAT

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Chefoo, Sept. 9.

"Nobody with any degree of knowledge of military warfare ever expected Marshal Sun Chuan-fang not to fail in his attempt to settle down again in Nanking," said a Japanese military officer at large to the writer the other day. "The wonder is," he added, "that Chinese militarists will persist in such foolishness as to rush headlong to some objective without first making sure of the rear as well as their flanks.

"In this respect, the Southerners seem to be more up-to-date, although they themselves, at one time, paid no regard to the necessity of keeping their rear safe. I am, of course, referring to the spectacular advance of Chiang Kai-shek from Canton to Changsha and again to Wuhan.

"It was a great gamble—the sort of thing a darened gambler would do—and either Chiang had what they call in America 'fool's luck' or he relied upon the usual inability of the Northern militarists to grasp readily upon some given situation."

In the meantime, Japanese residents in Shantung are criticizing the withdrawal of Japanese forces from this province, affirming that, in doing so, Tokyo is merely responding to the wishes of a handful of misguided individuals and paid propagandists.

"It is inconceivable," said a Japanese business man to the writer the other day, "that the Japanese, British, and American Governments should not get together and work upon a concerted policy in China. Instead of that, Tokyo, London, and Washington each steers itself along in its own way, thereby giving plenty of scope to these misguided individuals and paid propagandists to shout out such nonsense as 'the calls of Big Business,' 'interference in China's domestic affairs,' etc., etc."

On account of Sun Chuan-fang's reverses, a long winter campaign is expected, and merchants and farmers of a speculative turn of mind are hoarding supplies in the hope of making good profits. The authorities have, in this connection, warned all concerned to give up speculative practices and have promised rewards to informers.

H.M.S. Delhi arrived in Shanghai on Sunday morning from Nanking and H.M.S. Pribilof left in the afternoon for Hongkong.

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THE THREE PRINCIPLES

Sept. 19.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's now famous book on the "Three Principles" is a series of 16 lectures on what he considered the ideas and ideals essential to popular government in China. He tries to impress upon his followers that if these ideas can be instilled into the people and made a part of their political philosophy, China can be saved; that her ruin and extinction are otherwise inevitable. Since Dr. Sun's death in 1924, these warnings, and consequently the 16 lectures, have been taken very seriously by the Kuomintang, his political following, and have been raised to the status of an unalterable and inviolable platform for the party as from the leader. Those who can demonstrate that their thoughts and deeds conform to them are true followers, therefore true members of the Kuomintang; all others are heretics or renegades.

Beginning with the title, many expressions in these lectures are difficult to translate into English. They are known to the Chinese as the "San Min Chu-i." The words are literally "Three-People-Principle." In the press they are often referred to as the "Three People's Principles," which is certainly inaccurate. The idea is better conveyed by the translation which we have adopted, namely "Three Principles for the People."

It is strongly suspected, since American democratic tradition played a big part in Dr. Sun's early education, that the phrase was originally suggested by Lincoln's expression, "Government of the people, by the people and for the people," and that the Chinese phrase was, in Dr. Sun's mind, a title for Lincoln's "Three Principles"—defined in Chinese in cryptic two-character phrases which might be taken to be translations of Lincoln's "or," "by," and "for" the people. More elaborately they are now: Nationalism, Democracy and Socialism, in Anglo-Chinese literature.

The lectures are said by intimate friends to have taken very copious form by the spring of 1922, after which Dr. Sun was driven from Canton by Chen Chiung-ming, but it is also said that they were then lost or destroyed. The present text was therefore composed in its entirety during the period of Dr. Sun's close association with Borodin and other Soviet agents, and no reader will have to have it pointed out to him that it shows internal evidence of their influence.

Since Dr. Sun's death, during the period when Lenin's memory and the texts of Marxian doctrine were being worked up into a cult to replace Greek Orthodox in Russia, Dr. Sun and his book have been made the basis of a cult in China, with a ritual in which his will and photograph figure largely. The Soviet agents controlled the Kuomintang propaganda from the Autumn of 1924 until the Spring of 1927; and during that time the Three Principles became the scripture of "Nationalism." Christian chapels and other public places that fell into the hands

of the armies that operated under Red Russian direction were refitted as halls in which services were held before Dr. Sun's picture and the Kuomintang flag. The "Three Principles" became a compulsory text book in every school and resumés of it were circulated in hundreds of thousands of copies, like the "A.B.C. of Communism" in Russia. There is probably no modernized Chinese, who can read easily, who has not read the book in its entirety. Its influence has therefore been enormous, as one gathers from the paraphrases of its text which crop out in almost every harangue that a Chinese delivers in America, the Straits Settlements, or Europe.

This is good reason enough for publishing a full translation of it. The best reason for not reproducing it all is that not one occidental in a hundred who starts it, will go through with it. Dr. Sun was a man of world-wide travel, but of easy prejudices. He read a great deal but read carelessly. He thought feverishly, but not logically; he changed his mind frequently, so what he wrote is not always consistent. All of this is manifest in these lectures, and robs the sober, well-informed reader of confidence in them. Very apparent errors in fact, unwarranted generalizations and large figures, based on surmise or hearsay, which are too exaggerated to need refutation, abound throughout. Besides all of this there is a great deal of repetition. As an historical document of real importance in China's history the "Three Principles" should be reproduced in full with copious notes, pointing out all the errors in fact and deduction. As material for newspaper reproduction, however, the lectures are simply not worth it, because they will not be read; while for the foreign communities in China comment in *extenso* upon Dr. Sun's mistakes in figures and facts would be superfluous. We are, therefore, cutting down the text—not altering or editing it. The first two lectures are given, with a few deletions of text as possible to give the reader an idea of the flow of argument. Those that follow will thereafter be briefer. We cannot recommend the "Three Principles" as light, diverting, or even informative reading, but we believe that they should be read, in part at least, by everyone who really wants to know what is stirring China so deeply. The notes have been reduced to the barest indications of errors.

THE NEW NANKING

Sept. 20.

We seem everlastingly to be dealing in guesswork and false hopes. The successful prophet in China is never anything better than a good guesser. With everything in flux there are none of the stable elements in existence which the sagacious prophet would use as the first premises upon which to build his prognostications. We should like very much to believe that what is now going on in Nanking is the evolution of a real Government, a responsible Government that will abandon anti-foreignism as a creed and get down to the serious business of fostering wholesome relations with us. It is announced that a committee of five persons is in charge of the reconstruction of the Nanking administration and there is no one of the individual members of that committee to whom we should not cheerfully resign our fate. Each is a

gentleman, in the best sense of the word, and upon each of these individuals we could rely for a sincere effort to re-establish common decency and common sense as the standards of administration. What one would wager upon the individual one would hesitate to put upon a group. Committees seldom seem to reflect the character of any of their members, for group psychology is something so utterly different from the psychology of the individual that the most daring psycho-analysts appear still to hesitate to approach it. The men named as the architects of this new Government are Mr. Hu Han-ming, one of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's oldest adherents, Mr. Wang Ching-wei whom Yuan Shih-kai released after his imprisonment by the Manchus for an attempt to kill the Prince Regent, Mr. Tsai Yuan-pe, the famous head of the Peking University and a professed philosophical anarchist, General Tan Yen-kai, a Hunanese scholar whose name is the last on the last stone in the Confucian temple in Peking where Hanlin graduates are immortally catalogued, and General Li Lieh-chun, once Tutuh of Kiangsi and eternally engaged in one restless adventure or another.

No one of these men is personally unfriendly or unkind, and all are men of unusual character and ability. We should like to believe that the administration they are creating will reflect their personalities and we sincerely hope that it will but we are not going to indulge in prophesy because, as we have said, the character of the group is often something utterly different from the character of the persons that go to make it up. One hopeful indication of a change of heart is the abandonment of the Communist idea of government. In November last General Chiang Kai-shek, interviewed by a Hankow journalist in the presence of several Russian advisers who were obviously dictating his statements, said that the prospective "Nationalist" Government would be modelled on the Russian Soviet. This Nanking is now repudiating with considerable emphasis. It possibly means that other very foolish commitments are also to be denounced. The "unequal treaties" in all the history of foreign relations for the past three centuries have never done China half the damage that the several allegedly "equal" agreements with the U.S.S.R. have done. The "Nationalists" would appear to have grasped this and to be confessing it. In logical sequence they ought now to repudiate other commitments which do them even less credit and we are tempted to hope that they will. We all know, for instance, that Cherpanoff, Russian infantry officer, was decorated by Moscow for the capture of Nanking. What Soviet Russia praises must presumably be something of which China cannot be proud. At this juncture it might serve to create a new and different atmosphere if the Nanking administration were to say so. The Nanking outrages, involving actual assaults on the persons of three Consuls, have not even been officially "regretted." Moscow, in decorating Cherpanoff, made it clear that in Russia the whole affair was an occasion for rejoicing rather than regret. If the new Nanking wishes to make it clear that Russian control over the Kuomintang's affairs is henceforth repudiated, an excellent way of showing it would be to denounce the incident and the persons who were responsible for it.

As we review in our minds the five men who are the announced creators of the new regime, we cannot think of one who would for a moment sanction the conduct of Cheng Chien's troops in

Nanking on March 24. Privately they would each denounce that conduct with horror. They would make an excellent beginning if they were to do it publicly. Such a denunciation would create at once an atmosphere in which old problems and new could be reviewed in a genuinely friendly spirit. We doubt very much whether the Chinese really grasp the fact that the Nanking affair cannot be forgotten. They do not understand that although America refused to take punitive action and although Great Britain then decided to adopt a similarly lenient attitude, both Governments still insist that no relations with any administration here in the South are possible until that affair is in some way wiped off the slate. The eternal question of "face" is probably all that stands in the way.

CHINESE AGONY COLUMN

Sept. 20.

THE "agony" columns of the Chinese press often throw interesting sidelights on life in this great city of which we, individually, form insignificant parts. A recent issue of one of the leading Chinese dailies had a notice with photograph of a boy attached which was a wail from the young man's father in which he disclosed that the youth, who was but sixteen years of age, had, with a chum of about the same years, disappeared from his home in Shanghai and been heard from in a "foolish" letter, dated a month later, and posted in Tientsin in north Anhui. The old man declared that mother was breaking her heart for her prodigal son and unless a satisfactory answer was received to this advertisement he had decided to sell his business—why toil on if there were no son to be the heir?—take his staff in hand and, in company with the old lady, his wife, set out on a pilgrimage to find his erring offspring. Here we have in the common, everyday, business, newspaper a glimpse of such tragedy as would appear to a movie producer. There is a whole story wrapped up in the few lines of advertisement and a glimpse into the heart of a boy and the sorrowing soul of his father and mother. We can reconstruct the tale. The boy was at school here in Shanghai. He joined the student's demonstrations of and learned to shout their slogans; but that was nothing. He longed, in these stirring days, to be in the battle for freedom. So with his chum he scraped together what money could be found and ran off to join Chiang Kai-shek's army that was fighting the hated militarists in the North. Follows the despair of the parents; then comes a letter from north Anhui, where fighting had been going on, and after that silence. Were the two foolish boys successful in their plan to enlist in the Nationalist army? Were they given guns and taught how to pull the trigger, marched with the other raw recruits into battle and there met the usual fate of the untried soldier? And now two old couples sit at home and hope against hope for news of their sons. Just sixteen years old they were. And the tale could be paralleled in a thousand instances from the annals of August 1914 in our own country.

Another advertisement tells a certain young lady that her parents are extremely distressed at her disappearance. The match made for her with the Chen family has been called off and there would be no further talk of marriage unless she herself raised the question. Her parents were perfectly willing that she should take up any line of study that appealed to her and, their one desire was that she should

return home where a welcome awaited her, etc. A magazine at home has been publishing a series of articles on "The revolt of youth." The young men who have had their fling in the columns of that paper say, in effect, "You old men brought on, through your ineptitude, the greatest war in history. Having made the mess you turned to us and asked us to sacrifice ourselves to rectify your blunders. For four and a half years we suffered the tortures of hades. Many of us were killed; many more mangled and blinded and maimed. All of us who passed through that inferno will carry the scars in our souls until we hide them in the kindly bosom of Mother Earth." They go on to say these things have happened once but must not happen again. Youth is not willing to be a second time thrown into the furnace to satisfy the ambitions of age; indeed the wisdom of the old men has proved to be foolishness and youth steps forward and says "Let be; you have guided the ship of state long enough and sailed her into the shallows and quicksands. Now, let the foolishness of youth replace the wisdom of age and see whether a happier and better world may not be evolved from the ruin you have left." And age has little to say for itself. There is no denying that the world is in anything but a satisfactory condition. The old standards are surely going by the board and grey hairs, as such, entail no meed of reverence. East is East and West is West but both are agreed that this is the hour of youth. The Chinese girl, referred to above, would, if born but ten years earlier, have walked blindfold to her bridal. To-day she disappears from home and only consents to return when she is assured that she shall be daughter in her mother's house but mistress in her own. Yet even if it be admitted that the wisdom of age has proved foolishness, it by no means follows that the foolishness of youth shall show itself to be wisdom. We have seen youth at the helm in the few brief, hectic, days when communism was in the saddle in Shanghai and but for the thin line of khaki uniforms behind the barbed wire the results would have been disastrous. The truth is that the experience of age needs to be added to the enthusiasm of youth if the boat is not to be rocked. Equally the optimism of youth is needed to reinforce the jaded spirits of those who have buried their hopes in the graves of the years that have passed if the world is to carry on towards a better future.

A CHANGE OF HEART?

Sept. 21.

WHEN one who has been accustomed for a year or two to having brickbats thrown at him suddenly gets presented with a bouquet the surprise is so pleasant that it is apt to be disconcerting. Great Britain, in China, has been the target for the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune for a long time but an article in the "Shih sze hsia pao" ("China Times") on the 15th instant suggests that a change may be imminent. The title of the leading article of that date is "Our attitude towards Britain's foreign policy." The writer deals with the propaganda that has been directed against Great Britain and comes to the conclusion that it is undeserved. He attributes the circumstance that we, amongst all nations, have been singled out for attack to the fact that the first "unequal" treaty was that negotiated with Britain at Nanking in 1842. But he points out that Japan once laboured under the disadvantages from which China

now suffers, but she revised her judiciary and Britain was the first nation to negotiate a treaty with her on the basis of mutual equality. Moreover, during the nineteenth century, England was the friend of all nations struggling for freedom; for Britain's is a constitutional government and she has always carefully guarded the right of her people to liberty. He repels the objection that Britain oppresses India and Egypt, saying that international questions enter into this problem and these countries must show themselves worthy of the liberty they seek before they can be fully enfranchised. Furthermore, he points out that there are other countries (he names them, but we refrain) whose encroachments on China's rights have been much more flagrant than those of Great Britain, yet all the vituperation is poured forth upon her and the delinquencies of the others are ignored. Finally, he refers to Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech as proof that Britain is perfectly willing to undertake a revision of the objectionable treaties and remove all outstanding grounds of complaint.

The speech to which he refers was delivered in the House of Commons on June 17, 1925. It was a wise and entirely conciliatory utterance and was made at a time when China was seething with indignation against us on account of the unfortunate incident that occurred on the 30th day of the previous month. The pronouncement was recognized as an international statement of great importance and an irenic to the people of China. It was felt that such a pacific utterance, coming from the foreign minister of a first-class power, should be given the widest publicity and it was accordingly translated into Chinese for free distribution. But so bitter was the feeling against us that no printer in Shanghai dared to print the document. It was, however, printed and circulated and was received by some of the less principled propagandists with a howl of derision. The Municipal Council, desiring that the generous nature of the proposals outlined in the speech should be known, had it issued as an advertisement on the front page of a leading Chinese daily. The extremists called upon the editor of the paper and demanded that he print, on the same page, in a succeeding issue, an apology for having dared to publish anything spoken by a British statesman. This was done and, if memory serves us right, it was also announced that the fee received for printing the speech had been handed over to the party funds. Now, at long last, justice is being done to one of the most honourable offers of goodwill made by the minister of one country to another in modern times.

The circumstances under which this appreciation of Britain's attitude is made are also worthy of attention. A conference of the leaders of the Kuomintang had been sitting in Shanghai and the two principal divergent factions in the party had effected a reconciliation. These leaders left Shanghai for Nanking on the 14th instant. The leader from which we are quoting appeared on the morning of the following day. Had we the acute reasoning powers by which Sherlock Holmes demonstrated to the sapient Watson the relation between cause and effect in so many, apparently, unrelated events, we would surmise that the juxtaposition of these two incidents is, possibly, not entirely fortuitous. It is, at any rate, a sign that the campaign of abuse from which we have suffered so much is nearing an end. The voice of

reason is again to be heard in the land and we rejoice at this sign of returning sanity. We wholeheartedly welcome the change and will do all we possibly can to promote the era of better relations between the Chinese people and ourselves. The campaign of lies indulged in against us was so virulent that we can well believe it over-leaped itself and was only half believed by those who were compelled to homologate it as it was not believed at all by those who propagated it. The clouds have not yet all rolled away, but this is a distinct patch of blue in the political firmament and we feel as though summer was a-coming in instead of going out as the calendar assures us it is.

THE DEFECTION OF THE RIFF-RAFF

Sept. 22.

THE amateur student of Chinese affairs who has been watching the development at Nanking, where all the reputable leaders of the Kuomintang appear to have been getting together under an exceptionally strong central committee and to have been eliminating undesirable with no little determination, will probably be much puzzled by the mutinous happenings in the vicinity of Shanghai and by the warlike developments on the upper Yangtze. The amateur will have decided that it is because he is an amateur that he does not understand it all and will hope that some professional observer of Chinese affairs will come forward confidently and tell what it all means. In this we fear that he will be disappointed. Some persons may pretend to explain what is happening; but a really satisfactory explanation is impossible for the reason that usually crops up in such Chinese political muddles, namely that the principals themselves do not know what they want or what they are going to do next. The operations of the past year in the Yangtze Valley have brought into the "Nationalist" armies a vast number of small independent commanders, some northerners, some men of long-standing northern affiliations and some who are simply adventures. Most of them are men who, by virtue of their experiences during recent years, have come to resent discipline, to discount loyalty and to operate without other objective than their own welfare. They have nothing in common with the men who want to reunite China into a highly centralized state with an army everywhere submissive to a central command, whether such an organization is formed in Nanking, or Peking, or Canton; and when such an organization is on the point of forming they will inevitably break away on some pretext, announce a cause of their own and go marauding again.

In the several reports that we published yesterday, among the names mentioned were those of Tang Seng-chi, Chen Tiao-yuan, Wang Pu, Chin Yun-ao, and Bei Bao-san. We could name hundreds of others like them who have been, at one time or another, everyone's allies and whose careers are punctuated with abrupt changes of allegiance. Whenever the loosely formed group to which they belong begins to be so highly centralized and compact that their position is reduced to being cogs in a machine they break away, join some other looser alliance, giving scope for greater initiative and less discipline.

Tang Seng-chi was in 1926 one of five semi-independent commanders who divided Hunan province between them. He was one of a loose organization of sub-chiefs under Governor Chao

Hung-ti, who was in turn subordinate to Wu Pei-fu. His station was then Hengchow, within easy reach of both Kuangtung and Kuangsi, and, with the idea of becoming a much greater man in Hunan, he flirted with the growing Cantonese power, becoming a "Nationalist" in exchange for support against his colleagues and rivals in Hunan. His first premature effort at northward expansion, before Canton was prepared to give him proper support, carried him as far as Changsha but resulted in his complete defeat. He then broken away from his loose alliance with Wu Pei-fu so threw himself completely into Canton's arms—in the summer of 1926—and the great advance began. Now this man had no thought of subordinating himself forever to a Cantonese central authority or of helping to establish in the Yangtze a permanent régime that could give him orders. He boasted privately that within a year he would be president of China. For a time he found himself caught in the web of the Russian military organization, so turned anti-Communist when the chance came and has been busy latterly wiping out traces of Soviet influence in Hupeh, Hunan, and Kuangsi. The dissensions within the Kuomintang gave him quite a free hand in central China and it is not to be supposed that he welcomes the creation now in Nanking of a central "Nationalist" organization to which he is to be subordinate as he was once subordinate to Wu Pei-fu. He had, all he needs of Kuomintang dictatorship to put him in his present position and it behoves him to rebel against this new coalition before it becomes a highly centralized power. This would seem to be the explanation of his operations in the upper Yangtze, his flirtations with Chin Yun-ao and his reported co-operation with the North.

Chen Tiao-yuan is a northerner with no natural affinity with the Cantonese and Kuangsi commanders. He has changed his coat many times, but his desertion of Sun Chuan-fang to the "Nationalist" cause has proved his most costly gamble. He lost a governorship in Anhui and most of his army and has been wandering about with a small force, obviously looking for a chance to rehabilitate himself at the expense of his most recent allies. This establishment of what may be a strong Government at Nanking, which may bring him under permanent control or eliminate him altogether, has probably alarmed him into rebellion in alliance with Tang Seng-chi, Chin Yun-ao, Wang Pu and similar men. Chekiang has been looking for a chance to do likewise for months. In short it would appear that the threat of a closely knit and well disciplined administration has alarmed all the stragglers, the enemies of discipline, loosely attached to the "Nationalists" as they went along, to break away while there is a chance of doing so and to leave to Nanking nothing but the original nucleus of the anti-northern expedition which left Kuangtung and Kuangsi about fifteen months ago.

We do not believe that any foreign military man, advising the new Nanking régime upon military tactics, would consider the defection of all the doubtful allies that the expedition has picked up in the course of its advance a real loss. From the outset we know that the Russian idea of a campaign of conquest was the swift movement of a small, compact force of men who were not only well equipped and well trained but who were thoroughly imbued with a "cause." The adoption en route of great hordes of ill-equipped

riff-raff, whose commanders could always be bought and who might desert at any time and leave great gaps in the line, is a practice to which the Russians were strongly opposed but which is irresistibly tempting to a Chinese commander. When Chiang Kai-shek broke away from the control of his Russian advisers he reverted to Chinese methods and did precisely what he said he would never do—incorporated into his army all the thoroughly worthless units that could be bought or coaxed into the "Nationalist" fold. A change of flag and adoption of a little garbled Soviet propaganda were qualification enough to admit any Kuangsi, Anhui, or Shantung bandit to the crusading force. The loss of the great mass of this nondescript bandit material now, frightened into rebellion by the reunification of the civil and military command in Nanking, may mean the loss of most of "Nationalist" China's territory, but if it is accepted as the lesson that it should be, whatever is left can be developed into something worth while. The evolution of one small, loyal, efficient fighting force, devoted to the protection of good government in this country, would make what is fallaciously called the military career so unpopular for the hundreds of thousands of rogues that live by it within a very few years, that disbandment would cease to be a problem. If the Soviet military men did nothing else for China they showed, at the outset, how this could be done.

DR. SUN AND DEMOCRACY

Sept. 23.

Those who have read as much as we have published of the Three Principles, and those who read on to the end also, will have discovered that Dr. Sun in spite of his dabbling in many political cults, in spite even of his intimate contact with Red agents, during his latter years, remained a devoted believer in democracy. His search through the whole range of political doctrine was not so much designed to find for China the form of government best suited to the country, as the form of democracy that would suit China's needs. The idea of a dictatorship of the proletariat repelled him almost as much as any other form of dictatorship. He set out on his revolutionary career with one idea as an axiom, the idea that the authority of government should be vested in the will of the people, and from this he never deviated. He never dreamed of questioning the soundness of this principle from first to last, nor would he have entertained for a moment the thought that democracy in one form or another was unsuited to China, or the Chinese people unsuited to democracy. Throughout this now famous book there are evidences of changes of opinion as the composition of it progressed. It is evident that the author was feeling round for something. This we can all understand who know anything of the history of the Republic from the time his political following founded it in 1911 down to the time of Dr. Sun's death in 1924. Every attempt to establish anything resembling an Occidental democracy, whether nationally or locally, resulted in failure. He was naturally trying to find out what was wrong, why all experiments ended in burlesques upon democracy that were sometimes comic, sometimes tragic, and he was exploring every field of political theory to find a plan that would make democracy workable in China.

This rather pathetic faith in democracy, this belief that it simply must work in China if it can be made to work elsewhere, and this refusal to believe that China is unsuited to some form of democracy, is we believe shared by nearly every modern trained Chinese, whether he is a professed disciple of Dr. Sun or not. The only rebels among political theorists are the Communists and the few remaining monarchists. For this we feel that the Occidental is largely responsible. For several generations British and American educators in China have been preaching the liberal political doctrines of their homelands, telling how they were applied and how well they worked, and only one in a hundred has ever had the foresight or the honesty to say that democratic institutions might not thrive here, that what is meat for the Occidental might be poison for the Oriental. Fewer still have ever confessed while lecturing on the workings of a democratic Government that its machinery did not always run smoothly even in the lands of its inception and that it often resulted in as much waste, friction, and maladministration as absolutism in the East. They never suggested that even in the strongest and most prosperous modern states situations might conceivably arise in which the will of the majority would spell confusion and ruin, and that in such situations the first principles of democracy were deliberately flouted by an intelligent minority. In short the whole modern schooling that we have given young China for several generations has conveyed the impression that democracy was anywhere and everywhere a panacea for all social ills and has left the Chinese to conclude that the failure of democratic experiments in their country was due either to some inherent racial shortcoming, some mark of inferiority—whence Dr. Sun's heated attempt to prove that the lack of a national spirit is at the root of it—or was due to restrictions put upon the country from without which frustrated all attempts to make modern institutions work. This, as we know, is a favourite explanation and has resulted in many of our own trials in this land.

The idea has never been allowed to take hold in China that the soil and air are not suited to the growth and development of those institutions that have grown up spontaneously in the Occident but, after reading through the Three Principles, we are convinced that this is an idea which should be purveyed if we are to undo some of the damage that our indiscriminate preaching of democracy has done. Anyone who studies the subject dispassionately will have to admit that there are conceivable conditions under which government by the will of the majority would not be the best Government. Democracy succeeds in homogeneous communities, where the people are all of a common stock, where the intellectual and educational standards are approximately equal, and where the common interest does not conflict with the interest of any one powerful class of individuals within the community. In a community where there is religious conflict, class conflict, conflict of interest between racial groups, or where there is a great illiterate mass and a highly intelligent minority, theoretical democracy is impossible.

Each individual must not only have an interest in the common welfare of the community but must be equipped with the means of keeping that interest alive. In a state where the majority is illiterate and modern means of communications are lacking, the means of keeping the individual interested in the welfare of the community are so primitive that they reduce the largest possible democracy to the village and adjacent countryside. China

might easily be ten thousand democracies, but it is physically impossible that it should be a single democracy under existing conditions. Illiteracy and the geographical extent of the country in themselves raise such insuperable barriers to the establishment of a national democratic government of any sort in China that there is no point in going on to questions of homogeneity, differences of interest and temperament, and the like. The point is that if the masses of thinking Chinese could get it out of their heads that democracy is the inevitable panacea for all their ills they might give serious and useful thought to evolving other forms of government. It seems to us that for the most obvious reasons local dictatorships are as inevitable in this country, and will be for unknown decades, as the rising of cream on milk, and that the problem before the country is not how to wreck dictatorships when they arise but how to impose sufficient checks to get reasonably good government. And this being the case, we cannot avoid the conclusions that the Three Principles which gropes so painfully after a form of democracy that will work in China, is wasted effort.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Sept. 24.

IN this week's Municipal Gazette there appears an exchange of letters, on traffic signals, between the Automobile Club of China and the North China Motor Insurance Association, on the one hand, and the Secretary of the Municipal Council, on the other, which will undoubtedly interest every motorist in the Settlement and will be of particular interest to owner drivers. The Council's correspondents very strongly urge the enforcement of the signals, prescribed in Paragraph 31 of the Traffic Regulations, which motorists ought to give when performing various evolutions on the highway. They complain that some give no signals at all while others consider it sufficient if they put out their right arm, no matter what they intend to do. We do not think it necessary to quote the paragraph in question since we feel sure that every motorist has a copy of the regulations by him just where he can put his hand on it and refresh his memory every time he is going to start out for a drive. It tells, however, how one is to wag his hand up and down when he proposes to stop, wave his arm across his chest when he means to turn to the left, and so forth. Every contingency, except that of an explosion which might carry him directly aloft, is covered, but the complainants say that very few of the gestures described in the book of rules are made by anyone. In reply the Secretary of the Council says that there are difficulties in the way of giving some of the signals prescribed, but that the percentage of accidents from wrong signals or from the failure of the driver to give any signal is very low indeed, and we are very inclined to cheer these generous sentiments. We feel that while no municipality can control traffic and keep it running safely and smoothly without fairly rigid motor control, yet it cannot be kept going at all if rules and regulations are to be enforced against motorists only.

We believe that anyone who will take the trouble to stand in Nanking road for an hour and study traffic will agree with us that our motorists, of whatever nationality, are on the average careful drivers who not only keep within reasonable speed limits but are considerate of their fellow drivers and more careful of

the erratic or somnambulatory pedestrian, the trick-performing cyclist, and the outlaw ricksha man who never abides by a rule that he sees a chance of breaking, than any of the these deserve. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the only signal that the man behind wants from the car in front is a sign that he is going to do something so that he can slow down and give the man ahead time to turn to the right or left, stop or draw up to the curb. We have never, after much experience with this local traffic, found it difficult with simple gestures, whether in the book of rules or not, to make the Sikhs and Chinese on point duty understand what we wanted or intended to do. But we have witnessed scores of accidents, and incidents that narrowly escaped being accidents, precipitated by rickshas, pedestrians, and bicycles in which the latter should have been put under arrest and heavily fined.

Nearly all the head to tail collisions—and they appear to be the most frequent—are caused in situations that arise so abruptly that the most elaborate signals could not have prevented them. Motorist John Smith is trundling quietly down Nanking Road past a long line of rickshas that are keeping faithfully to the kerb and passes an up-town tram which gives him just comfortable room to carry on, when a ricksha three yards ahead of him suddenly swerves out of line with a view to making better speed. In fraction of a second that follows he seizes the wheel with both hands and looks for a way to swerve out of the difficulty. He has the tram on his right, the file of rickshas on his left and the wayward vehicle immediately in front of him. Instinctively he jams on his brakes and in another fraction of a second, William Jones who has been following a few yards behind crashes into him with devastating results, or jams on his brakes, skids and cuts a swath of wreckage through the double files of rickshas. The poor dear ricksha coolie, who is only thoughtless and does not mean any harm, goes swiftly on his way and some member of the North China Insurance Motor Association has a large claim to pay and frets because the Municipal Police do not enforce the signals prescribed in paragraph 31 of the Traffic Regulations.

A ride on any main thoroughfare in Shanghai in a ricksha is an expedition fraught with more real dangers than an adventure into Tibet. Between the Town Hall and the Bund in Nanking road, one can enjoy the thrill of narrowly missing death a dozen times at least and has each time to thank some motorist for quick thinking and desperate action in such traffic that he has escaped the calamity into which his ricksha puller was doing his best to pull him. The motorist who is accustomed to obeying the traffic regulations has only to give up his car for a few days and ride in a ricksha to know what causes most of the accidents. We stood at the Shantung Road crossing at a busy hour some days ago and counted twelve cyclists that darted through the file of motor traffic when the signals were against them. The less said of the antics of the Chinese pedestrian the better. But no matter what goes wrong in traffic, if there is a motor car in it the motorist is wrong.

It is in this situation that clubs and associations that are interested in the motorist's welfare should bestir themselves. It is obvious that whatever rules exist for controlling other than motor traffic make no serious impression; and it is the business of such bodies as the insurance association to see that the Council thinks more seriously of

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Mr. Lamont

Mr. Thomas Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., will have a very difficult time persuading any Chinese or Japanese banker that he is coming to the Far East for the fun of it or for his health. The announcement that Mr. Lamont has accepted an invitation to come to Japan will convey to even the most casual observer the distinct impression that the American bankers are prepared to discuss the rehabilitation of the various Japanese banks that have lately been in difficulties. Japanese business men have been frankly confessing to their friends the fear that if their banks did not get outside support before the end of the year there would be something approaching a financial débâcle in December or January. Mr. Lamont's visits to the various capitals of the world almost invariably coincide with loans. In this instance it is worth noting that a new bank, to be known as the Showa Bank, is being opened in Japan for the specific purpose of financing the readjustment of the several banks that closed during the April financial panic. One cannot avoid associating this with Mr. Lamont's announced visit to the East. In the cable report which we have published it is specifically stated that Mr. Lamont has no loan or other business operations in mind and it would be absurd of us to challenge this statement, but it does seem very likely indeed to us that Mr. Lamont has been asked to help with his personal advice in bringing new order out of Japan's banking troubles. This would be by no means bad news. In spite of all that our Soviet agitators have to say about the crimes of the capitalists, there is really no class of men who do so much to insure the world against foolish, purposeless wars as the international bankers. The deeper the financiers and merchants of the great Powers are committed to one another, the closer the bonds of trade and money transactions, the more reluctant are all concerned to listen to any whisper of war.

Our Roads

Shanghai always is quick to criticize adversely the condition and facilities of its roads but it rarely expresses any appreciation of the far-sightedness of the Council in gradually effecting improvements as opportunities occur. The Bubbling Well Road of to-day from Carter Road to the Bubbling Well is as fine a surface as could be wished for, repair work recently has been carried out, but the work has been so thoroughly executed that the particular section of the road concerned should not require attention for a considerable time. Magnificent improvement in important roads in the Central District now becomes apparent with the removal of the scaffolding from the new Custom House. Hankow and Szechuen Roads both carry very heavy traffic and to facilitate its quick passage these two roads have been very materially widened by the setting back of the new building line. Work on road construction here is well in hand and shortly we shall be able to benefit by this improvement. These gradual road widenings are of the utmost im-

portance and they are extraordinarily expensive, but with constantly increasing traffic the expenditure is more than justified.

Expert Crime

The more we read of crimes of violence in this community, whether they appear to be inspired by robbery, revenge or some political motive, the more strongly do we feel that there is an organization behind them. We have already suggested that some of Soviet Russia's "experts" are believed, on fairly good evidence, to be training Chinese agents in ordinary crime, such as highway robbery and murder, that they may be more useful and ruthless in guerilla street fighting when they need them. We know that with the failure and abandonment of open warfare through the control of Chinese Governments and armies the Reds have decided to concentrate on mob work and that, to this end, they must have bodies of Chinese of the lowest orders who not only imagine that they are Communists but who are self-confident in the use of deadly weapons—particularly such as can be easily concealed. There is no use supplying a man with a pistol if he cannot learn to use it in an emergency, and obviously the way to train him is to prompt him to create emergencies. We have good reason now from many sources to believe that a high percentage of our armed robbers and assassins are pupils in a Communist school of crime which time and diligence will uncover. As we have already pointed out very few Chinese are ever held up in the streets who do not have large sums of money on their persons, although we know that very few Chinese go about with rolls of bills in their clothes. This points clearly to a system of informers who are in league with the robbers, directly or indirectly. We have recently heard that what the Reds call their "political work" is growing here in proportion to the decline in their more conspicuous military work, and that the number of Communist "cells" has greatly increased. Literature and arms continue to be smuggled in greater quantities and are distributed through these cells, sometimes by students. To this whole system there must be a head; and we believe that if that head could be found we should have a clue to the criminal as well as the Communist political organizations in Shanghai, whereupon the majority could be swept into one net. The killing which we reported on Tuesday morning of Yang Xia-mu, the French Tramway foreman, by three or four gunmen was much too expert to be traceable to ordinary ruffians prompted by personal spite. They were firing in a distance of not less than 30 feet in a crowded room and their victim was killed where he sat while no one else was touched. This is not only good shooting but proves a *sang froid* which, in such matters, can only come with experience. It was deliberate, cold-blooded, and in every sense expert. The French

police have therefore every good reason to believe that it was done by Chinese Communists who have had Russian training in such work. If one such job can be accurately traced to the source of its inspiration, a good deal of Shanghai's crime would be traceable.

OWING to the insecurity of conditions in China, thousands of Chinese have settled in Borneo, Round Kudat and Jesselton, this year, already a thousand settlers have come, most of whom have taken up land and are cultivating it.



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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

HANGCHOW OFFICIALS ARRAIGNED BY THE POPULACE

The "Six Beasts" Who Brought Disaster: Posters Telling of their Misdeeds: A Series of Anti-Christian Proclamations

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Sept. 14.

After a lapse of nearly two months it is interesting to renew acquaintance with men and matters and note the marks left by the ever changing tide of national events, which continues to sweep over this time honoured city of Hangchow.

The journey from Shanghai calls for no special remarks. The train time. The presence of a foreigner suggested a topic for lively discussion. "Is he a Chinese," was an oft repeated query heard from various sections of the crowded coach. There is little danger of coming under a battery of questions as experienced in more peaceful times. Not the slightest resentment was shown to the Westerner but only a very timid friendship was offered while the rank and file were scared of being communitative.

The countryside is as beautiful as ever, with fields of richest green shadowed by picturesque shrines which have been left undisturbed for centuries. The summer leafage is passing and the trees are beginning to change their dress for autumn gold.

A Sinister Influence Removed

The finest of crops, for many a year, are being garnered and the men and women of the soil are being made glad. The rice bowl will not be left quite empty, but the cup of patriotic sorrow has by no means yet been drained.

The moment on alighting in Hangchow, it was quite apparent that some change had taken place, some sinister evil had been lifted. The very attitude of the people, moving about with leisurely ease and noisy mirth, bespoke a consciousness of timely rescue from some impending danger. Shops were astir and business had taken on a more lively mood. Commercial activity was well packed and travelled to activity was more stable and there was a temporary revival in trade—so the merchants told me.

In official circles there is a tremendous mood of feverish excitement. A drastic re-shuffling has just recently taken place. It is difficult to ascertain what has actually happened, but the numerous wall posters, proclaiming the local gossip, serve to index many of the current events. It is quite evident the chariot of state has been badly fouled in the mud of Party wrangle and strife. A new large yellow poster, which meets the eye at every turn, calls upon the people to "Behold the six beasts which have brought disaster to the Province and injury to the People." It has been issued by a society of Chékiang people who are out to clean up the rubbish in the government offices of the province.

An Arraignment of Officials

This particular announcement is rather striking in its arraignment of six officials who, till recently, held high positions in the Provincial Government. The populace have likened these highly educated men to the horse, ox, sheep, hen, dog, and pig, as being equal to them only in their lack of understanding and judgment. The exhortation is to "Deal with them and beat them down."

The first gentleman who calls for treatment is Mr. Ma Ju-luan, the chief of the Provincial Government. He is described as an "avoviscious ruler—a spoiler, who has grasped the power of the Party for secret ends."

Then comes the Commissioner for Education—Mr. Chiang Mang-ling. This individual is supposed to have had wide experience in educational circles and, I understand, did wonders at Columbia University, New York. Well, the verdict of the people, according to this public announcement is that he is "the

last word in every form of evil and wickedness." It states that "he has ruined education: broken down government and is nothing but an educated snob." At the mention of his name a pastor of the city said, "Yes, that individual is the great enemy to the Church."

Another returned student from an American University is Mr. Shao Yuan-chong. The seizing of the Y.M.C.A. building and equipment is put down to his account. It was there that he sat in state, with his wife, who also held some very lucrative office—so the people say. This educated Mayor of Hangchow is charged with "rolling up public funds and making away secretly: squeezing the very sweat and blood of the people and working evil in the dark."

Labour Thief and Vulgar Person

Then comes the "Labour thief"—Mr. Sing Ding-yi, who stirs up the farmers and people to strikes and the refusal to pay rents—an immoral rascal.

The case against Tsang Shao-mo is that of being "a vulgar individual, an accomplice of Mr. Ma and that he has traded in titles and sold appointments. He has destroyed his loyalty to the Party."

Another member of the Provincial Party Mr. Sing Ri-chiao—"a runner up to Mr. Shao." It is recorded that "he has played fast and loose with the Party principles: used public money for private ends and was a meddler in everyone's business."

This incriminating proclamation urges—"Let everyone feel free to do away with these powerful scheming thieves."

Strong Public Resentment

Whatever ground there has been for this scathing poster, which has a place of prominence in every corner of the city, I cannot say at first hand. This clique has certainly forfeited the confidence of the people, for behind the political scenes something has been enacted which has given rise to this public resentment. The animated groups one sees standing around discussing this poster, maintain that large sums of public money have disappeared under their manipulation. One of the six "Beasts" is accused of making off with some \$200,000. Another, it is said, actually placed \$74,000 in the Hangchow branch of the Bank of China for a speedy transfer to Shanghai. Just in the nick of time the police authorities stepped in, to prevent this deal from materializing.

Another public notice warns the people, under pain of severe punishment, to put a stop to all propaganda against the personnel of the Wuhan Government. It is being blazed abroad that a rapprochement has been negotiated, and, now the whole Party is united, it is only a matter of time when success will crown the Northern expedition. Such notices, however, are meaningless to the common people.

War Against Communists

Judging from the large character phrases, painted on the walls for greater permanency, the populace is given to understand that the war against the Communists must still be carried on with relentless fury. If Communism is not stamped out, it reads, the people can have "no road to life." Other striking sentences run—"Those who help Communists are the real enemies to the country." "It is only by the promotion of the People's Three Principles that Communism can be stamped out." "Communism is the running dog of the New Imperialism." "Down with Imperialism, Militarism and Communism." Some of these bold signs against Communism are painted on walls facing the very buildings which have been seized for occupation by various branches of the Government.

The Y.M.C.A. premises have, at last, been vacated and the owners are now busy putting in the necessary repairs, and cleaning up the sorry mess which has been made in those beautiful premises.

Although promise was given that the Union Girl School should be vacated by the time the new session was to commence, two-thirds of the plant are still in possession of these petty officials. The girl students, who have arrived in large numbers, are huddled together in one of the teacher's houses. The carryings on of this particular official group presents a disgraceful spectacle. It has been given out that removal expenses have not come to hand, which is a polite way, the Chinese say, of asking for payment to go. All round the main entrance, inside and out, some most disgusting placards have been posted, mostly of the anti-Christian type. Here is sample:—"Throw away the mystifying and deceiving Holy Scriptures: you ought to study the Three Principles of the People." "Oppose Christian Schools." A scroll is headed with the title—"Christians: just reflect upon the following:—Have you willingly become the slaves of the foreigner? Don't you care whether your country perishes or not? Are you willingly opposing the Revolutionary Party and the People's Principles which alone can save our country and people?" On the door, a large picture was pinned representing a foreign pastor with a syringe full of "stupifying poison." This concoction was being injected into the brain of "a Christian convert" whose head was marked with the words—"God's." "New Testament." "Old Testament."

The Party Anthem

Christian Schools, which have registered, after going through the performance of making three bows to San Yat-sen's picture, the reading of his will and the three minutes silence, are expected to unite in singing the Party anthem which runs:—

Down with the powers
Down with the powers
Expel the Militarists
Expel the Militarists
Success to the Nationalist Revolution
Success to the Nationalist Revolution
Cry for joy
Cry for joy

Frequent meetings are being held by some of the Pastors and Church leaders of the city to discuss the question of an Independent Christian Church. There is a general feeling, judging from a printed leaflet issued by them, that the "initiative and management" ought to be "grasped" without delay by Chinese leadership. The movement has not yet taken any final shape for it is being found that certain initial difficulties, which beset the proposition are not so easily solved as was at first imagined. Separation from the parent missionary societies is a point which does not readily find a unanimity of feeling.

Under the present oversight, the C. M. S. Hospital Chapel is evidently being used for all kinds of meetings. Over the platform, on which are planted the banners of the Party and nation, the picture of Dr. Sun finds a place, together with a copy of his will. Situated on one side of the flags is a sheet of paper on which the "order of meeting" is set forth. On the opposite side the various "slogans" are made manifest. These sayings, I presume, are shouted with one voice at the commencement of the meeting which may be called.

Long live the Revolutionary Movement of the Republic
Long live the Republic
Long live the Republican Government
Long live the Provincial Government
Long live the Committee and doctors who carry on this Institution.

Increase in Taxation

One important topic occupying the thought of the people at the present time is that of increased taxation. "There is no end to it," said a business man to me. The two months' house rent, which was to be collected for September and October, has not yet been called for. It is expected something will happen when the collection is put into operation. Through the good offices of General Chiu Feng-chi, it is said, the restaurant food tax, of ten cents on every dollar, has been abolished. Other minor food taxes have shared the same fate, as has two cents on every bottle of aerated waters. Will these and other taxes

be imposed later on, is a pertinent question of the day.

The wireless station has been erected on the site of the old Manchu parade ground. The construction is of first class order and the workmen are now busy putting the finishing touches to the work in hand. It is expected the whole plant will be ready for use by the end of the month.

The Bore at Haining

The eighteenth of the eighth moon found a tremendous crowd at Haining, read to do obeisance to the Bore as it came sweeping along. Those who took the journey expecting to see a large wave must have been disappointed. The crest of the incoming flood was exceptionally low this year but the Chinese were very joyful, for it was what is called a "peaceful tide" and augurs well for the affairs of men. An exceptionally high and tempestuous Bore is called "the wandering spirit" tide, and the natives say this kind of Bore is up to any kind of prank.

A new Labour Union proclamation has just been put out. It is a call to the labourers of every trade to register with the Union within the month. A nominal charge of ten cents, big money, is made for each registration. Failing to comply with this injunction within the specified time, dire consequences will fall upon the miscreant. This is an earnest and urgent warning failing which, the said labourer will not be permitted to ply his trade in association with others or in the locality. This notice has been sent out by the authority of the Labour Bureau Committee.

An Influx of Soldiers

A great influx of soldiers is pouring into Hangchow these days. They hail from the battle area and are to recuperate in the environs of the west Lake for some time. Premises are again being forcibly commandeered, and Christian institutions entered. The homes of missionaries are not exempt from this wholesale occupation of private dwellings. Apart from this sudden splutter of excitement, the city has enjoyed "a full two weeks of the greatest peace which has been the lot of the citizens, since the advent of the new Movement, in the early part of the year," so remarked an old Chinese resident. To-day, the sentries were again under the clock tower of the Y. M. C. A. One wondered if this pile of buildings had again fallen into the hands of the protectors.

THE SOVIET EMBASSY RAID IN PEKING

Fifteen Russians Found Guilty of Agitation

Peking, Sept. 16.

The preliminary trial of the 15 Russians arrested in the raid on the Soviet Embassy last March was concluded yesterday, all the prisoners being found guilty of agitating to produce internal disturbance in China. They will now come before the High Procurate Court.—Reuter.

Peking, Sept. 19.

The examination of three of the fifteen Russian prisoners who were arrested in the raid on the Soviet Embassy last March has not yet been completed.

The decision of the judges in all fifteen cases is expected to be announced in the course of a few days.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST PLOT IN HANKOW

Scheme to Dynamite Strategic Points at Wuhan

Hankow, Sept. 18.

The military authorities having arrested some communist agents who were smuggling in 140 cases of German-made dynamite, following this up by raids on the communist headquarters, where they discovered more dynamite and also documents proving that a plan to blow up strategic points at Hankow and Wuchang was well under way.

Communist cells unearthed by the military prove that "Red" organizations at Hankow are actively functioning.

The authorities have ordered that all former communists must be immediately dismissed from the

ANTI-PIRACY BILL FOR HONGKONG

Governor's Powers to be Extended: Result of Sunning Report

Hongkong, Sept. 13.

An important Bill was drafted last week and shortly will be submitted to the Legislative Council for consideration, entitled "An Ordinance to Amend the Law relating to the Suppression of Piracy."

According to this draft Bill, it will be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for the following purposes:—

"(a) To provide for such searches of vessels and of persons as may seem to him desirable for the purpose of prevention of piracy, and to impose such restrictions on the movements and actions of vessels and persons as may seem to him desirable in order to render such searches effective;

(b) To make such other provisions with a view to prevention of piracies."

Every person who contravenes any regulation made under this Ordinance shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months. The Piracy Prevention Ordinance, 1914, which is found to be either obsolete or impracticable, is repealed, including all regulations in force thereunder. This Bill is one of the measures decided upon in consequence of the report of the Sunning Piracy Commission.

These regulations all relate to things to be done or suffered within the territorial limits of the Colony, and the present scheme of bonds for the observance of various regulations outside the limits of the Colony will thus disappear.

NEW H. & S. BANK CHIEF MANAGER

Mr. A. C. Hynes as Successor to Mr. A. H. Barlow

It is announced (states the "Hongkong Daily Press") that Mr. A. H. Barlow, who is now at home on leave, has resigned his position of Chief Manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. The Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, the present acting Chief Manager, has been appointed to the position. It is understood that Mr. Barlow will be invited by the directors to join the London Committee of the Bank on the completion of a short tour of the Far East which he contemplates making in the near future.

Mr. Barlow, who succeeded to the chief management of the Bank on the death of the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, went on leave early this year and it was not generally known then that he contemplated retirement. He has been associated with the head office of the Corporation for a good many years and held the position of Hongkong Manager under both Sir Newton Stabb and Mr. Stephen. He was in control of affairs during 1925 when the boycott started and the serious financial crisis developed in the Stock Exchange. His so-called "conservative" policy during that period was roundly criticised by many of the shareholders, but it is generally admitted now that the course he pursued was an eminently wise one and the one best calculated to serve both the interests of the bank and the Colony's trade. It is satisfactory to know that his services are to be recognized by an invitation to join the London Committee and that his wide knowledge of present-day business conditions in China still will be at the disposal of the Bank at Home.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, who was acting Chief Manager in Mr. Barlow's absence, and now succeeds to the position, was appointed a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony a few months ago.

ACCORDING to the Chinese papers, the Ministry of Finance has agreed to award prizes to Chinese manufacturers in order to encourage native products and inventions.

employ of the Government, the authorities, doubting the sincerity of their resignations from the Communist Party.—Reuter.

ABOARD A PIRATED STEAMER

A Narrative of Events Taking Place in the C.M.S. Hsinchi on Her Eventful Trip to Bias Bay

An officer of the C. M. S. Hsinchi, which was recently pirated while on her way from Shanghai to Foochow, sends the following account to us of the experiences of those on board during the occurrence. The reason for the delay in our receiving it is due to the fact that following the piracy, the Hsinchi was commandeered for the carrying of troops, but that does not detract from the interest of the narrative which brings into the limelight certain particular aspects of these piracies.

On Wednesday, August 24, at 10.20 a.m. we left Shanghai fully loaded with a general cargo, and 396 passengers. On first class we had one American lady, Miss Ward, some Chinese business-men and a few navy and army officers. The after deck and tweendecks were crowded with passengers of all descriptions.

Thursday morning. Shortly after passing Hsienan Islands, about 200 miles from Shanghai, a shout was heard from after deck and a score of men came rushing forward, all the while firing with automatic pistols. We now understood that we had pirates on board. They stormed the bridge, where the Chief Officer and quartermaster, who were on watch, narrowly escaped being shot by stray bullets, also the Captain who was standing on the deck just below the bridge. They now ordered under point of revolvers the ship to be steered for Hongkong, and the course was altered accordingly. Then they demanded the ship's name and funnel to be painted over with black.

Resistance Out of the Question

Resistance was, of course, out of the question, as we were taken by such surprise, and there were apparently 36 pirates in all. They searched the ship and took possession of all the ship's firearms and ammunition, besides 20 Mauser pistols with 1,000 cartridges belonging to one of the Chinese naval officers, who was travelling as a first class passenger.

Now we were completely in the hands of the pirates, every little move we made was immediately stopped by the pirates pointing revolvers at our heads. On the bridge we always had four or five of them keeping a most rigorous watch. Even when we went down to our rooms to sleep, we had one or two of the gang guarding us with cocked revolvers, so any sleep was, of course, impossible under such circumstances. They were continuously playing about with their Mauser pistols in the most careless manner, trying to find out the mechanism of them, as these Mauser pistols seemed to be a new pattern to them. So we were all in the greatest danger of being shot at any moment.

Nerves on Approach of Steamers

We passed several steamers, and every time the pirates grew very nervous and threatened to shoot if we signalled to them, and ordered us at point of revolvers to steer away from them. It was not so bad when they heard it was a Japanese steamer, but when it was a British, or most particularly if they thought it was a British warship, then they behaved very threatening towards us, so, of course, we found it wise not to establish communication with any passing ship.

On Friday afternoon fire was reported from the fore deck and firehoses were at once got ready, but luckily it was discovered to be only a cigarette burning on a tarpaulin, making a bad smoke. The pirates got very excited when the fire was reported, and they all were at once ready with their revolvers.

On Saturday morning we passed

a big British cruiser only a couple of miles off, but we did not dare to suggest such a thing as hoisting our flag. We were surprised the cruiser did not find that suspicious, but at the same time we were glad, because if she had come up to us, we would all have been killed.

Ready for Bias Bay

At 11 a.m. on Saturday the cargo ports in the forward tweendeck were ordered, open, and the sailors were forced under point of revolvers to dump 152 bags of beans overboard, in order to make room for their loot, which was going to be taken ashore. All was placed in readiness for the arrival in Bias Bay. They had collected about \$4,000 worth of piece-goods, and six boxes with silver dollars, valued at \$30,000, besides all money and valuables from the passengers. From the captain they had taken two gold watches and one gold chain, but they returned one watch: from the other five Europeans on board they took nothing. They also took some blankets, bed-sheets and pillows from the saloon staterooms, as they said to some of the passengers that they were going up in the mountains about 40 li from Bias Bay, and there it would be cold. Three of the first class passengers and our chief comrade were informed that they were to be taken ashore as hostages, but one of the gang warned two of these passengers and advised them to disguise and go in hiding. So they did, and avoided being taken ashore, but our chief comrade and one passenger were taken.

Quarrelling Among Pirates

There was great disagreement amongst the pirates, and they were continuously quarrelling. The leader and a few who sided with him only wanted to kill, but No. 2 and the rest proved to be quite fair minded, in fact this No. 2 saved our lives more than once. When we approached Bias Bay about a dozen of them came up on the bridge, and some of them professed to have a good local knowledge, but this proved fatal to us, as they insisted on going another passage than we wanted, and they threatened to shoot us and said we must die, if we carried on the course the Captain wanted to go. At the most fatal moment, the Captain got hold of No. 2 and persuaded him to pacify the others, but they were all very much afraid that we should go to Hongkong. If we had been shot, the ship would have been on the rocks shortly after, and there would not have been much chance of anybody being saved. They did not feel sure of us before the ship was on the last course for the bottom of Bias Bay.

At 9.45 p.m. we anchored in Fanlokong Harbour, at the bottom of Bias Bay. A dozen sampans came alongside and took off the pirates and their loot. They fired a volley of shots and shouted when pulling off, and we were certainly not slow in heaving up our anchor and got away post haste. We considered it very lucky for us that there was no warship seeing us going into Bias Bay, or else we should have been killed.

NEW THEORY ABOUT MR. RILEY

Was He Killed in Chengchow? Resident's Suggestion

A visitor to Shanghai from Chengchow who was in the city at the time of the disappearance of Mr. F. B. Riley, London "Times" correspondent, has some interesting new points to add to the mystery.

Mr. Riley, according to this informant, left the house of the Belgian railway officials where he was staying at 5 o'clock in the morning in order to keep an appointment with Mr. Chen, local Y.M.C.A. worker who was going to take him to inspect a village near Chengchow. The appointment was to have been at 6 o'clock and Mr. Riley left the house without a coat and without a hat. According to this information, the idea that Mr. Riley may have taken the train out of Chengchow is disproved, as he was dressed too informally for a railway journey.

Moreover, and interesting to note, the walk through the city of Chengchow, from the residence where Mr. Riley was stopping to the Y.M.C.A. building where he had his appointment, was a matter of only 15 minutes. His disappearance occurred during that space of time as he did not reach his appointment. Another aspect of the case which gives rise to a certain amount of rumour and surmise is the fact that Mr. Chen did not arrive for the appointment, but gave out the information that he was indisposed.

All the Chinese in Chengchow, according to our informant, are of the opinion that Mr. Riley was killed, though how, when, and where are points not ventured for conclusion.

THE ABOLITION OF LIKIN

How It Works in Kiangsi: Details of "Interior Commercial Tax"

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Sept. 13

All foreign goods imported into Kiangsi, in addition to the usual import tax collected by the Maritime Customs, are subject to a surtax of 2 1/2 per cent.—if luxuries double that amount. In addition cargo shipped from Kiukiang to the interior, besides the cost of the usual transit pass issued by the Maritime Customs, is subject to a surtax of 1 1/2 per cent. Both these surtaxes are collected by the officials of the National Government and are known as "national" taxes.

The Kiangsi provincial authorities in addition to the national taxes, now more or less tolerated by the Powers as the "Washington" taxes, have in the past few days commenced to collect what is known as the "Interior Commercial Tax."

Sun Chuan-fang's Duties

This tax was "invented" in the summer of 1926 when the province was held by Sun Chuan-fang. It was to be collected on all foreign imported cargoes at the following rates:

Sugar, 50 cents per bag.
Indigo and other dyes, \$15 per barrel.
Piece goods, 10 per cent ad valorem.
White Cotton Cloth, 5 per cent ad valorem.

All other foreign goods, 15 per cent ad valorem.

The tax was to be collected at the Kiukiang and Hukow likin stations, one of which two points must be passed by all goods entering the province, for Kiukiang controls the railway to Nanchang and Hukow controls the entrance to the Poyang Lake.

Sun Chuan-fang farmed the tax, but he was driven from the province shortly after, so that the "farmers" lost their money, because all tax organizations were changed with the advent of the Cantonese (as they then were) troops.

A Job Not Wanted

Recently the two likin stations were again put up for sale to the highest bidder, with authority to collect the Interior Commercial Tax. There were no offers, as the game of farming taxes is much too risky in these troubled times. So the provincial authorities have ap-

pointed their own officials and the collection of the tax commenced about September 1.

There was considerable protest from the Chinese merchants and to pacify them a concession has been made and the tax reduced to the following rates:

Sugar, 40 cents per bag.
Indigo and other dyes, \$12 per barrel.
Piece Goods, 8 per cent ad valorem.
White Cotton Cloth 3 per cent ad valorem.

All other Foreign goods, 12 per cent ad valorem.
If refusal to pay the tax is made, the likin station seize and detain the cargo. The proceeds of the tax go to the Provincial Treasury, that is to the coffers of whichever Tsuchun happens to be in control at the time. Just now that is Chu Pei-teh.

THE SITUATION IN HANKOW

Central Bank Notes at Three for a Dollar: B.-A.T. Strike

Unrest is still the feature of the Hanchow cities, while the currency question remains the same as it was the day before. No official quotations were made whatever yesterday, but a little private business was recorded during the afternoon at which Central China Bank notes changed at the rate of 360 per one hundred silver dollars.

A notice, however, is reported as having been issued by military headquarters which deals mainly with treasury notes. According to this there are many forgeries on the market, but that this is no reason why the good ones should be depreciated. In future those persons refusing to change these notes for proper value will be arrested and prosecuted. As far as we could learn the notice has as yet had no effect whatever, shopkeepers are steadily refusing them.

Union Activities

At a meeting of the B.A.T. Relief Association held at the Hupoh General Labour Union buildings it was decided to take further strenuous action against the B.C.C. in order to try and force them to open their factory. Last week saw the commencement of a new campaign, the ardour of which, however, was considerably damped by the weather. First at the meeting it was decided that all civilian bodies collectively and individually must be instigated to join in propaganda work with the object of destroying the sale of Hatamen cigarettes. Secondly a serious warning was issued to all agents of the B.A.T. through the Merchants' Unions that in future they were to refrain from purchasing any cigarettes, particularly Hatamen.

Thirdly arrangements were made for the continuation of the contributions from the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. of \$40,000 per month which they were contributing to Union Funds, and lastly a standing committee was selected from members of the Workmen's Department and the Students Union to conduct the campaign.

According to local reports it is hoped that a complete boycott will be established within the short space of three days, and to ensure this a large number of the workers (sic) have been enrolled for street work. These are to be assisted by eager students and others with nothing else to do in visiting the shops and agents who have the temerity to sell an article which the public demand when the philanthropic Nanyang Bros. are contributing \$40,000 per month to induce them to take another article. We opine that the weather will have a good deal to do with the success or failure of the scheme. On the other hand \$40,000 per month for idleness is a big incentive to agitate for a continuation of such a state.—"Central China Post".

HONGKONG, Sept. 16:—The Governor of Hongkong, Sir Cecil Clementi, will visit Japan, Peking and Weihaiwei when he goes on leave in the first week of October, and will stay in Shanghai for a few days when returning to Hongkong.—Reuter.

THE Chinese papers say that, owing to the rains, the rice crops show every promise of excellent returns, and it is estimated that there will be 4,000,000 piculs this year in excess of 1926 and that prices, therefore, will drop.

TREND OF AFFAIRS AT CHUNGKING

Liu Shang's Debts: Bolsheviks and the Post Office

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Chungking, Sept. 2.

You may like to hear the latest Chungking news. It is a matter of only a few days when this province will revert the North. Liu Shang is trying to slip away on account of his heavy debt to the local banks, but the others will not permit him to go. He owes local banks over \$2,000,000 and if he does not pay up before the 15th it is feared that nearly all local banks will close their doors. It is said that he has considerable capital in one of the banks formerly under foreign management.

Wanhien has already hoisted the old flag, under Wu and Yang, Wu has evidently forgotten that he was going to enter a monastery on Omei.

Bolsheviks and the Post Office
The Bolsheviks will have to look sharp now. The only place they appear to have secured a firm hold is in the post office, where the Postal Union dictates to the acting commissioner (Chinese). It seems that when the new commissioner reached here, the Union demanded, on his arrival at the post office, the following:—(1)—That he give up the luxury of bungalows, rented year by year from a Chinese (hence not wrecked, as others within a few hundred feet). To this he told them he could not agree as it was rented by central authorities. (2)—That the commissioner's entertainment allowance (\$175 a month) be turned over to the Union for the benefit of underpaid coolies. He granted \$150, but only for as long as he should remain (3)—That he give them the top floor of the post office for a meeting hall. This, too, was granted for the period of his stay, and it was not needed.

Mission Schools Open
Mission schools have opened with a large attendance. Most of them leave it optional with students whether they attend prayers or preaching on Sundays, but at one school under the charge of a foreign-trained Chinese who had both the courage and religion, a notice was posted on the day of opening, informing all juniors and seniors that they were to purchase an English edition of the Bible and to attend both morning prayers and all services. It is worth noting that this is the highest priced school conducted by missions in Chungking. He has set a good example to all other heads of schools, whether Chinese or foreigners, who are showing a weak policy.

The river is the lowest in history; the weather the hottest ever known, but it looks now as if it had broken.

SHIPPING DISASTER NEAR TSINGTAO

Boat Sinks with 400 on Board: 159 Bodies Recovered

Tsingtao, Sept. 19.

The Gentoku Maru, a 19 ton motor-boat plying between Tsingtao and Hungshihai, suddenly sprang a leak and sank on her way to Tsingtao on September 17.

There were about 400 Chinese passengers on board the ship. An American war-vessel, steam-launches, and sampans, which happened to be near the scene of the wreck, rescued 120 persons. One hundred and fifty-nine dead bodies have so far been recovered, but the rest of the crew and passengers are still missing.

Mr. Chohai Shioyama, the captain of the ship, is now under examination at the police department attached to the Japanese Consulate-General here on a charge of having caused deaths through negligence.

The motor-boat was owned jointly by a Japanese and a Chinese named Koo, but the actual power of the ferry service business was in the hands of the Chinese. The Chinese partner has fled, fearing trouble. The Japanese Shipping Business-men's Association here has decided to raise relief funds by popular subscription for the bereaved families.—Toho.

CHOLERA IN TIENTSIN

Peking, Sept. 20.

A message from Tientsin states that cholera continues to spread there. There have been four or five cases a day in the Chinese barracks near Tientsin, while up to the present there have been four cases in the French Concession, three of which proved fatal.—Reuter.

PEKING, Sept. 20:—Admiral Nishizawa, commander of the Japanese Northern Squadron, arrived in Peking to-day with his staff.—Reuter

BIG FIRE IN JAPANESE COTTON MILL

Tokyo, Sept. 21.

According to a message from Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, a big fire broke out at a branch factory of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, at 9.30 last night, and the factory was completely burned down. The damage is estimated at approximately one million yen.—Toho.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Mr. Orvisinger, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has retired.—Reuter.

U.S. ALIEN SEAMEN REGULATIONS

Hongkong Publishes Explanation of Conditions of Admission

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Sept. 13.

The Hongkong Government Gazette publishes an executive order of the President of the United States governing the entry of alien seamen into that country, which is intended for public information on account of the maritime relations between Hongkong and the United States. According to the Gazette, alien seamen who are found to be bona fide entering the ports of the United States solely in the pursuit of their calling as seamen may be admitted temporarily in the discretion of the Secretary of Labour and under regulations prescribed by him without passports visas if arriving in the United States in the following circumstances:—

(1) As seamen who were members of the crew of an American vessel which has been sold and delivered abroad, when the contract of employment provides for the return of the crew or the law or the laws of the United States provide for their return to an American port;

(2) As individual seamen returned to the United States in accordance with the terms of the articles of the outward voyage;

(3) As shipwrecked or castaway seamen rescued by or transferred to a vessel bound to an American port;

(4) As alien American seamen who are Consular passengers or are repatriated without expense to the United States Government, following and in accordance with the terms of their discharge in a foreign port before an American consular officer, but who, for any reason, can not be considered as serving as seamen on the vessel on which they arrive at an American port.

The Gazette further says that, if such alien seamen arrive at a port in the United States as members of a crew sent forward by the owners to take delivery of a vessel in such port and for the purpose of navigating such vessel to its foreign home port, they may present a group transit certificate issued by a consular officer in accordance with Section 3 (3) of the Immigration Act of 1924 under such regulations as the Secretary of State and Secretary of Labour may prescribe.

FORGERY OF H. & S. BANK NOTES

A Scheme to Disorganise the Currency of Hongkong

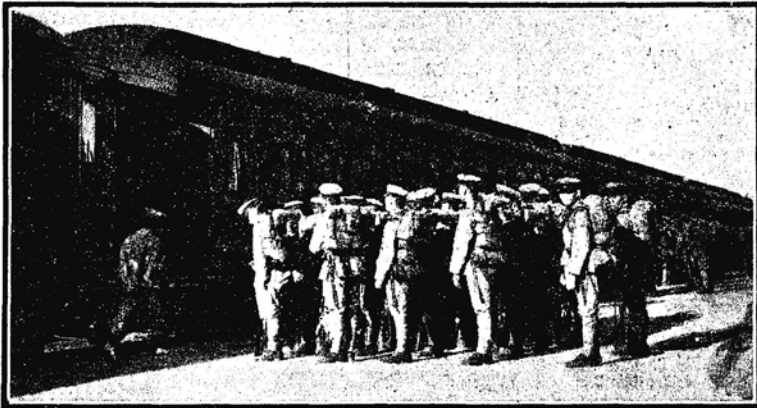
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Sept. 16.

Two men were charged before the Police Magistrate with having forged banknotes which are believed to be manufactured in Canton and in districts farther afield. They endeavoured to dispose of these spurious notes to another man who turned out to be a district watchman sent out by the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs for this very purpose. From a statement made by these two arrested persons, it appears that the traffic in forgeries is centralized in Canton, where the counterfeiters dispose of their products through trusted agents and carriers. A forged \$10 note of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banks is sold in the first instance for \$2 genuine money and then is again sold for \$3.50 on its arrival in Hongkong. The counterfeiters also turn out false \$500 notes.

The forgeries bear evidence of high workmanship and appear to be performed by Europeans. It is thought that these notes came from a long distance, and their source of origin is suspected to be one of the European capitals. The police have information which leads to the theory that the forged notes were part of an attempt to disorganise the currency of the Colony.

JAPANESE TROOPS LEAVE TSINAN



THE LAST CONTINGENT OF JAPANESE TROOPS AT THE RAILWAY STATION AT TSINAN ENTRAINING FOR TSINGTAO.



A GROUP OF OFFICERS PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE TSINAN RAILWAY STATION JUST BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE.

THE U.S. SQUADRON AT CHEFOO

What it all Means to the Port: The Earnings of Shopkeepers

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Chefoo, Sept. 15.

The U.S.S. Black Hawk left this port yesterday for the South, and between now and next week most, if not all of the units of the American Asiatic Squadron will have left Chefoo after completion of the season's stay here. Each summer the squadron comes to Chefoo to give the crews a chance to escape the heat of the south and, at the same time, to engage in steaming and firing practices. For some time, the destroyers' programme is to steam out to sea each morning, returning in the afternoon. On Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays the men are allowed to come ashore at one o'clock but during the rest of the week liberty commences at four o'clock. It ceases each night at 11, at which hour all, except the patrols ashore, are bound to be back in their respective ships. Chief petty officers are allowed liberty until midnight and officers have, of course, a greater latitude.

The squadron maintains a patrol bureau at the Navy Y.M.C.A., this year again under the control of Lieut. C. Hudson. This gentleman has since been transferred to the United States and next year we shall see a new patrol chief.

400 Per cent. Increase in Residents

With so many men ashore each day, Chefoo, during the summer, takes on a much grayer aspect than Chefoo in the winter time, for the number of foreigners here then becomes four times the total number in the winter. One of the results is that prices of commodities are dearer than in winter and regular residents are, consequently, affected, but nobody seems to mind it at all.

There are several classes of people who profit through the squadron's stay here. The average richa coolie makes enough during the summer to

keep him going all through the winter for the American fare is very free with his money when he has it. It is safe to say that he pays from two to three times the regulation fare and he uses a richa even when he has to get around but a block.

The richa coolie is usually believed to be—and undoubtedly is—a vulgar fellow more or less, but he is a good observer of human traits. He seems to know pretty accurately when, how and where to get the most out of his fare. Moreover, he has a certain amount of intelligence in him to know when he should make the most of the situation or make himself scarce.

The Earnings of Shopkeepers

Another class that makes a good turnover is composed of shopkeepers and someone has computed that the men of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron purchase some \$100,000 worth of goods in Chefoo each season. There are some who close up for the winter after the fleet has gone, and this gives an idea how much a shopkeeper may earn if he makes himself sufficiently known to the men of the squadron.

Then there are those who run bars, cabarets, and establishments of questionable reputation. There has always been an effort on the part of those foreign residents who have the welfare of the men at heart to reduce the cabaret and bar evil to a minimum but, so far, the police have not shown any desire to ameliorate conditions which are becoming worse and worse each year. It is unfortunate that men in high authority permit themselves to be "cushaded" and it is no exaggeration that, through the means of bribery, many people are in business who should be run out of town. Most of these are Russians and Jews with a fair number of Chinese, but space being limited, the writer shall touch upon this phase on another occasion.

There is no question but that the Navy Y.M.C.A. does a lot each year to entertain the men of the squadron, and missionaries, too, contribute their share.

Chefoo is now reverting to its winter slumber but time flies and, after all, too much of a good thing isn't good for the system.

INTRICATE FINANCE IN CANTON

Government's Policy Towards Merchants Modified

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Sept. 13.

During the week, the searching of Canton shops and the residences of Canton merchants has gone on apace. Agents of the Treasury have been conducting investigations as thorough as if they were prohibition "undercovers" on duty in the land of Uncle Sam. Distrustful of the shopkeepers, believing many of them to have falsified state the amount of their capitalization, Treasurer Koo Ying-fan started using the methods of Paul Pry to get at the truth. Not only have the store accounts been gone over, but the government officers have searched the houses of the store owners, hoping to find evidence of crookedness. Anything to get money out of the long-suffering merchants.

Grievances Listed To

This policy was not changed with the advent into office of Fung Chuk-man, who succeeded Koo Ying-fan in the office of Provincial Treasurer. But Mr. Fung is a man of a far different stamp from his predecessor. He would win the confidence of the merchants. He would have his administration publicly regarded as a just one. At least the business men are coming to believe this to be true. For they have found Fung Chuk-man to be willing to listen to their grievances, and he has expressed himself as most sympathetic and anxious to remedy the wrongs that have been recently done.

Last evening a delegation from the General Chamber of Commerce saw the Provincial Treasurer, and had a heart-to-heart talk with him. In detail they painted a picture which shows business to be stagnant; numerous business houses already in a condition of insolvency, or else on the brink of bankruptcy. And the committee firmly maintained that the government and it alone

can put business on its feet and give the merchant half a chance to make a livelihood.

Money Shops and Treasury

In a report made public several days ago, it appeared that the money shops had already paid their full quota of \$4,000,000 into the Treasury. Since then, the writer has learned that many "payments" consisted only of I.O.U.'s, mere promises to pay, and of these, many are uncollectable, the merchants' committee stated, and an attempt to collect them will only bring about more business failures.

Nor can the other merchants of this city pay more. Of the \$6,000,000 which the government hoped to get from them, only \$1,350,000 has been paid to date, and goodness knows no stone has been left unturned by the Treasury officials in their efforts to drain every cent possible from the coffers of the shopkeepers.

The Police of Extortion

Four suggestions were made by the committee to the Provincial Treasurer. The first two are alternatives. Fung Chuk-man was told that the merchants believe the government should, if it is humanly possible, pay back to them at once the \$1,350,000 which the inhuman Koo Ying-fan extorted from them. But if the government cannot see its way clear to grant this request, at least it should discontinue its policy of driving the merchants by means of threats of fine, of arrest and of execution so that they will pay what they cannot afford to pay. In addition, the request was made that the government should confirm its announced intention of repealing the luxury tax and the stamp tax on retail sales by publicly issuing its fiat abrogating them.

The first request, Mr. Fung promised to carefully consider, to submit to General Lee Tsai-sam, and to place before the branch Central Executive Committee. Commencing to-day, in answer to the second request, the Treasury agents were not permitted to molest the shopkeepers. But no answer to the last two clauses of the Chamber of Commerce petition has been given.

Cleansing the Treasury

One more official has lost his liberty because of the determination of Lee Tsai-sam to give the Treasury Department a thorough cleansing. This time it is a department head, Tsui Shiu-yim, who, if found guilty, will have plenty of time to repent of his dishonesty. \$150,000, it is claimed, is unaccounted for, his books being in a hopeless muddle Tsui Shiu-yim is himself not an important personage, but his elder brother is a local celebrity. He is no other a person than Tsui Shiu-ching, formerly a general of the Southern army, and during the latter days of Dr. Sun Yat-sen governor of Kuangtung.

Lee Hoi-wan, head of the Opium Bureau, is also in durance vile, fines to the extent of \$80,000 having been, it is alleged, conveniently omitted from his account books. Since Lee Hoi-wan has incurred the disfavour of Wong Shiu-hung, the Kuangsi leader, he is not going to find it so easy to secure his freedom. Governor Wong had sent a consignment of opium to Canton and Lee had the audacity to seize it. The real reason for his apprehension is to be found in this latter incident.

Several department heads of the Treasury Department are being held while a survey is being made of all the transactions which transpired while they were in office. The late secretary to Koo Ying-fan is one of those who is still a prisoner.

Central Bank Notes

Chau Tin-ping, President of the General Chamber of Commerce, is keeping out of harm's way. The charge has been made by the government that he manipulated the Central Bank note market and made a large profit for himself at the expense of the government and the general public, and his arrest is sought. Mr. Chau, however, is reported to have taken refuge in Shameen before the storm broke. Lam Lai-shang, until recently Vice-Manager of the Central Bank is alleged to be in the same ring as Chau and to have joined with him in forcing down the price of banknotes. He too has fled.

PEKING, Sept. 20:—General Yang Yu-tung left Peking for Mukden this afternoon to investigate the recent anti-Japanese agitation in Manchuria, though this is now reported to have quietened.—Reuter.

MORE PICTURES OF THE TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN KANSU



A VIVID PICTURE OF THE DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY THE EARTHQUAKE WHICH OCCURRED IN THE LIANGCHOW DISTRICT, NORTHWEST KANSU, IN MAY LAST, WHEN BETWEEN 70,000 AND 100,000 LOST THEIR LIVES. ABOVE IS SEEN THE RUINS OF THE ORPHANAGE WHICH WAS COMPLETELY WRECKED, THE FALLING MASONRY KILLING MANY OF THE INMATES. SISTER VIRGILIANA IS COMFORTING THE TERROR STRICKEN SURVIVORS.

THE ATTEMPT ON A PEKING ACTOR

Further Details of the Outrage: Whose Head is Shown?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Sept. 16.

Reports to-day concerning the attempt on Mei Lan-fang are to the effect that only one bandit was concerned. He managed to secure entry to the home of Mr. Feng Kung-kweng, of the Bank of China, where he secured \$40 from guests as well as food, stating that he had no money to buy a coffin for his grandfather, and also that he was hungry.

Later, outside the house he stopped the car of two of the guests, and demanded \$50,000 at the point of the revolver. The car returned to Feng's house, where \$20,000 was raised.

Taking this, the bandit insisted on Chang Han-chu accompanying him, and when the police appeared he shot Chang in the stomach. In turn he was shot by the police, dying on his way to headquarters. Chang died at the P. U. M. C.

The populace is now wondering whose head decorates that post at the entrance to the hutung.

TIBETAN BORDER MYSTERY

Arrival of Three Foreigners at Place near Lhasa

Peking, Sept. 19.

The mystery concerning the party of foreigners who were reported to have been murdered in Chinese territory near the Tibetan border by tribesmen has been deepened by the receipt of another telegram from Sikkim, India, stating that a party of three Europeans recently arrived at Nagchuka, ten days' journey from Lhasa.

The names are unknown, but it is considered possible that the party may consist of the American, Mr. Plymire, of the Assembly of God, the Briton Mr. Mathewson of the C.I.M., and the German, Dr. Filchner.

A telegram received here on August 29 from Sikkim stated that three Europeans had been murdered in Chinese territory near the Tibetan border by tribesmen, and it was thought that the party may have consisted of Messrs. Mathewson and Plymire and Dr. Filchner, who left Kansu for India in June.—Reuter.



ANOTHER SECTION OF THE ORPHANAGE SHOWING A GROUP OF RESCUE WORKERS STILL AT THEIR SORROWFUL TASK. THE INJURED ARE GIVEN FIRST AID AND ARE THEN REMOVED TO AN IMPROVISED SHELTER.

LETTERS FROM HIGH ALTITUDES

Consecration of the New Bishop of Tibet: Retiring to Live Amid the Eternal Snows

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tachienlu, Aug. 8.

Yesterday Père Valentine was consecrated Bishop of Tibet. To assist in this ceremony the French Bishop from Chéngtu and the French Bishop of Suifu came up to the frontier, and ten or 15 French priests came in from the surrounding country. With the local French Sisters and French priests the French community in town was quite considerable. A special feature of the ceremony was the musical entertainment given by the boys' brass band of the local catholic school. The band

went out to welcome both the French Bishops from the plain. From an early hour on Sunday morning it was evident that something extraordinary was on. The Catholic cathedral in the centre of the city began to fill up. Tibetans and Chinese both crowding in to witness the service.

The old retiring Bishop, Mgr. Giraudeau, probably attended the cathedral service for the last time as a large new house has been built for him out at Wali, five miles from town. There he hopes to retire and end his days amid the eternal snow

mountains all around him. Mgr. Giraudeau has lived on the Chinese-Tibetan frontier for 55 years. He was an officer in the French cavalry before coming to China, and was very fond, some years ago of a Tibetan mount. The Bishop retired from active service some years ago and now, it is reported, retires from the city of his long labours. During his day a large and considerable work has been built up and at present is manned by a large staff of Chinese and French priests. At present the Catholic community numbers something like 7,000, and the local work comprises a hospital with five French and a number of Chinese Sisters in charge; an orphanage, and five or six Chinese schools. The hospital does a good work and has a daily clinic of 50 patients.

Energy of the New Bishop

The new Bishop, Père Valentine, has been on the frontier for 25 years. There was some considerable doubt as to who should follow Mgr. Giraudeau, and apparently the matter was referred to Rome and it appears that Père Valentine is the Pope's decision. He is a very able and popular priest and has seen much of the present work grow along the border. He is very popular at the official Chinese feasts. He is a man of boundless energy and knows the Chinese-Tibetan border as few other men know it. His large diocese apparently stretches from the Chinese to the Indian borders of Tibet and includes Chinese, Tibetans, and Lolos. The chief attraction at the ceremony yesterday was a French Bishop with a very long beard. Reports differ as to its length, but all agree it was the longest beard they had ever seen. And to their surprise sometimes this gentle Bishop would grip it just below the chin and seem to make a desperate effort to pull it off. Another thing which greatly impressed the Tibetans who attended the service was its apparent similarity to lamaistic ceremonies. The gorgeous robes, the mystic wand, the hand-made gesture, the dim religious light, and the subtle mysterious air which surrounded everything. The Tibetans were very much impressed, not to mention a very large Chinese audience which attended the service.

Later in the day the Tibetans hung round a Chinese service in a small C. I. M. chapel. No doubt they had failed to be on time at the Catholic Cathedral ceremony in the early morning, and they were determined not to miss the consecration of another bishop if such were to take place that day. Many stood

around with their faces glued to the windows and went away disappointed, when they discovered there was only the singing of a few Chinese hymns and a short Chinese address.

Batang is again in distress and couriers are again running through in nine and ten days. General Ma has put the Chinese magistrate under detention. To the question why? rumour provides the following answer. The local Chinese magistrate has been on too friendly terms with the Laka Lama and General Ma is suspicious that Lui is implicated with the Laka Lama in the capture of about 100 Chinese rifles some time ago. A robbery of soldiers' rations also took place at Hsiao-bachuen, and Ma thinks that Lui and the Laka Lama are also involved in this. During the night of the day on which Lui was arrested the Laka Lama made good his escape and is now in hiding two days from Batang. General Ma must have had some reliable information before he took this serious step of arresting a civil Chinese magistrate. The result of the inquiry has not yet come to hand, but reports say that the affair may be amicably settled.

In these distant parts of central Asia it is absolutely imperative that the Chinese should hold together as the Tibetans are not slow to take advantage of any division among the Chinese officials. The Tibetans are slowly but surely recovering Kham, and what has cost the Chinese an enormous amount of money and lives may very soon slip from their hands. The Chinese on the front are not to blame for this. The present chaotic condition of the Republic and the disturbed and unsettled situation in Szechuan make the border administration almost impossible. What of Kham can be retained is being faithfully held on to, and the few soldiers along the frontier have all their work cut out to maintain themselves. This, however, cannot last forever, and unless reinforcements and supplies come soon the large subjugated territory known as Kham, stretching from Tachienlu to Chamdo, will be lost to the Republic.

A Prospect of Trouble

Rumour persists that Wu Pei-fu is in Szechuan. Some maintain that he is on a Buddhist pilgrimage to Mt. Omei; other assert that he has come to the province with an army; all conclude that his adventure into Szechuan will bring trouble and disorder. These are only conjectures and the border awaits definite word that the great man is even in the province. Szechuan is no stranger to the graceful Micawber, and at fence riding this large province leaves the others far behind. All Szechuan wants is to be left alone. She has enough internal troubles of her own. Peace at any price is her one ambition. If by flying the Peking flag Peking will let her alone she will gladly fly it. If by flying the Canton flag Canton will let her alone she will gladly fly it. Hankow or Nanking or any other national flag—it is immaterial to this large, wealthy province; the flag or the party or the faction, it matters very little—“leave me alone,” says Szechuan. And now comes Wu Pei-fu and the province fears trouble. They are afraid the Nationalist armies will follow him into Szechuan, and this they imagine spells disorder and destruction. Internal trouble they do not mind; they object to external interference.

Tachienlu is now enjoying a beggar raid. Some days ago large numbers of beggars visited the city. Report has it that the country below Tachienlu is very dry and a famine is feared. Tachienlu can afford to entertain a few beggars as the barley crops over the Jedo in Minya are very good and the beggars will enjoy a little tsamba and butter tea. Tachienlu is fortunate in not being entirely dependent on the outside world. If the crops are poor outside they may be very good inside, and when corn is expensive barley may be cheap.

NAMING NEW JAPANESE PRINCESS

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

In accordance with the ancient Japanese Court ritual, the ceremony of naming the new-born Princess took place to-day, the seventh since her birth, with great solemnity.

The name Hisanomiya Sachiko, meaning “Eternal Happiness,” was given to the Imperial child.—Reuter.

TWO FURTHER RIOTS IN HANKOW

Communists Fired Upon in the Ex-British Concession During Attempt to Rescue Radical Comrade: Japanese Open Fire

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

A serious situation arose in Hankow on the evening of September 20, according to reports reaching Shanghai yesterday, when a Hankow Communist was arrested and an attempt made by a group of radicals to rescue him from the police. Shots were exchanged between the Communists and Police, just outside the ex-British Concession, and the fracas gained such proportions that martial law was declared and the streets patrolled by soldiers. By the following morning at an early hour, the Japanese had removed about 50 Chinese soldiers from an N. K. K. steamer and disarmed them, holding them in arrest in the Japanese Concession until a Chinese squad arrived to take them in charge.

When this squad arrived a Japanese naval sentry was wounded in the neck by a Chinese bayonet, during the ensuing struggle with the soldiers, and in self-defence the sentry fired on his attackers. This led to machine gun fire in no uncertain terms, with the result that one Chinese was killed and several wounded. The situation eased down somewhat later and the crowds scattered, coolie bystanders resuming their work as things quieted down.

The same report from Hankow states that Galen left for downriver, presumably Nanking, on September 21.

In the Old Concession

Hankow, Sept. 21.

A fracas occurred last night at 8 o'clock in the ex-British Concession when a gang of Chinese armed with automatic pistols successfully rescued a prisoner in uniform—believed to be a Communist leader who had been arrested on a Japanese steamer—who was being escorted by a Chinese guard to the native city.

When the escort was marching along one of the most crowded thoroughfares in Hankow the gang suddenly opened fire at point-blank range. Roughly forty shots were fired with the result that a number of passers-by were killed or wounded. The prisoner escaped in the confusion but some of the gang were taken prisoners.

The manner in which the rescue was carried out shows conclusively that there is a well-organized group in Hankow conspiring against the Wuhan Government and that it possesses an excellent intelligence service as only a short time elapsed between the arrest and the rescue.

Martial law was proclaimed last night in the Special Concessions and Chinese city, which were closed to all pedestrian and vehicular traffic while strong barricades were erected at important points. In addition, fully-armed bodies of troops patrolled the streets all night.

This morning the Japanese authorities removed fifty Chinese soldiers from a Nishin Kisen Kaisha

steamer, disarmed them and held them under arrest in the Japanese Concession pending the arrival of a squad of Chinese soldiery to take them away.

Some friction occurred on the arrival of the Chinese guard and a Japanese sentry at the barricades of the Japanese Concession was wounded in the neck by a bayonet-thrust delivered by one of the Chinese soldiers and fired his rifle in self-defence. This was followed by one of the machine-guns in the barricade opening fire, with the result that one Chinese was killed and a few wounded.

Later the situation eased down and is now normal.—Reuter.

The Japanese Version

Hankow, Sept. 22.

On Monday morning a party of Chinese soldiers attempted to go aboard the N.K.K. liner Siangkang Maru which runs between Hankow and Changsha, but were checked by the cruiser Yahagi which was at anchor nearby. Subsequent negotiations went on satisfactorily and the Japanese authorities here made arrangements with the Chinese authorities to hand over to the latter the Chinese soldiers who were responsible for the trouble and who were detained by the Japanese naval authorities. While surrender of the soldiers in question was proceeding, a squad of Chinese soldiers, 21 in number, who were sent to take their comrades, attempted to pass forcibly through a Japanese sentry line on the Bund adjacent to the Chinese-controlled Special Area, with the consequence that the Chinese soldiers fired at the Japanese sentries injuring a blue-jacket named M. Ishikawa in the chest. Accordingly the Japanese sentries returned fire on the Chinese soldiers and the flag-ship Ataka which was lying at anchor near the Bund, immediately assisted the former with machine-guns thus quieting the Chinese whose casualties are at present unknown. The cruiser Hahagi landed blue-jackets to reinforce the landing forces now in the Japanese Concession while the destroyer Urakaze which was navigating for Shanghai with 200 of special landing forces from the Kure Naval Station on board on her way home, was ordered to return to Hankow.

Although the cause of the trouble is attributed to the ignorance of the Chinese soldiers, it is clear that the responsibility lies upon the Chinese side and moreover it is not the first time that the regular Chinese troops fired upon the Japanese sentry; they fired upon and injured a Japanese sentry before, therefore the Japanese Consul-General is expected to lodge a vigorous protest with the Chinese authorities.

Owing to the incident, Rear-Admiral Araki, the Commander-in-chief of the First Foreign-Service Squadron, has changed his schedule and will not leave here for the time being.—Toho.

JAPANESE PIG IRON TARIFF

Tokyo, Sept. 17.

Discussing the proposed increase in the pig-iron tariff, Mr. Mitsuchi, the Minister of Finance, stated today that it was necessary for Japan to develop her iron and steel industry. Consequently, he said, the authorities had been assisting by means of subsidies and were now considering how best they may continue to help.

Mr. Mitsuchi denied, however, that the authorities had any intention of establishing a prohibitive duty on Indian pig-iron as, he declared, it was undesirable both for the consumer and for the development of the industry itself.—Reuter.

Later.

The Foreign Finance and Commerce Departments are discussing with the heads of cotton-yarn interests the question of resorting to some self-defensive measure against India's tariff policy as regards cotton. It is expected that they will recommend an increase of duty on Indian pig-iron though it is com-

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Sept. 17.

As a result of a conference between the Governor of the Bank of Japan and representatives of the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda and Sumitomo banks, it has been agreed to establish a special bank for the purpose of accelerating the readjustment of the banks which closed at the time of the financial panic in April.

The new organ will be called the Showa Bank and will amalgamate, not only closed banks, but also a few others.

The Bank of Japan has agreed to make advances at low interest to the new bank, which will be capitalized at Yen 10,000,000, of which 6,000,000 will be offered for public subscription.—Reuter.

phased that this will be done in the interests of the Japanese steel industry and that the Government does not desire to enter into a tariff war with India.—Reuter.

THE TOKYO-PRAGUE FLIGHT

Lt.-Col. Skala Forced Down Near Kraanoyarsk

Tokyo Sept. 20.

According to a telegram from Kraanoyarsk, Siberia, the Czechoslovakian plane piloted by Lieut.-Colonel Skala, was forced to land yesterday at a point 140 kilometres from the city, owing to inclement weather. The machine was seriously damaged, but the crew were safe.—Toho.

OBITUARY

Mr. J. H. Pidgeon

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Sept. 18.

Mr. John Henry Pidgeon died this week in the Government Civil Hospital, at the age of 63. During the last ten years of his life, he was employed by Messrs. Carroll Brothers, sharebrokers, and was a familiar figure in Ice House Street, where he was known to all.

The deceased had a long and varied career. At a very early age, he worked with Mr. J. J. Francis, who was one of the best barristers in Hongkong forty years ago. Mr. Pidgeon later went to Borneo, but after a few years returned to China and spent several years in Canton.

Viscount Naotoshi Osako

Tokyo, Sept. 20.

The death is announced of General the Viscount Naotoshi Osako at the age of 85. Viscount Osako was President of the Peers' School from 1912 to 1917. He commanded the 7th Army Division in the Russo-Japanese War.—Reuter.

A NARROW ESCAPE ON CANTON LINE

Express Stopped Just in Time: Track Damaged by Peasants

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Sept. 16.

The morning express train from Canton was delayed on Wednesday owing to a part of the rails near Wutung station having been torn up. Several telegraph wires also were destroyed. The engine-driver saw the damage just in time to stop the train. The spot where the line was damaged is between Canton and Sheklung, which is one of the biggest stations on the Canton Kowloon Railway and an important town on the East River. On the day before the incident, several trains of soldiers were despatched to Sheklung to defend it against the invasion of the forces under General Yeh Ting and General Ho Lung, who have captured many small towns on the East River, with the aid of the Peasant Corps.

Soldiers Join Peasant Corps.

The latest reports states that several other districts near Waichow have fallen to the Peasant Corps, and that many soldiers in Waichow have shifted over to them. This news was received with alarm by General Li Tsai-hsin, the chief military figures in Canton, who immediately ordered all available forces to be sent to the East River to withstand the coming of General Yen Ting and his "Iron" soldiers. Sheklung is now used as a military base. It seems possible therefore that the railway was cut by the agents of General Yen Ting, as an examination of the disconnected part of the track showed that ordinary wear and tear was not the cause.

NO BOY POLITICIANS FOR PEKING

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Sept. 21.

At the opening of Peking University, yesterday, the Minister of Education emphatically stated that students will not be allowed to take part in any political movement or to become the "tools of politicians or revolutionary devils whose motives and actions are purely dictated by emotions and sentiments." Inspectors will be appointed to see that the students study for six hours daily.

THE TYPHOON IN JAPAN

Damage Done in Yamagata Prefecture

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Three persons were killed, five injured and 13 buildings, including a spinning factory, were destroyed when a typhoon struck a village in Yamagata Prefecture, in north-western Japan, yesterday evening.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Sept. 17.

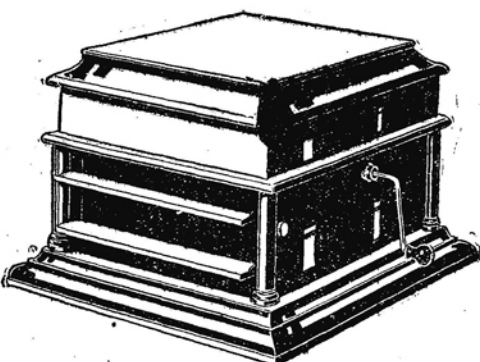
A delayed official report received by the Kumamoto prefectural authorities states that 114 fishing-boats capsized off Amakusa Island during the recent typhoon. Seventy fishermen are missing.—Reuter.

GEN. Chiang Kai-shek is reported by the "Eastern Times" to have sent a telegram to the Chékian Provincial Government stating that he has definitely decided to visit the United States. In view of his work in the interest of the Kuomintang, the report says, the government in question has appropriated \$50,000 for his travelling expenses.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SHANGHAI'S NEW MAYOR

General Chang Ting-fan Formally Inducted Into Office: A Graduate of Engineering

General Chang Ting-fan, successor to General Huang Fu as Mayor of Greater Shanghai, formally assumed his new appointment last Friday morning at the Shanghai and Woosung Municipality in the presence of a large gathering of merchants and officials, both civil and military. Among those present were Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Commander Umasaki, of the Japanese Landing Forces; Admiral Wu Kuang-tsung, Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Fleet; and Messrs. Yu Yah-ching, Feng Shao-shen, Loh Pa-hong and Wang Yi-ting.

The new Mayor is a native of Kiangsi and is 36 years of age. He graduated in the department of engineering, Paotungfu Military Academy, with honours. After service in Kuangtung and Fukien as regimental and, later, brigade commander, he was appointed chief of staff department to the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Armies and served in that capacity during the early part of the anti-northern punitive expedition. Following the occupation of his home province, Gen. Chang was elected a member of the Kiangsi Provisional Political Commission and afterwards was appointed Municipal Director of Nanchang. He was then transferred to the position of chief of staff to the Director-General of the Eastern Route Armies and lately has been chief of staff to the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Commissioner. Gen. Chang is holding the latter position concurrently with his new post as Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Seals Handed Over

The Mayoralty was decorated for the occasion with the flags of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government and numerous scrolls were hung about the place. On the platform was a portrait of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a copy of his will, these being overhung by two large flags. Guards of honour were formed by Nationalist soldiers attached to the 26th Army and by Chinese police. Two bands were in attendance, these being detailed by the Garrison Commissioner and the Commissioner of Public Peace and Safety. Some of the scrolls were inscribed as follows:—"Down with imperialism"; "Down with militarism"; "Retain Chiang Kai-shek as commander-in-chief"; "Continue the anti-northern campaign"; "Ho Ying-yin, Pei Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen are really loyal members of the revolutionary movements"; "True members of the Kuomintang must unite and co-operate"; "Overthrow communism"; "Enforce the Three People's Principles"; "The Kuomintang will save the country and the people," etc.

The new Mayor having been sworn in and having accepted his seal of office, wrapped in yellow silk, from Mr. Quo Tai-chi, those present bowed three times to the portrait and the will of the late Dr. Sun and then a number of speeches were delivered.

Mr. Quo's Address

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, representing the Government, said:—"Since the resignation of Gen. Huang Fu, the mayorship has been vacant for some time. The task of undertaking constructive endeavours is by no means an easy one. It is indeed very heavy for the Kuomintang because its influence and territory are fast expanding. We are happy to have in Gen. Chang Ting-fan a man rich in the spirit of the revolution and in constructive experience. To him we look for carrying out the reforms laid down by our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in his work on national reconstruction. Eventually, the International Settlement will have to be returned to China and the progress of municipal enterprises in Chinese territory will have a great bearing on its rendition. Gen. Chang will, without a doubt, perform his administrative functions in accordance with the principles of the Kuomintang and the people of Shanghai, as well as the local branch

of the Kuomintang, should render him every possible support, assistance and encouragement."

Miss Soumi Chang, representing the Kiangsu Provincial Government said that, with his experience and his broad vision of constructive problems, she was sure Gen. Chang would achieve great things as Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

The Demand for Election

Mr. Chen Teh-ching, of the Shanghai branch of the Kuomintang, referred to the present transitional stage of the republic when the military administration was giving way to the second stage of republican nation making. This stage was one in which the people should be trained to grasp the importance of representative institutions along constitutional lines. It was obvious that the movement started by the commercial bodies to elect the mayor by popular vote was immature. The government, for the present, acted wisely in reserving to itself the right to make the appointment.

Mr. Feng Shao-shen, representing the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, said that in voicing the sentiments of the people in favour of the election of a mayor by popular vote, the different merchants organizations merely placed their views before the Government for consideration but they left the matter entirely in the hands of the Government as to the time and manner for the adoption of the proposal.

Gen. Liu Ts, commander of the 1st division, dwelt on the importance of getting rid of the mandarin atmosphere and of the strict adherence to the programme of national reconstruction laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Mr. Tsu Yi-hou, chief of staff to the commander of the 26th army, spoke on the wisdom of giving full recognition to the will of the people in administering the Municipality, of regulating expenses by producing maximum results with the least expenses, and of promoting harmonious relations between capital and labour so as to ensure industrial growth and to give no chance to the communists. Mr. Chou Kuang-hung, of the Unification Commission of the Shanghai Labour Unions, spoke on the relations between healthy labour conditions and good municipal reform and on the work being done for the arbitration of disputes between capitalists and labourers.

Gen. Chang's Reply

In reply, General Chang said that, being a man of little education and of limited experience, he was greatly perturbed over the honour conferred on him by the Nationalist Government in appointing him Mayor of Greater Shanghai. His duties at the office of the Garrison Commissioner were very exacting and, when he learned of his new appointment, he asked to be relieved of that heavy burden. However, he could not refuse the honour without disappointing his superiors and his friends. He hesitated on the ground that his qualifications were below standard. The Mayor of Shanghai had to undertake the heavy work of reconstruction, the new Mayor said, and funds were insufficient so that the attempt even to maintain the status quo in itself was attended by insurmountable difficulties. He was, nevertheless, indebted to his predecessor, Gen. Huang Fu, for the plans he had conceived and carried out. Unless finances interfered, these plans would remain intact and be executed.

Mentioning his own plans, Gen. Chang said:—"The success of the Municipality of Shanghai and Woosung depends on three things. First, there must be an open financial policy to demand the most scrupulous integrity. Secondly, the right men with the right qualifications must be entrusted with the carrying out of the various functions. Thirdly, the whole staff must be co-ordinated so as to achieve the best results. In matters of finance, the funds raised in



GENERAL CHANG TING-FAN

Chief of Staff to the Garrison Commissioner, who has been appointed to succeed Gen. Huang Fu as Mayor of Greater Shanghai

Nantao amount to \$600,000, while that of Chapel is \$800,000 but the budget as it stands cannot be balanced by this combined revenue. Apart from curtailing expenses, therefore, the mode of collection of municipal taxes must be revised because the present system has its shortcomings, which make the tax burden unevenly distributed. As to staff, General Huang Fu has already adopted the merit system and unless funds are insufficient the present staff, which has been selected with scrupulous care, shall be retained in its entirety. Referring to organization, I look forward to the people to take an active part in the administration of municipal affairs, so as to promote efficiency. By favouring us with their advice, guidance and vigilance, the people can do a lot to help.

"The idea of having a mayor by popular vote is one which must be heartily supported in principle. The people should not be discouraged by the immediate infeasibility of the idea or the difficulties attending a genuine election. They should evolve a system under which this cherished ideal will be put into practice and carried out successfully. I hope that that happy day will not be far off."

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "Sincampo," Gen. Chang said that he would act as mayor for a month or two so as to enable the Government to select a better man. As Gen. Pei Chung-hsi was still in Nanking, he would retain his position at the Garrison Commissioner's headquarters. He strongly favoured the election of a mayor by popular vote of the people of a man among themselves.

WEDDING

Shields—Wootton

The marriage took place on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in I. M. Conulate-General and Holy Trinity Cathedral of Miss Gladys Eileen Wootton Wootton, daughter of the late Gilbert Richard Wootton Wootton, to Mr. Charles Hope Shields, son of the late William Todd Shields, and Postal Commissioner of the Shanghai Post Office.

The bride was given away by Mr. R. Mein-Austin and her attendant as matron of honour was Mrs. R. Mein-Austin. Mr. Graeme D. Nicholl was best man.

The cathedral had been prettily decorated through the good offices of Mrs. Symons and several assistants and made a charming background for the bridal party. The bride wore a handsome white georgette gown trimmed with ermine and a white Molyneux hat. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Mein-Austin, 100 Bubbling Well Road, after which the bride and

SHANGHAI BRANCH OF FROTH BLOWERS

A Breezy Night at a Vat Inauguration

Senior Blower A. H. Gordon presided at a meeting of the Shanghai Vat of the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers held at the 'Exchange Buffet on Tuesday night. The attendance was disappointing, only three fairy bells and thirty odd blowers being present. Two blowers arrived late and were fined one dollar each. These were not the only fines imposed. It appears that these meetings are organized with the idea of extracting fines from blowers for many and varied offences. The money thus obtained is forwarded to Sir Alfred Fripp, No. 1, A. O. P. B., and the good work accomplished may be realised from the fact that over 250,000 has been subscribed by Blowers from all parts of the world to the "Wee Waifs" fund.

On Tuesday night the meeting commenced by Senior Blower occupying the chair. He then appointed Tornado G. E. Marden to be sub-assistant vice-gargler, whose duties are *inter alia* to collect fines. A crypt-like damp silence having been obtained, the Senior Blower gave the following command: "Shoot your linen, blowers!" All blowers then jerked both arms to their immediate front exposing their cuff links. The Senior Blower then inspected the cuffs of his neighbour on his left side and the action was carried out automatically by all blowers. This being done, several fines were imposed and collected for irregularities. The toast of the evening "Sir Alfred and Lady Fripp and Ye Ancient Order of Froth Blowers" was then drunk and the S. B. then conducted the singing of the Froth Blowers' anthem. The S. B. then made a short speech outlining the aims of the order and songs were sang by the blowers. Quite a goodly sum was collected for various offences and the meeting ended, at what time we are not in a position to state, with the singing of the National Anthem.

We understand that another Vat known as the "Emma Gee" Vat was registered with the Order in June last. This vat was established by the Machine Gun Company, S.V.C. for past and present members, almost all of whom are Froth Blowers.

There are at the present time some 500 Froth Blowers in Shanghai and Tornado Green, in the course of a speech last night, said that later on other Vats would be organized. The motto of the A.O.F.B. is "Lubrication in Moderation."

groom left quietly for a honeymoon. For her going-away dress the bride wore a charming frock of sea green crepe-de-chine made as a jumper suit.

FOREIGN WOMAN ASSAULTED

Gagged and Bound by Burglar: Police in Possession of Clue

After having bound and partially gagged Mrs. J. W. Gande, 1 Thornburn Road, early on Thursday morning, a former servant, dragged her from one room to another, and forced her to tell him where she kept her money. Fortunately he got away with only a few paltry coins and bills, and other than a severe nervous shock Mrs. Gande suffered no losses of consequence. The thief did want, however, an overcoat, but none being on the premises, took a suit of clothes worn by the late Mr. Gande.

In telling of the affair on Thursday, Mrs. Gande said that she was awakened by slight noises and thought that rats were scuffling about. She got up and turned on the light, but, seeing nothing, retired again. Once more she could not sleep, and she went to the room door, where she was confronted by a large Chinese, who seized her wrists and brutally threw her to the floor. With his knees on her chest, he gagged her and bound her wrists. He roughly picked her up and demanded money, but she partially loosened her gag and informed her assailant that she had none.

After some conversation, in which she recognized his voice, she asked why he should assault a foreign woman in her own home, but he still demanded money. He made a thorough ransack of the premises, throwing clothes about and emptying drawers, but only found a small amount. He did not touch a large number of silver trophies and other silver pieces. He dragged her to another room and went through a similar process.

There were three Spitz dogs in the house, as well as one of another breed, but they did not interfere, as they probably recognized him. Neither did the watchman see him. How he obtained an entrance is unknown, as the windows and doors showed no signs of having been tampered with.

He left after being on the premises for an hour and Mrs. Gande blew a police whistle and detectives from Wayside police station responded. Chief Det-Insp. Price is conducting the investigations. It is believed that the police will find the miscreant as they know where he lives.

MARINES OUT ON STRIKE DUTY.

The Shanghai Dock Engineering Co., Ltd., found it necessary to request the British Naval authorities to despatch a company of marines to the International Dock on Wednesday afternoon. There has been a certain amount of agitation apparent amongst the hands for some little time, and on Wednesday the matter came to a head, by the workers in the Pootung Dock proceeding in a body to the International Dock and intimidating their fellow-workers.

Some ten minutes before the marines arrived, the agitators left in a hurry, and work proceeded in their absence. Work at the Old Dock on Broadway however, temporarily has been discontinued.

THE situation regarding the unrest of the employees of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. is becoming more aggravated and the strike has spread to their Tungkadoo and Old Dock plants. More than 2,000 men are idle. They have presented the usual impossible demands.

About 200 employees of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., who struck work on Monday, have presented a series of nine demands, the more important being a general increase of pay, Sundays as holidays, \$1,000 compensation in case of death by accident whilst working, no apprentices under 16 years of age, no deductions for the period of the strike, the dismissal of a foreign employee, and the company to make a donation of \$150 to the men's union.

More than 2,000 dye workers, employed in the Settlement and in Chinese sections of Shanghai, who have been on strike since September 16, are still out.

FRESH EXAMPLE OF TERRORISTIC METHODS

Loyal Servant of French Tramway Co. Shot Dead at His Desk by Armed Party: Hankow Communists Suspected

A daring assassination, carried out in broad daylight and in the presence of 20 Chinese clerical employees of the Compagnie Française de Tramways et d'Éclairage Électrique de Shanghai, occurred on Tuesday morning shortly after 8.30, when Yang Kia-mu, No. 1 inspector of the company's transportation and service, was shot dead at his desk by a group of assassins believed to have been Hankow Communists.

Actual details regarding the shooting are obscure for the reason that the 20 clerks, who were in the large room of the company's office at 200 Avenue Dubail at the time, give differing accounts of what really happened. Only Chinese were in the office when the assassins entered. Statements of witnesses differ, also, as to whether there were three or four of the gunmen.

What can be stated definitely, however, is that three or four men armed with automatic pistols entered the building of the French Tramways Co., at 200 Avenue Dubail, at about 8.45 a.m., mounted the stairs leading directly to the right of the entrance to the first floor. At the head of the stairs, also on the right, a door led into the long room in which 20 Chinese clerks were seated at tables and in which at the far end the chief inspector, Mr. Yang, was seated at his desk.

The Clerks Frightened

According to witnesses, the men immediately opened fire in the direction of the inspector, following which the room was entirely emptied of clerks who scurried through the door as fast as they could and sought refuge on the floor below where they crowded into another office room and locked the door. In spite of the confusion occasioned, however, by the advent of the murderers, several of the clerks saw Yang fall to the floor from his chair. He had been wounded fatally four or five times in the chest and abdomen. Bullets grazed the tables in the room and a shower of shot must have struck the wall in back of the inspector's desk, judging from the perforations in the plaster in the vicinity of desk.

That the assassins were out simply to kill the chief inspector is borne out by the fact that none of the other occupants of the room received even slight injuries. All were, however, frightened within an inch of their lives.

What occurred after the flight of the clerks from the room is like-

wise a matter for surmise, but while witnesses were present the gunmen are said not to have advanced upon Mr. Yang nearer than about 30 feet. They were firing from the doorway at first and then advanced only a short way into the room.

When foreigners from buildings near at hand rushed to the scene, the assassins had made off and the room of the shooting was empty except for the bullet-riddled body of Mr. Yang.

A Loyal Servant

The murdered man was one of the company's most loyal servants and the fact that he had enemies within Communist ranks had been known for some time previous to yesterday's fatal outcome. Since the strike of last December during which Mr. Yang had acted whenever possible as mediator, and throughout which it was evident that the interests of the company, which he had served for the past 20 years, were his chief concern. Following the strike numerous threats were directed against Mr. Yang and placards printed in Chinese and bearing the inscription, "Down with Inspector Yang" and similar menacing terms appeared from time to time on the walls of the tramways sheds and surrounding walls. As his position was viewed by the company to be in grave danger he was transferred from out of door or line service to office service. It is stated, also, that a guard at the late inspector's house was maintained all the time.

French police authorities state definitely that the murder is only another proof of a renewal of Bolshevik activities on the part of various labour organizations. Twelve men were in custody late yesterday afternoon as the result of the affair and the enquiry by the police is proceeding along the lines that Red agitators had a hand in the murder. Confidence was expressed that the slayers would be found, and a tightening up of police surveillance over labour organizations will be the immediate result, the police declare. New groups of agitators, believed to have come to Shanghai from Hankow recently who have new organization and headquarters are believed to have launched the new régime of terrorism evidenced by Mr. Yang's assassination.

The French Police are offering a reward for the arrest, or information leading to the arrest of the murderers.

well as the \$200 which had been stolen.

Six men, all of whom carried pistols, forced their way last Friday into the home of Chou Hai-chao, 351 Chungking Road, through the back door. One was left on guard while the others went into the bedroom and demanded the keys to the drawers and the boxes in the room. Mrs. Chou said she did not have them, whereupon the robbers demanded to know where the opium was kept. The woman replied that there was no opium in the house and the robbers threatened that, if the drug were not produced, they would call in a foreigner, who was supposed to be standing outside. Again the woman refused to accede, whereupon the villain forced open the drawers and boxes and stole \$60. They remained on the premises for 15 minutes, after which they disappeared. There was no alarm and consequently no shots.

Nearly \$450 in money and clothing was the amount of loot taken by robbers in an affair which took place at 236 Rangoon Road at 2.30 a.m. on Thursday last, five men, two brandishing pistols and speaking the Kompo dialect, having broken in and forced the inmates, seven in all, to keep quiet while they went about their business. They all escaped without firing any shots.

Shots were exchanged between a gang of armed robbers and a foreign police sergeant who was off duty in an alleyway off Broadway at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday last. The gang,

consisting of three men, entered the front door of a cigarette and exchange shop at 285 Broadway. They all spoke the Kompo dialect and, when they entered, warned everybody to keep quiet. In this manner they robbed the inmates of \$100. One of the several persons in the shop at the time ran out and raised an alarm by blowing a police whistle. The foreign sergeant, who happened to be passing at the time, gave chase and followed the robbers through several dimly lighted alleyways. He was gradually overtaking them when one of the villain turned round and fired a shot at him. The sergeant, who was in possession of his own private pistol at the time, returned seven shots but none are known to have taken effect. The robbers, having fired three shots, all escaped.

After having stabbed the master of a Chinese house in the French Concession on Saturday night and thrown him out of a window, a couple of armed robbers succeeded in ransacking the place and getting away with money and jewellery to the value of more than \$1,000. Both men were armed with pistols and knives, says the "Eastern Times." Their victim was removed to hospital where he is understood to be in a very serious condition.

Four armed robbers, who ransacked the house at 466A Burkill Road, on Sunday morning, had the audacity to walk casually out through the front door and hail four rickshas, nonchalantly boarded them, and ordered the coolies to pull them home. Previous to leaving, one of them cut the telephone wire.

Four armed men, on Sunday evening, just before seven o'clock, robbed the dwelling-house of 1498 East Seward Road, and are the richer by \$210. About 10.45 p.m., two men, each carrying a pistol, took \$33 from 694 South Chengtu Road. At 9.30 p.m., six robbers escaped with \$500 worth of loot from 613 Chungking Road.

At 7.30 p.m. on Monday, four armed men, three carrying pistols, knocked on the door of 443 Woosung Road, and when a servant opened it, they brushed her aside, presented their weapons, and thoroughly cowed the inmates. They then ransacked the rooms and, when they left, it is estimated they took with them about \$250 in assorted valuables.

Three armed men entered 26 Thibet Road on Monday evening. Just after nine o'clock, and, after remaining about three or four minutes, made off with \$37 in jewellery and other valuables.

Two armed men entered the premises situated at 839 North Chekiang Road on Wednesday evening, and, after threatening the inmates, made off with \$147.50.

MASKED ROBBERY AT THE Y.M.C.A.

The Navy Y.M.C.A. was robbed at about 4.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning of \$242.71, in Mexican and American currency, and of five fountain pens, the total value taken being about \$300. Two masked Cantonese, carrying pistols, committed the act, and casually walked off out of the front door, the policeman on duty noting nothing suspicious in their actions.

Shortly before five o'clock in the morning Mr. Wilbur Judd, secretary of the institution, to whom the matter was reported by the night clerk, informed Central police station, and detectives were sent to investigate.

The men were dressed in foreign clothes and had come up the front stairs to the lobby, where they adjusted white handkerchiefs which completely covered their faces. With drawn pistols they approached the desk and covered the clerk and the night coolie. In true Western manner they ordered them to put up their hands and stand facing the wall. Whilst the one stood guard, the other went through the clerk's pockets and obtained the keys to the small till and loose change box. The one still standing guard, his accomplice made a hurried search of the boxes and obtained the amount mentioned. As they left they picked five fountain pens up from a desk.

SUSPECTED ATTEMPT ON A LOCAL BANK

Two Arrests as the Result of a Police Raid in Central District

Russian safe-breakers, who attempted to rob the National Commercial & Savings Bank, 49 Kiangle Road, on Saturday night were foiled by the vigilance of Det.-Insp. Hunter and a squad of Chinese detectives, who were patrolling the vicinity. It is understood that the bank had about \$2,000,000 in the vaults at the time, and were without protection excepting the augmented police, who have been functioning since the recent Sennet Frères robbery and the affair which concerned Messrs. Behana some months ago.

It is believed by the authorities that the detectives have arrested the ringleaders of one of the gangs of Russians, who have been victimizing the merchants of the Central district. There were two men arrested as they came from the shop adjoining. Although they have not mentioned any others concerned in the affair, the police are of the opinion that the accused are, without question, ringleaders of the foremost gang of Russian burglars.

The police, having been notified that a robbery was taking place rushed all the available men to the scene at 49 Kiangle Road. When they came out of the adjoining vacant store room, foreign detectives surrounded the Russians and took them into custody. The two men, it is alleged, had rented No. 48 Kiangle Road for the purpose of effecting an entrance through the wall, and thus, without arousing suspicion, getting into the premises of the bank.

Additional police were posted in the vicinity, and a shooting accident occurred to a Chinese chauffeur about two hours later, as he entered the shop.

The chauffeur, his curiosity aroused, walked to the door and went inside, without the police being aware of it. He came out and began to run. Refusing to stop on being challenged, he rushed off and a constable, on watch, shot him in the back, probably wounding him fatally.

In making the arrest the police were on the spot at the critical moment. They got to the front door just as the men came out for some unknown reason. Insp. Hunter drew his pistol and prevented his man from getting away. The other broke and ran, Chinese detectives, drawing their weapons, after him. Before they could shoot, other police posted at the corner—Det.-Sub-Insp. Tinkler commanding—who were ready for just this emergency, tackled him and he surrendered without a fight.

Excellent Equipment

In making their attempt on the bank, the two Russians showed that they were taking no chances in leaving anything undone—they were fully equipped with tools and materials to burgle the strongest safe on the premises. With them they took jimmies, wrenches, crowbars, hammers, chisels, wadding to wrap round explosives, and drills and wiring, but no blow pipes. After arresting them the police confiscated the lot and will produce them as evidence at their trial.

Differing from the Sennet Frères robbery, several weeks ago, which the police believe was perpetrated by the same gang, the men on this occasion brought with them an adequate supply of nitro-glycerine, some aniseed oil, and a small eye-dropper, with which they hoped to drop the latter liquid on the drills to keep them cool. The nitro-glycerine would have been enough to blow up a house or set off a mine blast.

Through questioning of the culprits on Sunday evening, and by investigations from the owner of the premises from which the men worked, it was ascertained that the men had rented the shop on Thursday. They had lived there, had bought food supplies for several days, and were ready for a protracted stay. They were well-supplied with money and had paid an initial deposit of several hundred dollars, paying by cheque. Several loaves of bread and some sausages were taken by the police.

That they had done extensive work was evident, as they had made a hole in the wall, through which they could crawl. They had covered the windows with paper and passersby could not see them.

Broken furniture provided an additional screen, besides which they worked from a corner, used as a lavatory, which was partitioned off. They worked more scientifically than some others, because instead of making a hole the height of a man, they only tunneled waist high. Fortunately the police arrived shortly after they had completed the hole, and they had not got to the bank vaults.

ALLEGED MURDERER KILLED

Shortly before nine o'clock on Monday evening a Chinese brass-maker, for whom the police had a warrant alleging that he committed murder in April, was shot and killed not far from the Wayside police station. Chief-Det.-Insp. Prince and Det.-Sgt. Campbell investigated at once and ascertained that three men, all armed, and deceased near Muirhead and East Seward Roads, and fired five shots at him, all of which took effect.

Life was almost extinct as the officers arrived, and he died whilst en route to the hospital, whence he was removed to the Mortuary, after Dr. Tsai pronounced him dead. They found four empty .32 calibre cartridges near the body.

The dead man lived at 385 East Seward Road and had no employment. On being finger-printed he was identified as a man who the police allege was part of the gang who shot and killed another gangster on April 11, in the bath house at 745 East Seward Road. The police believe that he was murdered in revenge.

INQUEST

Yuan Voong-sien

Before Judge Li and Deputy Burdett in the Public Mortuary, on Wednesday, an inquest was held of the circumstances surrounding the death of Yuan Voong-sien, who was shot in East Seward Road on Monday night.

P.-C.-S. Campbell stated that deceased was shot at 9 p.m. on Monday by three men who accosted him in East Seward Road. The police thought the motive was revenge as deceased was believed to be the instigator of a murder which occurred in a Chinese bath-house in April last and a warrant had been issued for his arrest. Several empty cartridges were found on the road near the scene of the shooting and a bullet had been taken from deceased's body.

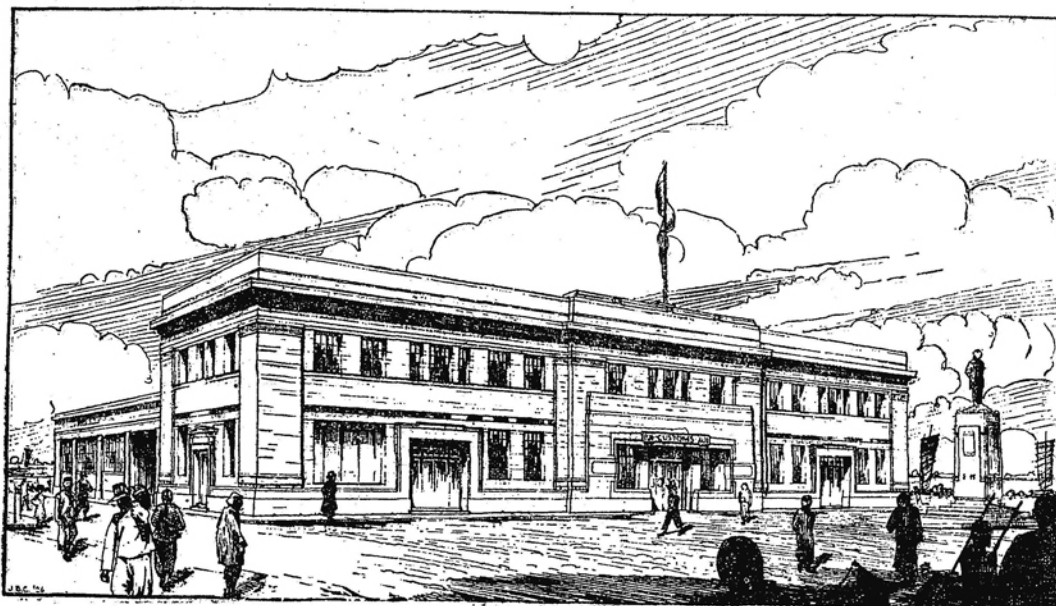
Yuan Yui-sz, wife of deceased, said that her husband had been unemployed for some time and for three months he had been sick. He had only returned from Ningpo several weeks ago. She knew nothing of the warrant against him nor did she know if he had any enemies. She had been told that three men had shot her husband and gave the names to the Judge. Deceased was out buying apples when he met his death.

The verdict returned was that death was caused by bullet wounds inflicted by three persons unknown. The police were instructed to investigate and apply for the necessary warrants.

PIRACY NEAR QUINSAN

Reports have been made to the Chinese authorities of two piracies, in one of which a rice boat, loaded with 300 piculs of grain, was plundered at a place known as Dien San Wa, near Quinsan, by ten armed men, who robbed \$130 and escaped.

The other case was of a much larger nature. The junk Ching Hang Tai, belonging to the Yung Tai Steamship Co., left Shanghai some days ago, with a cargo of foreign goods valued at \$60,000, bound for Ching Keu, Shantung, when she was pirated on September 12. Thirty men clad in military uniforms and 20 others in civilian garb, all of whom were armed with pistols, forced their way on board and removed goods to the value of \$20,000. Five boatmen were carried off, the scoundrels leaving after destroying the oars. The junk was later towed to Ching Keu by a Japanese steamer and later brought to Shanghai.



Customs Examination Shed showing Position of Sir Robert Hart's Statue

SIR ROBERT HART'S STATUE

Preparing for Erection in Front of New Customs House

Those who have noted the matchless which has been erected over a small section of the Bund directly in front of the new Customs House and midway between this and the new Customs Examination Shed will have surmised that the spot marks the new home of Sir Robert Hart's statue which will be unveiled at the same time the Customs House is inaugurated.

About the middle of December is the date given by Customs officials and the architects alike for the opening of the new building. By that time it is expected that the stone paved island which will form the site for Sir Robert Hart's statue will have also been completed. Mounted on this will be a granite pedestal of the same material as the facade of the Customs House. It will measure 13 feet high from its base to the base of the statue, which is eight feet in height. Two large new bronze panels, bearing inscriptions of Sir Robert Hart's services to China and giving his distinctions and honorary orders, will appear front and back on the pedestal. The bronze panels on the old pedestal of the statue where it now stands on the Bund foreshore at the junction of the Bund and Kiukiang Road, will be placed on the sides of the new pedestal. The new panels, which are considerably larger than the former ones are being made in England at the present time, and are expected to arrive in time for the second unveiling ceremony of the statue.

Old Shanghai residents will recollect that the original unveiling ceremony took place on the morning of May 25, 1914, when a large gathering appeared on the Bund to do honors to the occasion and sailors from the various men-of-war in the river lined up along the enclosure of the statue as a part of the impressive ceremony.

The statue was erected partly by subscription by members of the Customs' service, which Sir Robert Hart organized and developed; by the Postal Service, which he created; and by funds provided by the ratepayers of the Settlement. Mr. Henry Pegram, A.R.A. was the sculptor of the statue.

THE Headquarters of the Fourth Regiment, Third Brigade, U. S. Marine Corps, have issued a notification that enlisted men are prohibited from obtaining merchandise of whatever sort on credit or by signing chits therefor. Merchants or vendors extending credit to members of this unit are warned that they do so at their own risk. The Regimental Commander will not sanction credit and will assume no financial or moral responsibility in connection with any such transactions.

IN THE GRIP OF A TIDAL WAVE

Shanghai Lady's Adventure in Trip from Unzen to Nagasaki

Starting out on a journey on the thirteenth day of the month may or may not be propitious, but one Shanghai lady, at least, found it to be a distressingly unlucky day as events turned out. She was returning from a holiday trip to Japan, and before the return boat to Shanghai could be reached she, in company with three men also of Shanghai, encountered the tidal wave which worked such havoc in Japan on September 13.

According to the narrative told by the lady in question, the party left the Hotel Yumei in Unzen at 7.20 a.m. on September 13, their intention being to motor to Nagasaki in time to embark on the Nagasaki Maru scheduled to leave at 1 p.m. the same day.

A storm was brewing when they left Unzen and by the time the motor car had reached Chizawa a full-sized typhoon was on. The chauffeur decided to continue the journey, however, taking the safer of the two possible roads; but by the time the party had arrived at Ono the storm was raging at such a gale that it was not possible to see further than 50 feet in front of the car, through the driving rain. Arriving at Ono the way was found to be barred by a tremendous pine-tree which had fallen across the roadway, and as the car gave signs of getting waterlogged, the occupants inside already having been drenched to the skin through a necessary ripping off of the top of the car to avoid being turned over, it was decided without further loss of time to make for higher ground. When near Murayama, the car was stalled, the engine having been completely flooded. At this point in the midst of the terrific gale of wind and rain the party decided to get out of the car and seek shelter in a cattle shed which stood to the back of a small Japanese farmhouse.

Scarcely had they got inside this shelter than a Japanese peasant rushed inside to warn them by signs that they were in grave danger and when they once more went out into the pouring rain to investigate, five minutes only having elapsed since they first went inside, the roadway which they had left was found to be two feet under water. The rise appeared to be about a foot a minute and paddy fields in the surrounding countryside of the flat plain where the party was marooned were already well under water. One of the worst features during this time was the fearful roar made by the swifling, mounting waters. Debris had begun to float about and logs, bits of wood from farmhouses, an incredible number of green frogs and black snakes, and later, even dead bodies of Japanese peasants caught in their villages eddied about in the advancing volume of water.

Chauffeur's Narrow Escape

The party, with the first view of this awe-inspiring scene, clambered as fast as they could in the face of the gale to higher ground, about 100 yards away. The chauffeur was ahead and before he was half way across a gust of wind caught him and swept him into the field. One of the party however, pulled him out, and all got safely across. When the race through knee-deep water had been finished the party took shelter on a bit of high land back of the village with some frightened Japanese villagers. Looking down to the spot which they had left they saw their motor car completely covered by water in less than ten minutes, and some time later when the waters had begun to subside this car was found in a paddyfield about 100 feet away from the original spot. Throughout this time, the full horrors of the tidal wave were apparent to the watchers. A curious, small point noted also by the party whose sense of humor still survived in spite of their experiences, a comical white duck floating about on the crest of the water. As the party had had no food since early morning, the hour being by this time well past noon, the duck offered possibilities for nourishment which it little suspected as it enjoyed a good wetting in the typhoon.

Fortunately for the four foreigners who stood about an hour watching the tide subside gradually, a Japanese who spoke English and who recognized one of the them from several years back invited them to his house where saturated clothes could be hung up while they once more experienced the comfort of slipping into dry clothes, which in this case were kimonos kindly supplied by the Japanese who befriended them. A meal consisting of rice, eggs and dried fish was also provided and partaken of heartily as by this time it was about 3 p.m.

Adventurous Return

Word was sent, soon after, for a motor car at Aino which came along about 4 o'clock to pick up the party who intended completing the remainder of the journey to Nagasaki by train. This was found to be impossible, however. The branch line from Aiso to Chizawa as well as the main line running to Nagasaki were washed away in various places and the roads were entirely impassable, so that the only thing left for the somewhat bedraggled foreigners was to return to Unzen which they had left some ten hours previously. On the return the car went through a series of mishaps, first running into a deep culvert, then into a ditch from which it was extricated with great difficulty, and finally, after a number of hazardous skids and slides around high cliffs, it ran out of petrol, and the party had to walk the remaining mile and a half to the hotel in Unzen. There they arrived at 7.45 p.m. in the dark, to remain until it was possible to start out once more for Nagasaki.

Before leaving Japan an attempt

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN AVE. EDWARD VII

Mysterious Chinese Challenged: Good Work by Police

A shooting incident which caused considerable consternation amongst shopkeepers and pedestrians in the vicinity of the intersection of Kiukiang Road and Avenue Edward VII occurred just after nine o'clock last Friday night. Motorists, hearing the shooting, came to a halt with a screeching of brakes and Chinese ran in all directions.

It appears that a Chinese constable attached to Central Station observed that two Chinese dressed in white clothes were acting somewhat suspiciously, and when he challenged them, one of the men produced an automatic pistol and attempted to shoot, the click of the trigger being heard by several bystanders. For some reason the weapon failed to function and in the meantime the constable fired five shots. The man ducked and attempted to escape into the French Concession. A Senegalese policeman attached to the French Police heard the shooting, and although not on duty and unarmed rushed towards the retreating man and by a clever manoeuvre tripped him up, bringing him to the ground.

The fall incapacitated the man and the policeman quickly disarmed him. He was taken to the French Police Station and was subsequently handed over to the Shanghai Municipal Police. The man accompanying the arrested man escaped and the police are now endeavouring to obtain the story of their escapade and the intentions of the two men when they started out armed with firearms.

was made to get back the luggage which had been left in the swamped car: on the plain where the tidal wave had first been encountered. One of the party swam out to the car and loosened two of the bags which had been securely tied to the footboard. About 100 Japanese peasants were obtained to wade through water up to their shoulders in an attempt to find all the missing articles, some inside the car and some floating in the vicinity. All but one bag belonging to the lady were in this way rescued, but the battered and stained condition of the apparel, etc., inside the bags and boxes scarcely needs description.

On the return journey to Nagasaki, four days after the original start, still further aspects of the frightful gale were seen. In one place a large junk was rammed up against the railway far inland after having been, it is believed, washed there by the tidal wave. All along the walls and buildings passed on the return trip, the party noticed millions of grasshoppers, also, presumably washed out of the shrubs and tree tops which had been, in many places entirely under water.

THE POLITENESS OF JUDGE ZIAR

Amazing Scene Between Judge and Deputy in Provisional Court

Mr. T. Sigveland, Senior Consul's Deputy at the Provisional Court underwent the unpleasant experience last week of having the Chinese judge with whom he sat leave the Court in a huff, after he had refused Mr. Sigveland his rights and privilege, according to the Rendition Agreement, of having evidence submitted in such a nature that he could understand it. Judge Ziar refused to allow an interpreter to translate from Chinese in to English in a civil action in which a Norwegian company sued a Chinese.

The action is of no consequence—it had been settled out of Court—but the judge refused to return to the Court room to hear three other cases in which Mr. Arne Sorenson, barrister-at-law, represented Norwegian firms.

When the Court sat, and after Chinese lawyers and the judge had carried on lengthy conversations, Mr. Sigveland said that, as he sat for the Consular Body, he was entitled, according to the Rendition Agreement, to have Court matters translated. To his request, Judge Ziar replied in the negative, saying that this was a Chinese Court and the Chinese language must be used, and that the Senior Consul's Deputy should understand the Chinese language.

Defendant's counsel asked that the case should be stricken from the Court as it had been settled out of Court. Mr. Sigveland at this stage of the proceedings, pointed out that he was unable to understand what was being spoken of, and that he did not even know which case was being discussed—there were four on the calendar.

The Deputy asked Mr. Sorenson's interpreter to state what had happened thus far. The interpreter arose and was about to speak, when Judge Ziar interrupted him in an angry manner and with violent gestures ordered him to resume his place.

Mr. Sigveland—I must insist on having the subject matter translated for my benefit.

The judge (speaking English to the Deputy):—Don't interrupt me, if you do, I shall leave the Court.

Mr. Sigveland, speaking in no uncertain terms, retorted to Judge Ziar, that he (Sigveland) would have to leave the Bench, if the judge did not, whereupon the judge swept his papers wildly together, folded his file, and after ordering his writer to accompany him, made a hurried exit.

Mr. Sorenson, who had other cases to bring to the Court's attention, waited patiently for his return. When he had waited for some time he sent a Court messenger to ascertain whether Judge Ziar would resume the session that afternoon, and was replied to in the negative.

In the meanwhile Mr. Sigveland addressed the Court officials, Chinese counsel, and plaintiffs and defendants in other actions, saying that he regretted that Judge Ziar should so openly violate the Rendition Agreement, which stipulated that he should understand what happened during Court sessions. He added that he would lodge a protest with the Clerk of the Court, and with the Senior Consul.

APPROXIMATELY 500 seriously-wounded Nationalist soldiers were brought to Shanghai on Sunday for treatment. They will be accommodated in the former resort, known as the "Wheel", in Paoshan Road, and will be looked after by the Chinese Red Cross Society.

With a view to retrenchment, Gen. Chang Ting-fan, the new Minister, has decided to amalgamate the ten departments of the Chinese municipality, but the various commissioners, being opposed to this idea, have tendered their resignations. Mr. Chow Hsiung-neng has been appointed chief secretary.

THE keeper of a goods store at 306 Ward Road regrets very much that he did not close his shop sooner on Monday evening, as three armed men rushed in, and whilst one with a pistol stood guard over his five assistants, the other two went through the cash boxes. They made off towards Chapei with \$58 of his money.

NOTABLE VISITOR IN SHANGHAI

Indian Legislator's Extensive Travels: Remarkable Story

A distinguished round the world visitor, with the somewhat unusual claim of being on his eighth tour of the world, arrived in Shanghai on Monday morning on board the Lloyd-Triestino str. Esquilino. This was Sir Jehangir H. Kothari, Kt., O.B.E., K.I.H., a well known financier from Karachi, India, whose last visit to Shanghai occurred in the autumn of 1923, at which time also he added the Yokohama earthquake to his already long list of world experiences and impressions.

Sir Jehangir, whose headquarters are in Karachi, at the present time, lives for the most part in London when he is not travelling to remote parts of the world. Very frequently his travels last for long periods at a time, his last tour having taken him 41 months to complete. The lodestar of his present travels will take him to South America where he will journey as far up the Amazon as is possible to do, and an extensive tour of northeastern Canada will be completed before he sets sail from New York for the Amazon. His impressions range from Iceland to tropical islands, and he counts amongst the most interesting recollections a considerable period spent on a cannibal island. To list all the places and cities visited by this veteran traveler, who may be called an unofficial ambassador from British India to the lands he visits, would be too large an order.

Asked by a representative of this journal if he kept written records of his travels, Sir Jehangir replied that he did not do this to any extent. He enjoys, however, describing various stages of his travels, which descriptions are printed in leaflet form and sent back to his numerous friends in various parts of the world with whom he wishes to keep in touch.

Apart from his travels, Sir Jehangir has a wide renown in India. He is a member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay; special magistrate of the first class, with summary powers; a member of the Cantonments (military committee); a retired captain in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps and trustee and hon. secretary of six important public charitable funds. He is also a member of the Port Trust of Karachi.

During the war Sir Jehangir did important work on the Imperial War Relief Fund. He was Hon. Secretary-Treasurer of this fund for a section of the Bombay Presidency, and had charge of the distribution of funds for the in-coming and outgoing Indian overseas troops from the port of Karachi. A group of about 20 camps formed the base of these operations.

Sir Jehangir continued his travels on Wednesday, when he left for Yokohama, and thence to Canada, where he will visit Halifax, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, before setting out for South America.

OBITUARY

Captain M. B. J. Strom

The death of Captain Mads Berent Julius Strom, which occurred on September 8, in Shanghai, marks the end of another long career of a foreigner in this part of the world. The late captain had been in China for the past 50 years, having come out originally in the Danish barque Assens early in 1875, this boat sailing for several months on the China Coast and putting in at Hongkong. The following year, Capt. Strom joined the Chinese Maritime Customs, and was appointed, in 1876, to Foochow. He came to Shanghai in 1882, and four years later was sent on home leave, and, some time later, in 1890, he was again appointed to Shanghai, where he remained for a period of six years. He was appointed boat officer while in Swatow in 1896 and subsequently transferred to Foochow. In 1899 and from that time to 1905 he was tide-surveyor at Newchwang, later serving at Chief Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master at Hankow. In 1915 he retired from the service.

Capt. Strom went through the

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Traffic Signals.

The following correspondence between the Council and Messrs. Beck and Swann, Secretaries of the Automobile Club of China and the North China Motor Insurance Association, is published for general information:—

Shanghai, August 31, 1927.

DEAR SIR,—We are directed by our Committee to suggest, now that the question of co-ordination of street intersection traffic signals has been effected and definite systems have been decided upon for the future, that the Traffic Department give the fullest possible attention to the matter of signals to be given by the drivers of various kinds of vehicles.

Paragraph No. 31 of the Traffic Regulations sets forth the necessary signals but it would appear that their presence in the Regulations is unknown to the majority of drivers of motor vehicles as strict observance is seldom seen. It is no uncommon thing for a vehicle to turn to right or left or to stop without any signal being given whatsoever by the driver, and in many instances where a signal is given it is not the correct one set forth in the regulations. Vehicles with left hand drive are probably the worst offenders in the matter of incorrectly conveying signals to other vehicles following and to the Traffic Constables on Point Duty.

It would appear to our Committee that the Regulations regarding the necessity for signals from drivers, both to vehicles following and to Traffic Constables on Point Duty, might be brought more forcibly to the attention of drivers and after a short period strong action taken against offenders. The publicity which this Club is able to give to the matter is not sufficient owing to the fact that the Membership does not include all owners of private motor cars, nor does it include the owners of Commercial Vehicles and Appliances, which constitute one of the most serious dangers owing to the difficulty which the driver meets in obtaining a clear view of traffic in his rear. To meet language difficulties and the varying standard of intelligence of drivers, it would seem that illustrated pamphlets in several languages are necessary.

A special point might be made of the fact that it is just as essential that the correct signals be given to Traffic Constables on point duty, indicating whether it is desired to turn to right or left or go straight ahead, as it is to give them to following traffic.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

BECK & SWANN,

Secretaries.

The Automobile Club of China.
S. M. EDWARDS, Esq.,
Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Shanghai, September 1, 1927.

DEAR SIR,—We are directed to forward you the following views expressed at a recent Meeting of the Committee of this Association and to suggest that the various points raised be brought to the attention of the department concerned:—

In the matter of signals laid down in the Traffic Regulations, which must be given by the drivers of various kinds of vehicles, it is no uncommon thing for a vehicle to turn to the right or left or to stop without any signal at all being given by the driver. Vehicles with left hand drive are particular

Yokohama earthquake in 1923, and it was after that that he took up his residence in Shanghai. He is remembered as a very interesting talker and will be greatly missed by those friends who were fortunate to have heard him tell of his experiences during his long connection with the Far East.

He was born January 9, 1852, at Byrum, Luso, Denmark. Among the distinctions which he received for service are the Civil Rank of the 5th Class, China, received April 1904, the Double Dragon, 3rd Division, 3rd Class, China, received November, 1907, and the Silver Medal with Ribbon of St. Stanislaus, for zealous service, Russia, received in 1902.

offenders in the matter of incorrectly conveying to the vehicles following what they are going to do. A large number of drivers think it is quite sufficient to hold out their arm horizontally which should mean that they are turning in that direction but locally often means that they are turning in the opposite direction.

The giving of a wrong signal should in our Committee's opinion be as much a punishable offence as, say, parking in an unauthorised spot. Our Committee's suggestion is that the Traffic Authorities should be asked to give greater publicity to the correct signals laid down in Traffic Regulations, instructions as to what these signals are, with illustrations, to be widely circulated in English, French and Chinese. This should be followed by a strenuous campaign against drivers in which the driving public should be asked to render every assistance by reporting all cases coming to their notice. Without the help of the public the duties of the police become almost too onerous but the public requires to be awakened to a sense of its public duty and responsibilities. A special appeal to the Public by the local Municipal Councils might have some effect.

Our Committee are convinced that many people do not report what they look upon as minor offences simply because they cannot or will not afford the time which is taken up by appearing as a witness in the Consular or Provisional Courts. It is probably not within the bounds of practical politics under present conditions, but the establishment of regular traffic courts to deal with these offences or the granting of authority to the Police to deal with first and second offences of a minor nature under licensing conditions, with possibly a small fine for the second offence, might considerably help matters.

Our Committee will be glad to assist the Police by distributing leaflets of instructions to drivers on the lines indicated to the Members of this Association who will in turn hand copies of same to all their clients.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

BECK & SWANN,

Secretaries.

North China Motor Insurance Association.

S. M. EDWARDS, Esq.,

Secretary,

Municipal Council.

Council Chamber,

Shanghai, September 15, 1927.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters of August 31 and September 1, on the subject of traffic signals and control.

In reply thereto, I am directed to inform you that, if the co-ordination of street intersection traffic signals, alluded to in the first paragraph of your former letter, refers to the system of synchronized signals on Nanking Road, no definite decision as to its suitability has yet been reached.

With regard to the question of motorists' obligation to assist in the regulation of traffic, I am directed to state that, before a motor driver's licence is issued, the applicant is required to pass a test to show that he knows the correct hand signals to use, as laid down in Traffic Regulation 31; but it has to be remembered that the signals given by a driver of a car with a left hand drive are not always easily seen by the driver of a car with a right hand drive, and vice versa, and in the case of a community of international character it is not considered advisable to try to restrict cars to a right or left hand drive only. Signalling from a closed car is also not easy, but the percentage of accidents resulting from badly given signals or the absence of signals is very low.

Should, however, any member of the Automobile Club of China or of the general public report drivers for not complying with Traffic Regulation 31, the Traffic Department will take the necessary steps to deal with the delinquent.

With reference to your suggestion that illustrated pamphlets in several languages, on the observance of

traffic regulations, are rendered necessary by linguistic difficulties and the varying standard of intelligence among drivers, I am directed to inform you that pictures with Chinese wording were formerly distributed to ricksha-pullers for this purpose, but that their issue was discontinued some three years ago as they proved to be of little value. It is accordingly not proposed to incur the expense of printing pamphlets or charts for the information of drivers, though the Traffic Department would attend to the distribution of any which the Automobile Club might care to supply.

The above remarks apply equally to your second letter of September 1, written on behalf of the North China Motor Insurance Association. I have only to add that the suggestion of this Association, as to the establishment of traffic courts, or the delegation of judicial functions to the Police, has already received the close consideration of the Council in connection with Recommendation No. 64 of the Traffic Commission Report, issued in October, 1926, and that certain necessary enquiries relating to this problem are now in progress.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. MCKEE,
Deputy Secretary.
Messrs. BECK & SWANN.

Traffic Commission Report.

Recommendation No. 66.—Six members of the Traffic Commission, including Mr. J. S. S. Cooper, the Commission Chairman, have expressed disappointment that the Commission's Recommendation No. 60 was not endorsed by the Council; in their letter, they also request reconsideration of the matter with a view to putting this recommendation into effect as soon as possible. Recommendation No. 60 reads:—“After much deliberation it has been considered desirable that the Council should at once secure the services of a well qualified officer from outside sources for the command of the traffic police. He should be required to have technical experience of traffic problems in a modern city and to be of high organising capacity. It is essential that the officer chosen should be adaptable to local conditions. In order to become familiar with the peculiarities of the Shanghai situation, it is suggested that for at least six months after his arrival he should not be placed in command but should be required to study the problem.”

The letter from the six members of the Traffic Commission and the Council's reply are appended:—

Shanghai, May 12, 1927.

SIR,—We, the undersigned former members of the Traffic Commission, wish to express our disappointment with the fact that Recommendation No. 60 of the Traffic Report was not endorsed by the Municipal Council. It appears from the Municipal Gazette of April 8, that this recommendation was disapproved because of the statement of the Commissioner of Police that the existing police personnel contained within itself adequate material for traffic control. A careful perusal of the Traffic Report will reveal that this is directly contrary to the considered opinion expressed therein. Reference to Part III Section F, Part IV introduction to Section F, and the first three words of the Recommendation itself will sufficiently show the strong emphasis placed upon this point by the Commission. It is hoped that the Council will reconsider this matter, with a view to putting Recommendation No. 60 into effect as soon as conditions permit.

We are, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Harold J. SHERIDAN,
A. J. WELCH,
J. S. S. COOPER,
G. OKAMA,
A. J. HARRISON,
G. E. TUCKER.
S. M. EDWARDS, Esq.,
Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Council Chamber.

Shanghai, June 7, 1927.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the letter of May 12, signed by yourself and five other members of the Traffic Commission, expressing your disappointment with the fact that Recommendation No. 60 of the Commission's Report was not endorsed by the Council.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that the Council after reviewing all the circumstances considered, having regard to the existing local political and financial situation, that the present time is not a propitious one to put this recommendation into effect, but that the views expressed in your letter have been noted by the Council.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
H. J. SHERIDAN, Esq.,
and others.

Public Health Report for August.

The health of the community continued to be satisfactory, the death-rate among both Foreigners and Chinese being well below normal.

Cholera showed a marked increase among the Chinese, but only one case was notified among Foreigners, the patient being Japanese. Among the Chinese 736 notifications were received altogether, and of these 239 referred to cases from within the Settlement. Cholera was declared to be “epidemic” in the Port of Shanghai on 27th August.

Epidemicity is conventionally defined in the Sanitary Regulations of the Port of Shanghai as the occurrence of an average daily number of three new cases for one week.

The task of safeguarding the purity of the food and milk supply in Shanghai is always a most important and a difficult one, in view of the great prevalence of sources of infection. More and more premises are being licensed, and increased control over them being obtained by the Public Health Department. There are now 56 licensed bakeries. Two prosecutions were undertaken among these, and three licenses withdrawn for breach of licence conditions.

There are 33 licensed dairies, 6 of which are Grade A and 27 Grade B. Two unlicensed sellers of milk were prosecuted and heavily fined in the Provisional Court. Altogether 181 samples of milk were taken for chemical analysis, and 18 for bacteriological tests. Of the former 15 were found to be of poor quality and of the latter only half reached the required standard.

Twenty eight samples of ice-cream were also examined bacteriologically, and of these only half also reached a satisfactory standard. No licence for the production and of ice-cream is issued until the applicant has been able to furnish an article of the required standard of purity.

Over 500 prosecutions were undertaken for breaches of conditions essential to the Public Health, and fines varying from 30 cents to 60 dollars were inflicted.

Over 50,000 lbs. of dangerous and unsound foods were confiscated and destroyed.

The supply of meat for the markets was ample, though the quality was below normal. Although the wholesale price fell from 17 to 15 cents a pound, there was no reduction in the retail price.

Two owners of stagnant pools were prosecuted and fined twenty dollars each for allowing the breeding of mosquitoes.

Ready co-operation and assistance was given by local architects, in preventing the breeding of mosquitoes in the foundations of large buildings under construction in the Central District.

Miss Summerskill, who has been Matron of the Victoria Nursing Home for the last 15 years, retired during the month, after twenty years service.

The present fine reputation and standard of efficiency of the Municipal Nursing Service, are largely due to the high ideals of the profession of nursing that Miss Summerskill always cherished and practised, and to her administrative gifts. She has left the Municipal Nursing Service and the Victoria Nursing Home at the high-water mark of their reputation, and her services have been greatly appreciated by the people of Shanghai.

The Army Council has sent a message of appreciation to the Section “A” Reservists serving in China and now ordered Home, for their prompt and soldierlike response to calling-up notices, and for the good conduct and loyalty which have characterized their period of service with the Colours in China.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

LOCAL WEEK-END CRICKET

Shanghai Defeat Services First Eleven in Third Test

Owing to the rain there were no games played on Saturday. On Sunday, although the ground was very soft, two games were played on the Race Course. In the third Test Match the Shanghai 1st XI, scoring 171, defeated the United Services 1st XI by 86 runs in a one innings game, although the Services batted again until time, and put together 56 runs for seven wickets.

On the Rees, ground the Services 2nd XI defeated a Shanghai 2nd XI by 27 runs.

Shanghai 1st XI 171
United Services 1st XI 85

Scores are as follows:—

United Services—1st Innings	
Lt. Dynes, b. Leach	9
Lt. O'Callaghan, b. Mansel-Smith	0
Drmr. Sgt. Palmer, b. Leach	10
Lt. Hudson, c. Mansel-Smith, b. Leach	9
Major Sheppard, b. Mansel-Smith	2
Capt. Quinn, b. Leach	1
Lt. Cmdr. Reed, b.w., b. Leach	8
Capt. Leventhorpe, b. Isaacs	22
Capt. Haynes, b. Wilson	22
Capt. Kennedy, b. Wilson	2
Pte. Gill, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mansel-Smith	16	0	39	2
Leach	16	4	32	5
Wilson	3	1	12	1
Isaacs	3	2	2	1

Shanghai

D. W. Leach, b. Hudson	41
D. W. B. Murray, b. Dynes	3
P. Madar, b. Dynes	0
L. F. Stokes, c. Sheppard, b. Dynes	17
Dr. H. H. Morris, b. Hudson	21
Capt. E.L.M. Barrett, b. Reed	6
W. Mansel-Smith, not out	29
J. T. Hegarty, c. O'Callaghan, b. Quinn	13
G. S. Dunkley, c. Palmer, b. Dynes	6
T.W.R. Wilson, b. Dynes	4
J. A. Isaacs, b. Dynes	19
Extras	6
Total	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hudson	17	3	47	2
Dynes	15	5	61	6
Quinn	10	0	32	1
Reed	6	1	17	1
Gill	2	0	8	0

United Services—2nd Innings

Capt. Hudson, c. Dunkley, b. Wilson	28
Capt. Kennedy, c. Morris, b. Isaacs	0
Capt. Quinn, b. Isaacs	0
Dr. Sgt. Palmer, b. Wilson	5
Lieut. O'Callaghan, c. Leach, b. Wilson	1
Pte. Gill, b. Isaacs	1
Major Sheppard, not out	11
Lt. Com. Reed, c. Morris, b. Isaacs	0
Lieut. Dynes, not out	7
Capt. Haynes and Capt. Leventhorpe did not bat	0
Extras	0
Total	56

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Isaacs	8	4	1	2
Wilson	8	0	32	3

United Services 2nd XI 116

Shanghai 2nd XI 89

Scores are as follows:—

United Services 2nd XI	
Capt. Wythe, b. Pearson	0
S. M. Spreadbury, c. F. C. H. Ollerdsen, b. Carr	9
Lt. Justice, c. Sinclair, b. Rogerson	35
Capt. Lord Bingham, c. F. C. H. Ollerdsen, b. Rogerson	7
Lt. Carless, stp. Barnes, b. Billings	1
Lt. P. Beynon, c. F.C.H. Ollerdsen, b. Rogerson	10
Major Moss-Blundell, c. F. C. H. Ollerdsen, b. Billings	28
Major Kreyer, c. Hubbard, b. Pearson	22
Sgt. Kennett, b. Pearson	0
Grdsman. Boardman, c. Peck, b. Billings	5
T. Wood, not out	3
Extras	3
Total	116
Shanghai 2nd XI	
Hubbard, b. Kennett	2
Pearson, c. Spreadbury, b. Wood	9
Rogerson, b.w., b. Wood	25
F.C.H. Ollerdsen, b. Wood	3
Sinclair, b. Kennett	3
Norman, b. Carless	12
Carr, c. Kennett, b. Wood	0
Langley, c. Beynon, b. Carless	0
Peck, c. Beynon, b. Carless	0
Billings, c. Beynon, b. Carless	10
Barnes, not out	20
Extras	1
Total	89

BOWLING

Wood, 4 wickets for 16 runs.
Kennett, 2 wickets for 32 runs.
Carless, 3 wickets for 22 runs.

S. C. C. Averages

The following are the batting and bowling averages of the Cricket Club in first-class matches to date:—

BATTING		In-	Not	Total	High-	Avg.
		nings	out	est		
D. W. Leach	22	1	645	108	30.71	
E.L.M. Barrett	5	1	122	65*	30.5	
W. O'Hara	10	4	169	42	28.7	
L. F. Stokes	18	2	366	68*	21	
W. Mansel-Smith	19	5	291	54	20.8	
D. B. W. Murray	8	—	162	93	20.25	
E. R. Duckitt	12	1	218	62	19.82	
T. L. Rawsthorne	10	2	120	39	15	
A.J.W. Evans	9	—	116	41	12.89	
H. W. Allison	12	3	116	39	12.89	
P. Carr	11	1	115	22	11.5	

* not out

YACHTING

Rover and Gnome Win the Commodore's Cups

The Yacht Club's sailing members suffered another disappointment on Sunday, through the unfavourable weather conditions. The race for the Commodore's Cups in the handicap and Byrnes boat classes is regarded as one of the principal events of the season, and always there is much feverish scrubbing and painting for a week beforehand. The race had to be abandoned on the date originally set, owing to a lack of wind and was put on the programme again for Sunday, when, to the general disgust, again there was scarcely more than a breath, though enough to justify a start.

There was a big muster in both classes, eight turning out in the handicap class and six Byrnes boats. The big boats got away well together but in the long trip down-river, out round the Lismore Buoy and back to the Outer Customs hulk,

victory but many would have liked to see the Kut Lee in, for it would have been the first trophy won by one of the visiting Army officers.

In the other class, Neil took care to keep the Gnome clear of all the others at the start, and, whilst the rest were spoiling each other's wind, he went out to a lead which they never had a hope of reducing, and eventually he won by eleven minutes from the Pixie, thus being an easy winner on the aggregate. Despite the fact that she sailed so well in a light breeze in the forenoon, the Sprite shaped only moderately on the way back, never being ahead of the Pixie, and for most of the journey she took her course from the Spook, whom, however, she finally ran out of third place. However, as the Sprite was sailed by the junior partner of her new owners, and he still has a lot to learn about the Whangpoo, it must be admitted that she did remarkably well, and her performance in the first half of the race really was amazing.

Tuesday's Race

The Yacht Club's Harbour race on Tuesday evening developed into a

two from then on being the only ones in the race.

The Sprite just held her lead round the first mark, but after that the Gnome passed her and crossed the line again a winner. After being fourth most of the race, the Hobgoblin, near the end, passed the Pixie, but her skipper put about just short of the line and only crossed it when he came to moorings, so the Pixie claimed third place. The Spook was placed in a hopeless position through an outgoing ship's tender staying across the river just as she was about to take the first mark on the heels of the Hobgoblin and she was forced to abandon the race.

Thursday's Race

The Yacht Club's Byrnes boats on Thursday had a spirited race in the Harbour series, as a result of which the Sprite, leading throughout, gained some much-needed points, but the most interesting fact was that the crack Gnome finished last, being well beaten even by the Spook. The starters were:—Gnome (W.D.N. Neil), Pixie (E.C.B. Peck), Sprite (J. Neil), Hobgoblin (Capt. Palmer) and Spook (H. K. Strachan). They were set the same course as last Tuesday, down-river to round the second mercantile buoy, then up-river to round a mark-off the Public Gardens and another off the Police Hulk, and back to the headquarters line, all marks to port. It was unfortunate that, the skipper's having become so used to unfavourable conditions, it was decided to make it only one lap, for there was a strong ebb and a good breeze which held all through the race and the boats easily could have made the course three times. As it was, they went round only once and finished the race in twenty minutes.

It was a good start, with the Sprite just ahead of the Gnome, and the Pixie and Hobgoblin about level with them, but out to leeward. The Spook was some distance aft, but was going close-hauled for the line when the ball dropped and soon held second place to the Sprite. The latter quickly went ahead, and the other four followed with very little between them. They separated, however, owing to the complications caused by an outgoing steamer, a slow-moving launch whose loadah had very little idea as to where he wanted to go, and a mixed opinion as to whether short or long tacks were the better.

The result was that the Sprite rounded the first mark with a good lead from the Gnome, then the Pixie some fifty yards better than the Hobgoblin and Spook. Running up to the first mark-buoy, the Sprite increased her advantage and soon was beyond chance of being overhauled. The others closed up, but the Spook, being too high up to weather, and off the mark, had to haul in and stay in order to get round the Hobgoblin's stern. The Pixie established herself in second position. Taking the mark very close, the Spook sailed through the Gnome and challenged the Hobgoblin again, but just failed to catch her, the positions otherwise remaining unchanged.

A FINE SWIMMING PERFORMANCE

New York, Sept. 19.

Byron Summers of California has made what is believed to be the first non-stop swim round Manhattan Island. His time for the forty miles he covered was 8 hrs. 56 1/2 min. —Reuter.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Buenos Aires, Sept. 18.

The Chess champion M. Capablanca, and the Russian M. Alekhine, have begun a series of twenty games for the championship of the world.

Capablanca resigned the first game after 13 moves.—Reuter.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 20.

The second game for the world's chess championship, which is being played here, between the chess champion, M. Capablanca, and a Russian, M. Alekhine, resulted in a draw after nineteen moves.

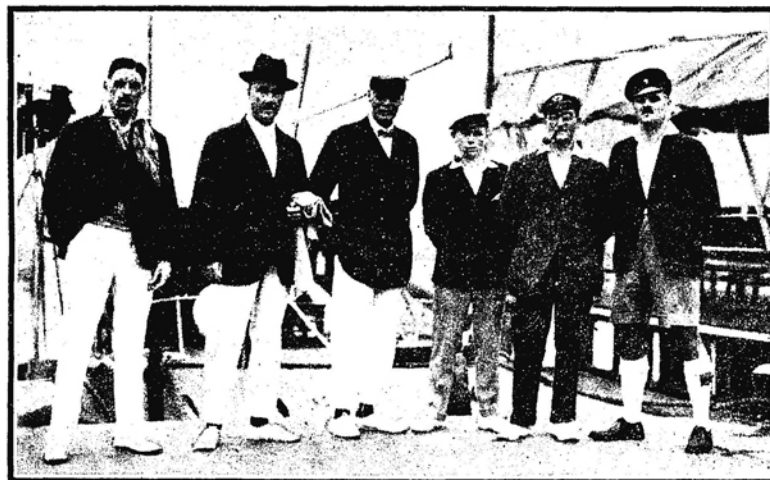
Capablanca resigned the first game after 13 moves. He is playing a series of 20 games with M. Alekhine.—Reuter.

THE SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB

Photos by Lai Chong.



The leading boats at the start for the Commodore's Cup.



The Commodore (Mr. E. T. Byrne) and some of the Byrnes boat skippers. Left to right.—Capt. Palmer, R.A.M.C., Mr. R. I. Pearson, Mr. E. T. Byrne, Mr. W. D. N. Neil (hon. secretary), Mr. H. K. Strachan, Mr. J. Gordon Dewar

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

Distribution of Prizes Won at Annual Gala

The distribution of prizes won at the swimming gala held on August 26 and 27 took place last Saturday at the Rowing Club. Prior to the distribution a large number of members sat down to a very excellent dinner in the new tea rooms on the first floor, the Captain, Mr. L. G. Day, presiding.

A splendid concert was later enjoyed in the gymnasium building. The first part of the entertainment was a fine show put on by the Sparklets, who really excelled themselves. Next came a cinema show, kindly supplied by the B. A. T. It was well on to midnight ere the formal proceedings terminated.

which now is moored two miles higher up the river, the Winsome, under her new rig, clearly demonstrated her superiority and finished well inside her handicap, followed in order by the Tweetie, Wah Lee, Rover, Viking, Kut Lee and Mignon.

The Byrnes boats also got away very well together, but the Sprite at once forged ahead and soon established a lead which it seemed most gain her the honour. During the dreary reach out to the Tung-kow Buoy the other five kept close together, but from there down to the turn at the Forts Buoy it was a beat all the way and the only two to make a fight for it were the Gnome and Pixie. The younger Neil, on the former, sailed a really great race, and, though still behind the Sprite at the buoy, in the run up-river to the finish he just managed to overhaul her and finished first by 12 sec., with the Pixie close astern of him.

In the return half of the race, which was a dreary run all the way before a mere apology for a breeze, the Winsome lost her chance through starting over the line and going the wrong side of the Tung-kow Buoy. The Tweetie was the first to finish the dismal journey, but was only a minute ahead of the Rover, and four minutes better than the Kut Lee. On aggregate times, the Rover won by one minute from the Kut Lee. It was a popular

family affair, a duel between the Sprite and the Gnome, apparently the only two boats with a chance this season of winning Harbour series, in charge of the only two skippers who seem to have retained the ability to negotiate the myriad troubles which are encountered on such courses. The starters were:—Gnome (W.D.N. Neil), Spook (H. K. Strachan), Sprite (J. Neil), Hobgoblin (Capt. Palmer) and Pixie (J. F. Blake). They were set an interesting course, starting down-river to round the second mercantile buoy, then up-river, taking a mark-off the Public Gardens, across the river to round another mark-buoy off the Police Hulk, and finishing at the headquarters line, all marks to port.

There was a useful breeze and the prospects were for an interesting race, but the hope did not materialise. It was a good start, with all except the Spook close bunched on the line, but the Spook's caution in holding back was justified, for the press of incoming native craft held up the leaders and she sailed through on a free course and joined the others. Then the Sprite got clear and went off on a big lead. However, past the Pootung Point it was a case of tacking against a very strong tide and in this the Gnome gradually drew away from the others and joined the Sprite, these

INTER-CLUB RACE MEETING

A Good Day's Sport on Shanghai Race Club's Course

Taken all round, the Inter-Club Meeting at the Shanghai Race Club on Saturday was a perfectly satisfying beginning to the autumn racing season on the premier course. There were many who would have preferred to see its scope extended to embrace all the three local racing clubs, but Shanghai is very conservative, so perhaps a slow start must be expected. All, except the owners of confirmed mudlarks, would have preferred somewhat less rain on the course and a brighter sky overhead, but that, of course, is the luck of racing, and cannot be helped—at least by those responsible for the racing arrangements.

Very many also, especially those who race for racing's sake, and not for mere excitement or for speculation, would have liked to see a somewhat differently arranged racing card. There has been an insistent demand for more handicaps, with a view to making local racing more open, but eight handicaps in a card of 10 races at the beginning of the season, and after the ponies have been out of action for a considerable time, was rather over-doing it. The most criticized man on the Turf always has been, and always must be the handicapper, but one can sympathize with the poor man when he has not got a chance. When it was found that the newly-established professional handicapper was to receive the very valuable advice which can be given by so shrewd and enthusiastic a racing man as Mr. A. E. Lockyer—who, though unpaid, is rewarded with the mighty title of honorary assistant official handicapper—really wonderful things were expected, and there is no reason why they still should not be hoped for, but to classify and handicap 150 ponies in eight races on what they did some months ago is a bit of an undertaking.

Reasonable Handicapping

It is to the credit of the handicappers that, on paper, they succeeded very well. Most noticeable was the fact that, although some owners may have thought their nominations were over-weighted, none could have argued that they were weighted out of the top weights, for the top weights were not unreasonable. In practice, however, the handicaps did not work out well. Either ponies won easily, or else two or three fought it out several lengths ahead of the next best of a straggling procession, but in the circumstances one cannot see how the handicappers could have done better, and they deserve credit for managing to make several of the placed ponies work their best when coming home.

There was by no means so great a crush in the paddocks and stands as usually is the case at open meetings on the Shanghai course, but there appeared to be greater confusion than ever in the neighbourhood of the parade ring. There must have been at least a thousand mafuos in attendance on the 161 ponies entered for the meeting, and really it appears as though only by brute force or by disguising oneself as a mafuo can one secure a decent position for the parades, and the more aromatic the mafuo the better the position he gets.

A Delayed Toilet

The card opened with a sub-griffin handicap in three classes. In "A" Class, MacKay and Laleham made the initial running. At half the distance, the former was finished. Laleham stayed on to the furlong post, but could do no better and Western Moor came on to cause the big surprise of the day in a narrow victory over Filmond and Entire. "B" Class provided an unrecognized opportunity for the starter to exercise that authority which is treated so lightly on local courses. One jockey twice dismounted on the course in order to make some adjustment to his saddle and the start was delayed for him alone. It may be all very well to argue that each should be given a chance, but whilst one pony was getting the attention it should have had before it left the paddock, several others were fuming and fretting and spoiling their chances. When eventually they did get off, Bezique took

the lead and held it all through. He was hotly challenged in the straight, but stayed on to beat Hung Mai Kwa by a head and The Ace of Cads by another three-quarters. "C" Class apparently was easy for Ammonia, but there was a good fight for places, The Dansant and Blotto successfully battling with three or four others.

The supporters of Pioneer for the sprint race were distinctly unfortunate. Maitland got a wonderful start and brought the pony away so far ahead that it seemed impossible to catch him. However, after going half the distance, Pioneer simply went all to pieces and nothing his jockey could do sufficed to steady him again. Then Three Fours came out. Humanity made a game effort when close home, and failed only by a short head, but Aristophanes beaten another length, in good time for the going.

More Troubles

There was another startling performance in "A" Class of the old ponies handicap. McBain sent The Brambling out to a very big lead, and the others, despising his running, followed close together. At the turn The Brambling seemingly was done, but he only was taking a pull and when the others began to press he shot off again to win easily by three lengths from Gold Coin, who just beat First Venture. In "B" Class His Lordship refused to start when the flag dropped, whilst The Jaguar never got up with the field. The rest made a good race of it and in a close finish Agility came home from Charming Ostrich (whatever that is) and Hunter's Folly. "C" Class also provided some excitement, for Hukow Tea, better known as Mumtaj Mahal, showed that there still is much temper left in him and shed his jockey before the start. However they ran in the early stages, there was no holding Buster II down the straight and he won in the most convincing fashion from The Whinchat and Carrot.

Ben D'Ore appeared to be winning the selling race fairly easily, but, passing the club stands, Grand Palace showed an amazing turn of speed and ran him out of it by one and a half lengths. The winner subsequently was knocked down for Tis. 375 to Mr. A. Hughes, who discovered that the cheap price and the sympathy of his closest friends were due to the fact that the pony is supposed to be unfit for another race. However, he is hopeful.

Jill's opponents in "A" Class of the crossbred handicap were few but formidable, yet the pony fully justified the rather loudly whispered compliments flying about before the start, and came home a really easy winner, with Pote Hunt watching his field. Ben D'Ore came out again in "B" Class, but, though he made a gallant effort, he could not do better than gain another second, this time behind Irvington, who gave Heard his second win on the day.

The Results

The results in detail follow:—

1.—The Inter-Club Sub-Griffins Handicap, "A" Class

Winner Tis. 500. Second Tis. 250. Third Tis. 125. A handicap for ponies that have at any time been Subscription Griffins of the Shanghai Race Club or International Recreation Club.—One mile.

- 1.—M. & L. G. W.'s grey, Western Moor. J. Pote Hunt, 155.
- 2.—Admiral Co's dun, Filmond. C. Encarnacao, 150.
- 3.—T. Z. Woo's grey, Entire. T. L. Wong, 155.

Also ran:—Cauliflower (Tung), Friendship II (Pih), Grey Duck (McBain), Laleham (Dallas), Larch Tree (Wells Henderson), Little Tartar (Soong), MacKay (Pollock), Magic (Rott).
Won by a neck; three-quarters. Time, 2 min. 11½ sec.

2.—The Inter-Club Sub-Griffins Handicap, "B" Class

Winner Tis. 500. Second Tis. 250. Third Tis. 125. A handicap for ponies that have at any time been Subscription Griffins of the Shanghai Race Club or International Recreation Club.—One mile.

- 1.—H. & F.'s grey, Bezique. A. J. P. Heard, 151.
- 2.—Flower's bay, Hung Mai Kwa. J. Liou, 148.
- 3.—Miss Billy Coute's bay, The Ace of Cads. H. Maitland, 148.

Also ran:—As You Like It (T. L. Wong), Bobby Jack (Encarnacao), Elephant Brand (McBain), Generosity (Pih), Grand Matador (Tung), Kaifalla (Brand), Little Monk (Soong), Picaroon (Dallas), Red Jess House (Pollock), Tabbycat (Wells Henderson), White Poppy (Pote Hunt).

Won by a head; three-quarters. Time, 2 min. 13 sec.

3.—The Inter-Club Sub-Griffins Handicap, "C" Class

Winner Tis. 500. Second Tis. 250. Third Tis. 125. A handicap for ponies that have at any time been Subscription Griffins of the Shanghai Race Club or International Recreation Club.—One mile.

- 1.—Zung Hing Ha & Co's grey, Ammonia. H. C. Euyang, 155.
- 2.—Amigo's roan, The Dansant. C. Encarnacao, 162.
- 3.—Commac's grey, Blotto. J. Pote Hunt, 152.

Also ran:—Ashmore (Lewis), Beauty Prize (Bovern), Blower (Reiber), Henry II (Pih), Newman Noggs (Pott), Nuts St. George (Maitland), Smouldering Fire (Springfield), St. Patrick (Tricker), The Babbar (McBain), Thistle-down (Sturrock).
Won by three lengths; a head. Time, 2 min. 12½ sec.

4.—The Inter-Club Scramble

Winner Tis. 500. Second Tis. 250. Third Tis. 125. For China ponies ("Y" Class) only.—Half-a-mile.

- 1.—Kenjoy's grey, Three Fours. J. K. Brand, 155.
- 2.—Prosperity's bay, Humanity. H. C. Pih, 152.
- 3.—J. H. Tam's grey, Aristophanes. E. B. McBain, 152.

Also ran:—Caprice (Sassoon), Jingo (Encarnacao), Little Harvest (Soong), McKenziespur (Tung), Nith (Pote Hunt), One O'clock Bbby (T. L. Wong), Pioneer (Maitland), Probable (Gaiyang), Sandbank (Springfield), Zircon (Collaco).
Won by a short head; one length. Time, 1 min. 09½ sec.

5.—Inter-Club China Pony Handicap, "A" Class

Winner Tis. 600. Second Tis. 300. Third Tis. 150. A handicap for China ponies ("Y" Class) only.—One mile and quarter.

- 1.—Winsome & Hasty's ches., The Brambling. E. B. McBain, 147.
- 2.—Keewal's grey, Gold Coin. L. P. Quincey, 145.
- 3.—Venture's grey, First Venture. H. C. Pih, 152.

Also ran:—Christendom (Encarnacao), Grand Lord (Tung), Poppyland (Dallas), Sunrise (Pote Hunt).
Won by three lengths; a neck. Time, 2 min. 49½ sec.

6.—Inter-Club China Pony Handicap, "B" Class

Winner Tis. 600. Second Tis. 300. Third Tis. 150. A handicap for China ponies ("Y" Class) only.—One mile and quarter.

- 1.—Popularity's bay, Agility. H. C. Pih, 155.
- 2.—F. Y. & Co's grey, Charming Ostrich. T. L. Wong, 155.
- 3.—P. H. Baker's black, Hunter's Folly. L. K. Brand, 147.

Also ran:—Ammonia (Hughes), Comedy Genet (Tung), Green Apple (McBain), His Lordship (Liou), Sanitation (Quincey), Settlement (Soong), Standstill (Pollock), The Jaguar (Euyang), Western Park (Pote Hunt).
Won by one and a half lengths; two. Time, 2 min. 46½ sec.

7.—Inter-Club China Pony Handicap, "C" Class

Winner Tis. 600. Second Tis. 300. Third Tis. 150. A handicap for China ponies ("Y" Class) only.—One mile and quarter.

- 1.—W. A. White's bay, Buster II. H. Maitland, 145.
- 2.—Winsome & Hasty's grey, The Whinchat. E. B. McBain, 146.
- 3.—Star's ches., Carrot. J. Pote Hunt, 145.

Also ran:—Amendment (Liou), Bacchus II (Ching), Cumberland (Stanglund), David Garrick (Judah), Desert Song (Bott), Diana Despair (Sturrock), Hukow Tea (T. L. Wong), Little Drummer (Soong), Mira (Kuai), Orion (Bethel), Property (Quincey), Veracity (Collaco).
Won by three lengths; a head. Time, 2 min. 51 sec.

8.—Inter-Club Selling Race

Winner Tis. 500. Second Tis. 250. Third Tis. 125. For China ponies and China pony crossbreds ("Y" and "Z" Classes).—Three-quarters of a mile.

- 1.—T. Chow & Co's ches., Grand Palace. L. P. Quincey, 151.
- 2.—Toog & Springfield's grey, Bend D'Ore. M. O. Springfield, 153.
- 3.—Day's ches., Roosan. A. N. Dallas, 151.

Also ran:—Butting Boots (McBain), Constitutional (Bremner), Double Event (Maitland), Hunter's Desire (Tricker), Mountain (Encarnacao), Sporty (Ching), The Duke (Tung), The Krut (Judah), Torpedo (Pih), Warrington (Stanglund).
Won by one and a half lengths; two. Time, 1 min. 34½ sec.

9.—Inter-Club Cross-bred Handicap, "A" Class

Winner Tis. 500. Second Tis. 250. Third Tis. 125. A handicap for China pony crossbreds ("Z" Class).—One mile and a quarter.

- 1.—G. H. Wright's bay, Jill. J. Pote Hunt, 147.
- 2.—F. Y. & Co's grey, On the Mall. H. C. Pih, 152.
- 3.—Ed. Sheng's dun, Battleship. L. F. Soong, 155.

Also ran:—Leadership (Liou), Parkfield (Maitland).
Won by one and a half lengths; two. Time, 2 min. 42½ sec.

10.—Inter-Club Cross-bred Handicap, "B" Class

Winner Tis. 500. Second Tis. 250. Third Tis. 125. A handicap for China

pony cross-breds ("Z" Class).—One mile and a quarter.

- 1.—Z. I. Yang's bay, Irvington. A. J. P. Heard, 151.
- 2.—Toog & Springfield's grey, Ben D'Ore. M. O. Springfield, 156.
- 3.—Dod's ches., MacBeth. G. A. Pollock, 161.

Also ran:—Blaris (Sassoon), Islam (Y. Arnold), Loulou (Thieme), Moorberry (Krikorian), My Lady (Encarnacao).
Won by one and a half lengths; many. Time, 2 min. 45½ sec.

KIANGWAN RACES

Fine Afternoon's Programme last Sunday

The first stage of the International Recreation Club's 134th Race Meeting at Kiangwan on Sunday afternoon provided not only an interesting card but an excellent afternoon's racing. The going was quite good and to add to the enjoyment of a large crowd, shortly after two o'clock the sun found a way through the rain-laden clouds to shine in its happiest vein. The acceptance of only thirteen runners for the Autumn "Z" Class Handicap was not very complimentary to the handicapping, which, incidentally, was a very pleasing feature of the afternoon, for the close finishes were the order of the day. Hugh Maitland and C. Encarnacao had reason to be pleased with their afternoon's work and it was also pleasing to find the ever-green Liou again figuring prominently in the first three. The opening event, the Polo Dash Plate, saw P. H. Baker gain an easy and popular victory, in which race, Gobi Sun and Santoy carried most of the money. The many followers of Haimovitch, and there are many at Kiangwan, were not disappointed in the second race, for Prince Walbert went away at the fall of the flag and never surrendered, the verdict being a length. After four false starts in the Griffins Selling Plate, Jingo, cleverly piloted by Encarnacao, got up to win by a head from the lowly supported Koala. Seven runners were attracted for the valuable Sub-Maiden Plate, and after one false start, the field got well away, except J. Liou on Outside Quick, who was badly left. The rest were well bunched together upon entering the straight, where it was seen that Quincey led the van on Chekiang. Crises for the favourite were short lived, however, for Haimovitch came up quickly on the outside and gained the verdict by a length. White Diamond II justified his support as third favourite. L. F. Soong was apparently caught napping in the 5th Race, for Liou, on Our Prince, snatched a victory at the post. Liou and Encarnacao rode a driving finish in the 6th Race, in which the loser started a raging favourite. It was the most thrilling finish of the day. The Autumn Plate provided yet another thrill, for C.O.D. and Henry H. were racing neck and neck for the post, only to see Quincey stage a spectacular last minute rush on Great Triumph, who came through on the rails to win by more than a length. Passage Money, an easy favourite, was unplaced. In the 8th Race, public support was entrusted to Wardle (his second time out) and Ohse, but Maitland upset matters although the verdict was only a head over Missing Link. A splendid piece of riding enabled Encarnacao to gain a close decision over Quincey in the 9th Race (Liou having the unusual experience of being tailed off many lengths behind) and H. C. Pih crowned an excellent afternoon's display of riding when he brought Charming Ostrich (late Woodcroft) up to displace Silver Spur in the last 200 yards.

Details:—

1.—The Polo Dash Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For China ponies that have been playing polo regularly this season on the Kiangwan polo field. Weight 160 lbs. for "Z" Class ponies and 150 lbs. for "Y" Class ponies.—About 3 furlongs.

- 1.—Irvington. P. H. Baker, 160 lbs.
- 2.—Grand Slam. L. P. Quincey, 160 lbs.
- 3.—Florent Polona. Wm. Hu, 160 lbs.

Time, 41 sec.

Also ran:—Gobi Sun (L. F. Soong), Grey Camel (J. V. Bethel), Santoy (A. J. P. Heard), Transome (E. B. McBain), The Babbar (E. E. Tricker).

2.—The Subscription Griffins Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1927.—1½ mile.

- 1.—Prince Walbert. V. M. Haimovitch, 152 lbs.
- 2.—Wardle. M. O. Springfield, 152 lbs.
- 3.—Mixed Double. H. C. Pih, 155 lbs.

Time, 2:49

Also ran:—Gobi Sun (L. F. Soong), Grey Camel (J. V. Bethel), Santoy (A. J. P. Heard), Transome (E. B. McBain), The Babbar (E. E. Tricker).

3.—The Griffins Selling Plate

Winner \$800. 2nd pony \$250. 3rd pony \$200. For China ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1927.—1½ mile.

- 1.—Jingo. C. Encarnacao, 157 lbs.
- 2.—Koala. T. L. Wong, 148 lbs.
- 3.—Huntamanship. J. Liou, 150 lbs.

Time, 1:34½

Also ran:—Apple Leaf (M. T. Yih), Chaochow (C. A. Bovern), Come Time (T. L. Hu), Consolation (H. C. Pih), Courtship (H. Maitland), Dessert Song (N. A. Bott), Equilibrium (H. C. Pih), Foe Yung (S. A. Judah), John Browdie (H. Colloco), Little Harvest (T. L. Wong), MacKenzie (J. Y. Tang), Old Boy (V. M. Haimovitch), Smouldering Fire (J. V. Bethel), Tipao (E. B. McBain).

Also ran:—Adams Apple (T. L. Wong), Alton (H. Colloco), Bubblywell (F. Noodt), Doowoo (A. J. P. Heard), Foochow Road (H. C. Ching), Gainsborough (T. L. Hu), Hankow Road (L. K. Wong), Hay (E. C. Tricker), Hay Fever (E. B. McBain), Irish Chief (L. P. Quincey), Mont Clair (T. Chow), Performance (J. Pote Hunt), Vathy (C. Encarnacao), Young Trader (H. Maitland).

3.—The Griffins Selling Plate

Winner \$800. 2nd pony \$250. 3rd pony \$200. For China ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1927.—1½ mile.

- 1.—Jingo. C. Encarnacao, 157 lbs.
- 2.—Koala. T. L. Wong, 148 lbs.
- 3.—Huntamanship. J. Liou, 150 lbs.

Time, 1:34½

Also ran:—Apple Leaf (M. T. Yih), Chaochow (C. A. Bovern), Come Time (T. L. Hu), Consolation (H. C. Pih), Courtship (H. Maitland), Dessert Song (N. A. Bott), Equilibrium (H. C. Pih), Foe Yung (S. A. Judah), John Browdie (H. Colloco), Little Harvest (T. L. Wong), MacKenzie (J. Y. Tang), Old Boy (V. M. Haimovitch), Smouldering Fire (J. V. Bethel), Tipao (E. B. McBain).

4.—The Sub-Maiden Plate

Winner \$1500. 2nd pony \$800. 3rd pony \$400. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1927.—1½ mile.

- 1.—Half Half. V. M. Haimovitch, 155 lbs.
- 2.—Chekiang. L. P. Quincey, 155 lbs.
- 3.—White Diamond II. T. Y. Tung, 155 lbs.

Time, 1:39½

Also ran:—Gold Mark (H. Maitland), Horner (E. B. McBain), Outside Quick (J. Liou), Reviver (A. J. P. Heard).

5.—The Autumn "Z" Class Handicap

Winner \$1,000. 2nd pony \$500. 3rd pony \$300. For all China ponies of "Z" Class.—1 mile.

- 1.—Our Prince. J. Liou, 157 lbs.
- 2.—Refreshment. L. F. Soong, 156 lbs.
- 3.—On The Mall. H. C. Pih, 144 lbs.

Time, 2:05
3 runners only.

6.—The Subscription Griffins Selling Plate

Winner \$800. 2nd pony \$250. 3rd pony \$200. For China ponies being at any time Subscription Griffins of the International Recreation Club, the Shanghai Race Club, and the Chinese Jockey Club of Shanghai.—9 furlongs.

- 1.—Hung Mai Kwa. J. Liou, 148 lbs.
- 2.—Grand Matador. C. Encarnacao, 147 lbs.
- 3.—The Ace of Cads. H. Maitland, 148 lbs.

Time, 2:27½

Also ran:—Dessert Sand (N. A. Bott), Diana (G. Pollock), Eucine (Wm. Hu), Gardeco (H. C. Pih), Generosity (L. K. Woo), Jackspur (H. L. Wong), Maskie-Die-Man (L. P. Quincey), Newman Noggs (A. J. P. Heard), Question Mark (T. Y. Tang), Smouldering Fire (M. O. Springfield), Steam-Meter (V. M. Haimovitch).

7.—The Autumn Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For all China ponies of "Y" Class.—1 mile.

- 1.—Great Triumph. L. P. Quincey, 165 lbs.
- 2.—C. O. D., Wm. Hu, 152 lbs.
- 3.—Henry H., H. Maitland, 152 lbs.

Time, 1:58½

Also ran:—Censurship (J. Liou), Daisy Leaf (C. Encarnacao), Entire (T. L. Wong), Humanity (H. C. Pih), Internationalist (R. E. Sassoon), Mad Hatter (A. J. P. Heard), Passage Money (V. M. Haimovitch), Postable (H. Colloco), Sandbank (M. O. Springfield), Sanitation (E. B. McBain), Western Park (J. Pote Hunt).

8.—The Sanpetze Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1927.—5 furlongs.

- 1.—Erioseon. H. Maitland, 155 lbs.
- 2.—Missing Link. H. C. Pih, 152 lbs.
- 3.—Han. E. B. Tricker, 155 lbs.

Time, 1:19½

Also ran:—Cabbage (A. Hughes), Crystal Bell (E. B. McBain), Dubarry (C. A. Bovern), Foochow (L. P. Quincey), Ice Cream (T. L. Hu), Kiangwan Road (L. K. Woo), Nanking Road (T. L. Wong), Ohse (A. J. P. Heard), Ordinance (J. Pote Hunt), Propitious (T. Y. Tang), Rose Quartz (C. Encarnacao), Sunlight (Wm. Hu), Three Castle (F. Noodt), Wardle (M. O. Springfield), William the Conqueror (H. Colloco).

9.—The Asiatic Plate (A handicap).

Winner \$1,000. 2nd pony \$500. 3rd pony \$300. For all China ponies of "Y" Class.—1½ mile.

- 1.—Churchdom. C. Encarnacao, 152 lbs.
- 2.—Department. L. P. Quincey, 154 lbs.
- 3.—Agility. H. C. Pih, 150 lbs.

Time, 2:22½

Also ran:—Adolph (G. A. Pollock), Announcement (H. F. Soong), Grand Lord (H. Maitland), Horsemaning (J. Liou), Kuangtung (T. L. Wong), Self Assertion (J. Pote Hunt), Sportman (Wm. Hu), Sunrise (E. B. McBain), Trade Mark (T. Y. Tang).

10.—The Speculation Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For all China ponies of "Y" Class and also for those China ponies of "Z" Class that have started during 1927 and not been placed.—1½ mile.

- 1.—Charming Ostrich. H. C. Pih, 145 lbs.
- 2.—Silver Spur. H. Maitland, 146 lbs.
- 3.—Western Hill. T. L. Wong, 147 lbs.

Time, 3:22½

Also ran:—Loulou (H. H. Thome), Red Jess House (G. Pollock), Spory (L. K. Woo), Warrington (P. Stanglund).

SHOOTING

Competition for Grayrigg Cup

The Grayrigg Challenge Cup, presented by the late Major G. Grayrigg, in 1923 is for a match known as the Far East Interport Match to be competed for among the three Chinese volunteer companies, namely the Chinese Co., Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and those of the Singapore Volunteer Corps and of the Penang Volunteer Corps.

This cup cannot be won outright, but will be retained by the winning team for one year and the individual members of the winning team will be given a souvenir each as a record of having held the trophy.

In the first year the match was competed for by all the three teams, but to general regret, the Penang

team dropped out next year. So there are only two teams competing now.

The Shanghai team has won the Grayrigg Cup this year with an aggregate score of 756 points as against 751 points scored by the Singapore team. It was a very close match and immensely interesting.

The cup was won by the Shanghai team in 1924; by Singapore in 1925, and by Shanghai in 1926 as well as this year.

Sgt. N. S. Li, having scored 84 points, was high gun for Shanghai, while L/Cpl. Tan Ah-ling was high gun for Singapore, having a score of 85 points.

The following are the detailed scores:—

SHANGHAI				
	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Sgt. N. S. Li	27	29	28	84
Pte. P. C. Ho	26	26	28	80
Pte. K. T. Chang	27	29	24	80
Pte. L. F. Yao	26	21	29	76
Pte. C. S. Wang	24	24	27	75
L/Cpl. V. C. Rao	26	24	25	75
Pte. C. Z. Chow	24	23	26	73
Pte. Y. D. Chang	21	24	27	72
L/Cpl. T. T. Loh	25	21	25	71
L/Cpl. T. K. Wang	22	25	23	70
Grand Total				756

SINGAPORE				
	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total
L/Cpl. Tan Ah-ling	26	29	30	85
Sgt. Lee Kiah-wah	25	28	31	84
Sgt. Cheng Kang-nghee	23	26	31	80
Capt. Tan Soe-hin	26	30	24	80
L/Cpl. Koon Weng-on	23	22	29	74
Cpl. Tan Mong-heng	20	26	28	74
L/Cpl. J. P. Tham	15	29	26	70
L/Cpl. Tan Cheng-kew	19	24	25	68
L/Cpl. Yeo Kiat-seng	25	20	22	67
L/Cpl. Yeo Kek-giang	18	21	25	64
Grand Total				751

Shanghai Rifle Association

The August competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held on Friday, the 16th, under fairly good weather conditions. The range was 200 yds., one sighter and 10 scoring shots.

The following were the results:—

"A" CLASS	
B. E. Caulton	47*
V. Shanman	45
P. E. Hodges	44
A. M. Collico	40
C. W. Glover	40
L. Diespecker	38
O. L. Sibert	35
A. L. Motta	35

"B" CLASS	
G. Egli	45†
C. A. Nahmacher	42
N. S. Li	29

"C" CLASS	
H. Evangelista	46†
G. A. Stoddart	42
C. Z. Chow	40
L. Battistini	40
J. C. Terrado	39
W. C. Bail	38
F. F. Stanley	38
Y. Shinn	37
A. Green	36
W. J. Elliot	34
T. W. Mitchell	34
L. Arimack	27

"D" CLASS	
T. T. Loh	38§
P. C. Ho	37
L. Kennedy	37
F. Norton Bell	34
A. A. da Costa	34
O. J. Ho	33
S. K. Kajiwara	33
D. T. Dzang	33
H. Sia	25

*Winner of Spoon and 1st leg on cup.
†Winner of Spoon and 2nd leg on cup.
‡Winner of Spoon and 3rd leg on cup.

The September monthly cup competition of the above Association was held on Monday in the morning from 6 to 9 and in the afternoon from 4 to 5 p.m. Range being 300 yds., one sighter and ten scoring shots.

"A" CLASS	
C. W. Glover	(b) 47
F. G. Green	(d) 47
V. Shanman	45
O. L. Sibert	43
F. E. Hodges	43
R. Caulton	42
L. C. Diespecker	41
W. Hutchinson	41

"B" CLASS	
A. Egli	(c) 45
C. A. Nahmacher	43
Y. D. Chang	30

"C" CLASS	
W. J. Elliot	(a) 43
G. McCarthy	41
F. Stanley	40
H. Evangelista	36
T. W. Mitchell	33
J. G. Terrado	32
G. A. Stoddart	31
A. Green	27

"C" CLASS	
D. K. Kajiwara	(a) 41
F. N. Bell	36
D. T. Dzang	38
C. J. Ho	34
H. Sia	31
A. A. Costa	29
T. T. Loh	25
A. F. Cheng	25
C. P. Ho	23

"D" CLASS	
E. L. Rocha	(a) 39
J. S. Sheng	33
B. B. Joseph	32
P. S. Wang	32
H. E. Yu	31
K. S. Shih	31
A. E. Rogers	30
T. Fujii	30
G. Crawford	34
P. S. Wong	28
L. Y. Chien	27
John Lee	24
Y. K. Woo	17
Y. S. Cheong	10
T. S. Chien	6

- (a) 1st leg on Cup.
- (b) 2nd leg on Cup.
- (c) No leg on Cup, but Winner Average Prize.
- (d) Tie, lost in the counting out.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS

Annual Rifle Meeting
The following are the results of the individual events fired by A.I. A and B Classes on Saturday and Sunday, September 17 and 18.

A CLASS	
Event 7	
1. Sgt. W. Hutchinson	American Coy 95 Points*
2. Pte. T. S. Parry	"B" Coy (British) 95 Points
3. Cpl. C. W. Glover	Shanghai Scottish 92 Points
* Won on count out.	

Event 8	
1. Pte. C. Z. Chow	Chinese Coy 43 Points*
2. Sgt. R. I. Ito	Headquarters 43 Points*
3. Pte. T. S. Parry	"B" Coy (British) 43 Points*
* Tie.	

In the shoot off the scores were:—

Pte. C. Z. Chow	12 Points
Sgt. R. I. Ito	11 Points
Pte. T. S. Parry	10 Points

Event 9	
1. Capt. Y. C. Wang	Chinese Coy 74 Points
2. Pte. T. S. Parry	"B" Coy (British) 73 Points
3. Sgt. W. Hutchinson	American Coy 72 Points

Event 10	
1. Cpl. C. W. Glover	Shanghai Scottish 57 Points*
2. Sgt. R. I. Ito	Headquarters 57 Points*
3. Pte. T. S. Parry	"B" Coy (British) 57 Points*
* Tie.	

In the shoot off the scores were:—

Pte. C. Z. Chow	12 Points
Sgt. R. I. Ito	11 Points
Pte. T. S. Parry	10 Points

Cpl. C. W. Glover	60 Points
Sgt. R. I. Ito	57 Points
Pte. T. S. Parry	54 Points

Class Aggregate

1. Pte. T. S. Parry	"B" Coy (British) 268 Points
2. Cpl. C. W. Glover	Shanghai Scottish 250 Points
3. Sgt. W. Hutchinson	American Coy 247 Points

A CLASS

Event 7	
1. Lee-Cpl. L. M. Bell	Shanghai Scottish 85 Points
2. Lee-Cpl. J. R. Main	"B" Coy (British) 82 Points
3. Sgt. N. S. Li	Chinese Coy 81 Points

Event 8

1. Lee-Cpl. L. M. Bell	Shanghai Scottish 42 Points*
2. Lee-Cpl. J. R. Main	"B" Coy (British) 42 Points*
3. Pte. V. G. Lee	Chinese Coy 40 Points*

In the shoot off the scores were:—

Lee-Cpl. L. M. Bell	16 Points
Lee-Cpl. J. R. Main	9 Points

Event 9

1. 2/Lieut. E. Murali	Japanese Coy 72 Points
2. Cpl. D. T. Dzang	Chinese Coy 71 Points
3. Lee-Cpl. L. M. Bell	Shanghai Scottish 71 Points

* Takes 2nd prize on count out.

Event 10

1. Lee-Cpl. J. R. Main	"B" Coy (British) 57 Points
2. Pte. V. G. Lee	Chinese Coy 48 Points
3. Sgt. J. W. Temple	American Coy (Philippine Platoon) 45 Points

Class Aggregate

1. Lee-Cpl. J. R. Main	Shanghai Scottish 250 Points
2. Lee-Cpl. L. M. Bell	Shanghai Scottish 231 Points
3. 2/Lieut. E. Murali	Japanese Coy 207 Points

B CLASS

Event 7	
1. Cpl. J. S. Sheng	Chinese Coy 75 Points
2. Pte. F. T. Marques	Reserve Coy 65 Points
3. Pte. P. S. Wong	Chinese Coy 65 Points

* Takes 2nd prize on count out.

Event 8

1. Q.M.S. A.M. Gutierrez	Portuguese Coy 41 Points
2. Pte. G. Klene	Shanghai Scottish 39 Points
3. Lieut. G. Danson	F.A. Battery (How's) 38 Points

Event 9

1. Lieut. R. B. Roach	Machine Gun Coy 55 Points*
2. Gnr. F. J. Pocken	Machine Gun Coy 55 Points
3. Pte. W. Ohant	Chinese Coy 54 Points

* Won on count out.

Event 10

1. Pte. F. T. Marques	Reserve Coy 48 Points*
2. Lieut. R. B. Roach	Machine Gun Coy 48 Points*
3. Pte. G. V. Jensen	Reserve Coy 48 Points*

* Tie.

In the shoot off the scores were:—

Pte. F. T. Marques	51 Points
Lieut. R. B. Roach	42 Points
Pte. G. V. Jensen	39 Points

Class Aggregate

1. Pte. F. T. Marques	Reserve Coy 197 Points
2nd. Lieut. R. B. Roach	Machine Gun Coy 190 Points
3. Pte. G. Klene	Shanghai Scottish 187 Points

Ladies' Prize

1. Miss L. dos Remedios	Sgt. W. Hutchinson
2. Mrs. C. W. Smith	Cpl. C. W. Glover
3. Mrs. C. A. Bowden	Pte. T. S. Parry
4. Miss J. Solomon	Lee-Cpl. J. R. Main
5. Mrs. H. Rose	Capt. Y. C. Wang
6. Mrs. H. Berents	Lee-Cpl. L. M. Bell
7. Mrs. Y. C. Wang	Pte. J. Vaughan
8. Mrs. T. Sene	Pte. P. C. Ho
9. Mrs. J. H. McGregor	2/Lieut. J. Moffat
10. Miss Emilia Collico	Sgt. A. C. Godby
11. Mrs. A. Wolzner	Pte. J. Henderson
12. Mrs. T. Tada	Sgt. N. S. Li
13. Mrs. T. W. Mitchell	Pte. C. Z. Chow
14. Mrs. H. Kanya	Gnr. L. C. Diespecker
15. Mrs. S. Y. Yee	Sgt. R. I. Ito
16. Miss H. Miyazaki	Pte. T. R. B. Tuxford
17. Miss M. Sng	Cpl. M. H. Gutierrez
18. Miss H. Murali	2/Lieut. E. Murali
19. Mrs. C. W. Glover	Lee-Cpl. V. W. Ribbons
20. Miss S. S. Woo	Lieut. Z. Y. Chen

LAWN TENNIS

Men's Singles Championship

In spite of the last few days of rain, this competition now has reached the semi-final stage and these two matches will be played off to-morrow. It is hoped, therefore, that the final will be arranged to take place on Sunday, at the Majestic Hotel, when whoever comes through ought to make a very interesting match to watch.

So far, there has been only one reversal of form in the third quarter of the draw, when Dr. Duck beat Mansel-Smith by of 6-4, 1-6, 6-1, 6-2. It is true the winner has been picked by people who have watched his game a lot to do great things in this competition, but up to now, in the doubles games, he hardly has led one to expect he would put out any of the seeded players. He will meet the present holder, Wade, in the bottom half of the semi-final by virtue of the latter's win over Goldman on Tuesday by 6-3, 6-1, 6-4. This match will take place to-day at the Majestic Hotel and it is unfortunate that, owing to the early hour at which they must start, very few people will have the opportunity to watch this game, but undoubtedly it will be well worth an effort to attend. It is understood that, in several practice games which Wade and Duck have had, the play has been very even; and, though the holder has great capabilities for rising to the occasion, the match is

certain to be a very close one which ever way the result goes. This game is timed to start at 3.30 p.m. Boreat put up a great fight against the more experienced Canavarro and the latter only got the verdict in the fifth set, the scores being 6-0, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5. It is a very good sign that one at least of our younger players should be on his way to the front rank of tennis here and this player should shift some of the more mature champions from their place in the sun in the course of the next year or so. Canavarro now meets Rasmussen in the top half of the draw, and the result of this game, too, is very much open to doubt. Canavarro probably will take the net as much as possible, where he can use his well-known ability to volley to the best advantage. Whether Rasmussen's terrific drive will keep him to the back of the court will remain to be seen; at all events, this game will be equally as interesting as the other.

League Championships

Tables showing the final results of the two Leagues are set out below and congratulations are due to the members of the teams of the Shanghai Recreation Club and the Portuguese Sporting Association for their fine wins in the first and second Leagues, respectively.

FIRST LEAGUE

Games	Setts	Setts	Setts	Points
played	played	lost	unfinished	
Recreation Club	5	75	56	18 1 56
Cerele Sportif	5	75	49	25 1 49
Portuguese S. A.	5	75	40	34 1 40
Japanese Tennis Club	5	75	30	44 1 30
Chinese Tennis Club	5	75	25	50 — 25
Country Club	5	75	23	52 — 23

SECOND LEAGUE

Games	Setts	Setts	Setts	Points
played	played	lost	unfinished	
Portuguese S. A.	6	90	20	2 68
Recreation Club	6	90	66	23 1 66
Cerele Sportif	6	90	56	33 1 56
Naimai Wata Kaisha	6	90	56	34 — 56
Police	6	90	34	56 — 34
Chinese Tennis Club	6	90	28	62 — 28
Japanese Tennis Club	6	90	6	84 — 6

LAWN BOWLS

The Shanghai Championships

Lawn bowls suffered the fate of the majority of outdoor sports during the week-end, for the rain had reduced the bowling greens to an impossible state of saturation. In the circumstances several interesting club matches were perforce postponed and further progress denied in the open championships.

The present position of the open championships is not without interest. In the Singles, Gordon Wright, by virtue of his splendid win over Sequeira, will contest the final with the present holder, N. Harrison, who defeated F. Large in the semi-final. Harrison has an enviable reputation as a bowler on his native greens in Scotland, and his skill here has been amply demonstrated to suggest that he will start an easy favourite for the final honours of this season, but the recent play of Gordon Wright encourages the view that it will be a battle royal.

The Open Pairs is in the semi-final stage and here again the cream of local talent is engaged. It would indeed seem strange to find any local honours being fought without such bowlers as "Geordie" McMurdo and "Bob" Aitkenhead being well in the running, and this year the famous pair from Yangtzepoo contest one stage with yet another famous pair from the Junior Golf Club in Alec Braid and Harrison. It should be a match worth going miles to see. The other semi-finals are the Recs pair, T. Main and S. Marks, who must another pair of Yangtzepoo invaders in W. Patrick and H. P. McGuiness.

Equally engaging is the final of the Open Rinks, where we find Burnside's rink opposed to four skipped by T. Main. Superintendent John Burnside's henchmen are E. Owen, F. J. Alcorn, and J. R. Milligan, and their prospects of final honours were considerably enhanced when they overcame Sequeira's rink in the semi-final. Tom Main is assisted by Bert Stormes, S. Godwin (the Hankow interport bowler) and C. H. Curry, a combination which defeated a powerful four skipped by S. Marks, and who are generally considered the present favourites.

Open Rinks Final

The final of the Open Rinks Championship was played on the Yangtzepoo Lawn Bowls greens on Thursday afternoon and resulted in a win for J. Burnside's rink, the final score, at the end of twenty one ends, reading 16-13. The pendulum of the game swung in the balance right up to the nineteenth end, when the score read 13-12 in Burnside's favour, but in the next end Burnside, with a splendid back draw, placed his side three up and although Main held a splendid position in the last end, Burnside again came to the rescue with a draw for second wood. Burnside's play throughout was the feature of the game, and it can be said for both Alcorn and Bert Stormes bowled well in patches and the same can be said about the number twos, Curry and Parry. Curry, in fact, rose to heights of brilliance at times and Parry is a bowler with a future. The two number ones, Milligan and Godwin, were sadly off colour, but all the bowlers found the green very hard and tricky. For a final match, it was a very disappointing game. The score board read as follows:—

board read as follows:—		Main.
Burnside		
1		4
2		2
3		3
4		3
5		3
6		5
7		5
8		5
9		5
10		6
11		8
12		8
13		9
14		9
15		11
16		12
17		12
18		13

PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

London, Sept. 20.

The 64 qualifying competitors for the "News of the World" £1,040 Professional Golf Tournament met under match play conditions to-day at Tadworth, Surrey.

Among the winners were the veterans Harry Vardon, Alec Herd, James Braid and Ted Ray, all of whom played a magnificent game.

The most interesting match was between Charles Whitcombe and George Duncan, Whitcombe winning at the twentieth hole.

Duncan took the lead at the start with a birdie three, and was still up at the turn. Whitcombe squared for the first time at the tenth and took the lead at the fourteenth but lost the seventeenth. The next two holes were halved. On the twentieth green, Whitcombe, putting from six yards laid Duncan a dead stymie. The veteran in attempting to negotiate the stymie pitched the top of his opponent's ball, and then knocked both balls away in token of defeat.—Reuter.

Walton Heath, Sept. 21.

There was rain and misty weather here to-day during the second day's play for the "News of the World" £1,040 Professional Golf Tournament.

In the second round Charles Whitcombe beat Alex Herd, the 1926 winner, by 2 and 1, and W. Robertson of West Lanes beat Harry Vardon by 2 and 1.

In the third round Ernest Whitcombe of Meyrick Park beat B. Hodson of Newport, Monmouth, by 5 and 3. The winner did six holes in three. Charles Whitcombe beat L. Herrington of Abbey Dale by 5 and 3; James Braid beat B. Weasell of Colwyn Bay by 1 hole; and Tom Williamson of Notts beat Ted Ray by 1 hole. The remaining winners were W. Robertson, A. Miles of Merton Park, Archie Compston, and Fred Robson of Cowden Beach.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

New York, Sept. 20.

Miss Adam MacKenzie, the Canadian champion, headed the field with a brilliant round of 77 in the qualifying test of the American Women's Golf Championship at Cherry Valley, Long Island, to-day.

The next best scores were made by Miss Orcutt (New York) and Mrs. Horn (Kansas City), 78, Mrs. Fraser (Ottawa) and Mrs. Alexa Stirling, a former holder, 82, Mrs. van Wie (Chicago) and Mrs. Bresler (Los Angeles), 83.

Other qualifiers are Mlle. de la Chaume of Paris, the holder of the British and French Championships (87), and two former holders of the American title, Miss Glenna Collett (85) and Mrs. Hurd (nee Dorothy Campbell) (89).

Mrs. Stetson, the holder, took 96 strokes and failed to qualify. She played with a temperature of 102 degrees, being accompanied on the course by a physician and a nurse.—Reuter.

New York, Sept. 21.

In the first round of the American Women's Golf Championship at Cherry Valley, Long Island, to-day, Miss Jane Brooks beat the only British competitor, Miss Eileen Pattison, the women's champion of Bermuda, by 2 and 1. Mlle. de la Chaume of Paris beat Mrs. Stewart Hanley by 4 and 2; Mrs. Pressler, the Western champion, beat Miss Hurd by one hole; Mrs. Fraser of Ottawa beat Mrs. Arnold Jackson by 6 and 5; Miss Glenna Collett beat Mrs. Anderson by 1 hole; Miss Ada MacKenzie, the Canadian champion, beat Mrs. Fidler by 7 and 5; and Miss Maureen Orcutt, the Metropolitan champion, beat Mrs. Harwood by 8 and 6. Miss Orcutt was five strokes under par when she finished the match on the twelfth green.

Later.

A feature of the second round of the American Women's Golf Championship was the defeat of the champion, Miss Glenna Collett, by 2 up and 1 to play by Mrs. Fraser of Ottawa.

Miss Ada MacKenzie, the Canadian champion, beat Miss Payson of Portland, Maine, by 4 and 2; Mlle.

LAWN TENNIS IN AMERICA

U. S. National Singles Championship

Forest Hills, Sept. 16.

The semi-finals of the National Singles Championship were played off here to-day and resulted as follows:—

W. T. Tilden beat F. T. Hunter, 14-12, 6-1, 4-6, 9-7;
Rene Lacoste beat W. M. Johnston, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.—Reuter.

Forest Hills, Sept. 18.

Before 13,000 spectators to-day Lacoste defeated Tilden in the final of the American National Tennis Championship by 11-9, 6-3, 11-9. Tilden's defeat was the most decisive, so far as sets go, that has ever been administered to him. He was playing on the defensive from the start. Lacoste forced back court play as much as possible.—Reuter.

AMERICAN OPEN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

Westbury, Sept. 18.

The British polo team to-day defeated Eastcott by 11 goals to 5 in the first round of the Open Polo Championship of America.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Latest League Results

London, Sept. 17.

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 2, Sunderland 1.
Birmingham 1, Cardiff 3.
Burnley 4, Aston 2.
Bury 1, Sheffield 0.
Huddersfield 2, Manchester U. 2.
Leicester 2, West Ham 3.
Liverpool 5, Derby County 2.
Middlesbrough 2, Blackburn R. 0.
Newcastle 2, Everton 2.
Preston 1, Tottenham H. 0.
Sheffield 3, Bolton 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Bristol 4, Reading 1.
Clapton 2, Chelsea 1.
Fulham 3, Barnsley 1.
Hull C. 1, South Shields 0.
Manchester C. 2, Leeds U. 1.
Notts Forest 2, Notts County 1.
Preston N. E. 4, Port Vale 0.
Southampton 5, Oldham Ath. 2.
Stoke 0, Grimsby T. 0.
Swansea 2, Wolves 0.
West Bromwich 6, Blackpool 3.

THIRD DIVISION

(Southern Section)
Coventry C. 1, Plymouth A. 1.
Crystal Palace 1, Brighton 1.
Exeter C. 3, Southend U. 2.
Gillingham 1, Merthyr T. 1.
Luton Town 5, Brentford 2.
Millwall 2, South Shields 0.
Newport C. 3, Bristol R. 1.
Queen's P.R. 2, Watford 1.
Swindon 2, Charlton A. 2.
Torquay U. 1, Northampton 5.
Walsall 1, Norwich C. 1.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section)
Accrington S. 0, Darlington 0.
Bradford 2, Bradford 3.
Chesterfield 2, Tranmere R. 2.
Durham C. 4, Barrow 1.
Hartlepool U. 4, Ashington 1.
Lincoln C. 5, Crewe Alex 2.
New Brighton 3, Halifax T. 1.
Rotherham U. 3, Rochdale 1.
Southport 1, Notts 2.
Wigan 1, Doncaster 1.
Wrexham 1, Stockport C. 0.

FOURTH DIVISION

(Northern Section)
Blackburn R. 3, Manchester U. 0.
Bury 5, Liverpool 2.
Dundee 1, St. Johnstone 2.
Dunfermline 1, Celtic 1.
Falkirk 3, St. Mirren 0.
Hamilton A. 5, Cowdenbeath 1.
Hibernians 3, Bo'ness 0.
Kilmarnock 1, Motherwell 3.
Raith Rovers 4, Partick T. 2.
Queen's Park 1, Hearts 2.
Rangers 2, Airdrieonians 1.

FIRST DIVISION

Blackburn R. 3, Manchester U. 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Port Vale 5, Bristol City 1.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section)

Halifax T. 2, Darlington 1.

THIRD DIVISION

(Southern Section)

Charlton A. 0, Merthyr T. 0.

FOURTH DIVISION

London, Sept. 21.

The Corinthians beat the Arsenal XI by four goals to nil in a friendly game of soccer here to-day. At Newcastle the English Football League beat the Irish League by 9 goals to 1.

In the Southern League (Third Division) the Queen's Park Rangers beat Bournemouth by two goals to 1.—Reuter.

Mlle. de la Chaume, the holder of the British and French titles, beat Mrs. Higbie of Detroit by 1 hole; Miss Orcutt, the Metropolitan champion, defeated Miss Knapp of Westbrook by 5 and 4.—Reuter.

MEETINGS

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY

At an extraordinary general meeting of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., held last Friday in the offices of the company, several special resolutions, appended below, were adopted.

Mr. W. Nation presided, supported by Messrs. W. P. Lambe, H. Martin Little, R. W. Wells, directors; Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, Secretary and General Manager, and Messrs. A. H. K. Cobb, G. E. Griffin, A. C. Hay, K. F. Piper, E. J. Pereira, H. M. Pereira, F. C. A. Marques, and J. W. Thorburn, shareholders, who represented 9,835 shares.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said, "This extraordinary general meeting has been called for the purpose of confirming as a special resolution the resolution adopted at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on August 31, 1927. At that meeting I explained the reasons of the directors for submitting the resolution and it seems unnecessary to repeat them on this occasion. It only remains therefore for me to propose the confirmation as a special resolution of the resolution which the secretary and general manager has just read to you."

The following resolution, duly proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Lambe, was adopted:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—

(a) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 109 (16) 109 (16) To deal with the existing or any future reserve fund to meet contingencies or for equalizing dividends or in payment of special dividends and/or bonuses to shareholders generally or for payments to shareholders under Article 50 and/or for repairing improving or maintaining any of the property of the Company and/or for payment of a bonus or bonuses to shareholders who have contributed or influenced business to the Company and/or for such other purposes as the Court shall in their absolute discretion consider conducive to the interests of the Company.

(b) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 111.

111. The profits of the Company subject to any special provisions relating thereto created or authorized to be created by these presents and subject to the provisions of these presents as to reserve fund shall be divisible among the members in proportion to the amount paid up on the shares held by them respectively.

(c) The following Article shall be inserted after Article 111.

111a. The Court may set aside or recommend any dividend set aside or the profits of the Company, such sums as they think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies or for equalizing dividends or for special dividends or bonuses to shareholders generally or for repairing improving or maintaining any of the property of the Company or for payment of a bonus or bonuses to shareholders who have contributed or influenced business to the Company or for such other purposes as the Court in their absolute discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company.

SHANGHAI PAHANG RUBBER ESTATE

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held at the registered office of the company last Friday.

Mr. C. R. Burkill presided and was supported by Mr. C. J. L. Stewart and Mr. A. K. Craddock, directors. Mr. E. A. Prince acted as secretary to the meeting. There were 23,700 shares represented.

The Chairman said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read.

The producing area of the estate remains at 757 acres, the same as the previous year. Since the last report, a considerable amount of extension work was completed and during the year 151 acres were planted, bringing the non-producing area up to 224 acres, while a further 61 acres are now ready for planting which, when completed, will give us a total planted area of 1,042 acres. Although we still have an area of 222 acres of reserve land available for planting, no further extensions are contemplated for the present.

There is nothing special for me to comment on with regard to the

working of the estate. Our visiting agent reports that the property is in excellent condition and matters have run smoothly throughout the year. Commenting on the young planting, our visiting agent states that the young areas hold developing plants of great promise.

The estate's problem this year has been one of health. Hospital admissions have been heavy, but this break in the health is mainly attributable to the opening up of the new clearings and to the floods. Anti-malarial work has been systematically and carefully carried out and is doing a lot of good but much of the manager's efforts are nullified because he cannot control the native holdings contentious and the assistance of the health authorities is now being sought. All the lines and bungalows have been mosquito proofed and as the extension work is practically completed, we should look for a considerable improvement in the health of the force during the current year.

In view of the heavy planting programme, it was found necessary to provide Mr. Birkemose, who has managed the estate single-handed for many years, with an assistant and Mr. Clemmensen joined the estate's staff in September last. The heavier charges thus incurred under the heading of superintendence have resulted in our cost of production of 0.99d. exceeding last year's figure by a small margin.

With regard to the accounts, these are set out in the usual form and call for no special comment. Although the average selling price was 83d. below last year's figure, the result of the year's working cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. With the amount of 13,481.93 brought forward from last year's accounts, the balance at credit of profit and loss account, after deducting payment of an interim dividend of seven tael cents per share, amounts to Tls. 64,604.64 and I hope you will agree to the resolution which I will shortly propose with regard to the distribution of this amount.

In conclusion I would like to express the Board's appreciation to Mr. Birkemose, the Straits agents and Major G. Nevill Stevens for the good care of our property throughout the year.

Before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1927, as presented be accepted.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill.
Seconded by Mr. C. J. L. Stewart.

That the following recommendation as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account as presented be accepted:—

Pay Final Dividend of Fifteen Tael Cents per share (making 22 per cent. for the year)	Tls. 30,000.00
Place to General Reserve Account	10,000.00
Write off Buildings and Furniture	2,984.57
Write off Rubber Factory and Stores	3,595.83
Write off Plant and Machinery	1,700.00
Write off Wells and Water Supply	350.85
Carry Forward	15,973.39
	Tls. 64,604.64

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill.
Seconded by Mr. A. K. Craddock.

That the appointment of Mr. C. R. Burkill as a director of the company be confirmed:

Proposed by Mr. H. J. Clark.
Seconded by Mr. Chun Kee-wei.

That Mr. C. J. L. Stewart be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. A. K. Craddock.
Seconded by Mr. E. A. Prince.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company.

Proposed by Mr. Chun Kee-wei.
Seconded by Mr. H. J. Clark.

There being no further business the meeting then terminated.

SHANGHAI ENGINEERS' FOOTBALL CLUB

If the enthusiasm displayed by members of the Shanghai Engineers Football Club at their annual general meeting, on Wednesday evening, at the Engineers Club, is continued throughout the coming season, then a most successful season safely can be predicted for the Engineers.

A representative body of past and present players unanimously elected Mr. John Ross as chairman of the meeting and, in a touching speech, he paid a great tribute to the late Mr. W. S. Campbell. He said:—"Willie Campbell was a great friend of mine, and a friend of everyone with whom he came in touch. In the old days, he was a great player—a player who could take knocks as a sportsman should. His advice to the club was of great value, and he cannot easily be replaced. I cannot say more. His death came as a great shock to all of us and we lost a true and faithful friend and confidant."

Mr. Ross went on to say that the club should have a very successful season this year, providing the players would co-operate in carrying out the traditions of the old club. Their financial position was sound, having, as they had, a balance of nearly \$1,000 in hand.

The following officers for the season were elected:—President, Mr. W. T. Bisset; Vice-President, Mr. J. Ross; captain, Mr. T. W. R. Wilson; Vice-Captain, Mr. G. T. Crawford; secretary, Mr. T. D. Dunne; committee, Messrs. R. C. Hamilton, Colin Campbell and F. S. Bridges; manager and trainer, Mr. S. Howard.

A list of playing members then was compiled and the addition of several new men makes a formidable showing. Training is to start immediately and the committee will meet next Monday to go into various matters in connection with the opening matches. It was unanimously decided to enter the League this season and the secretary was instructed accordingly.

On the motion of Mr. Colin Campbell, seconded by Mr. R. C. Hamilton, it was unanimously decided to request the secretary to address a letter to the Shanghai Recreation Club, thanking them for the use of their pavilion and ground in the past, and requesting the same privileges as extended during previous seasons. It was also unanimously decided that a similar letter should be addressed to the Junior Golf Club at Hongkew Park, whose favours in that direction were greatly appreciated by the club.

After Mr. Torrey Wilson had proposed a resolution thanking the Engineers Club for the privileges extended to members of the football team, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB

A large number of enthusiastic playing and passive members of the Shanghai Football Club attended the annual general meeting held on Thursday evening, by courtesy of the committee, in the Rowing Club. Mr. R. Grimshaw was elected chairman of the meeting.

In reviewing the past season the Chairman pointed out that, although they had won the Skottowe Cup, there were other championships to be won, and suggested renewed vigour on the part of the players and active support of other members.

He regretted very much the loss the Club had sustained in the death of Mr. W. S. Campbell, an old member of the club, and perhaps the most hearty supporter of football in Shanghai; and also Messrs. C. Ross, C. G. Humphrys, and Mrs. D. Dalgleish.

He brought before the meeting the resignation of Mr. A. H. Leslie, hon. treasurer, who said that owing to his manifold activities he thought it best to relinquish the post. Although the chairman had approached him, he could not persuade him to reconsider his decision. He felt sure that the meeting joined with him in regretting Mr. Leslie's resignation.

The report and accounts were adopted, being proposed by the

chairman and seconded by Mr. T. O. Rawsthorne.

Sir Sidney Barton was elected president, and as vice-presidents the meeting elected Messrs. R. Grimshaw, A. E. Stewart, A. H. Leslie, and J. R. Weeks: as general committee Messrs. L. J. Coulcher, W. E. Dailey, T. C. Boyce, L. Gold- man, and W. A. G. Price: as balloting committee Messrs. E. G. Barnes and T. O. Rawsthorne: as hon. sec. Mr. T. A. Cooper: as hon. treas. Mr. J. K. Ewing.

The meeting elected Mr. A. E. Phillips captain of the first eleven, and Mr. A. C. T. Andrews captain of the second eleven.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the season of the full Council of the Shanghai Football Association was held on Wednesday night, Mr. R. Grimshaw, President of the Association, being in the chair.

After formal business, the business of electing the various committees of the Association for the coming season was proceeded with, with the following results:—

Appeals Committee:—Mr. G. W. King, Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Major E. G. Miles, and Messrs. G. F. Forehaw and F. S. Bridges.

Executive Committee:—The officers of the Association, together with Messrs. E. G. Barnes, E. Barraclough, C. W. Cooper, G. F. Forshaw and J. A. Quayle, and one member to be nominated by the President of the Army Football Committee.

Referees' Committee:—Messrs. L. Barraclough, A. E. Hawkins, A. H. Leslie, and H. F. Marshall, together with one member to be nominated by the President of the Army Football Committee.

The Joint Committee (to deal with matters in which Army and/or Navy and civilian teams or clubs are concerned):—Messrs. R. Grimshaw, A. H. Leslie, and E. G. Barnes, together with two members to be nominated by the President of the Army Football Committee, and one member representing H. M. Navy.

The Interport Selection Committee:—Messrs. G. F. Forshaw, J. A. Quayle, L. Leitao, R. G. Herbert, and one member to be nominated by the President of the Army Football Committee.

A Temporary "Fixtures" Committee:—Messrs. C. W. Hampson, W. C. G. Glifford, and H. F. Marshall.

Association Membership

Applications for admittance to the Association, and entries to the First and Second Divisions of the Shanghai Association Football League, were then dealt with, the result being that the following were admitted to membership of the Association:—

All the teams and clubs mentioned below, together with the following clubs, who will not take part in League football: The Three Cultures Athletic Association, the Erin Villa Football Club, and the Shanghai Hotspurs Football Club.

The League—First Division:—P. S. A., S. F. C., S. R. C., Engineers, Police R. C., Loh Hwa A. C., Thomas Hanbury School, Union Football Club, and Royal Marines.

The League—Second Division:—P. S. A., Police R. C., S. R. C., S. F. C., Deutscher Sportverein, H. M. Navy, Junior Athletic, Russian F. C., St. Xavier's, Bramtoco (B. A. T.) F. C., Royal Marines, and Jewish R. C.

Among the above acceptances, newcomers to the First Division are the Loh Hwa A. C., the Thomas Hanbury School F. C., the Union F. C., and the Royal Marines; and to the Second Division, the Bramtoco F. C. and the Royal Marines.

Army and the League

There followed a discussion in regard to the Army teams in Shanghai. It was pointed out to the meeting that with the departure or projected departure of many Army units, and the definitely-established fact that there would be five battalions in Shanghai throughout the season so far as was known, the previous situation, when it had been decided that it would be impracticable to admit Army teams to the League, had undergone consider-

able alteration. The representative of the British Army stated with only five battalion teams an Army league would not be very interesting, and it was eventually decided that the four or five strong Army teams that probably would be remaining in Shanghai this winter should be admitted to the League.

There was then a discussion as to whether it would be practicable for each team in the First Division of the League to play home and away matches as heretofore. It was generally agreed upon that it would not, and the meeting decided unanimously that for the coming season each team in the First Division of the League should play each other team in the Division once only. With the addition of Army teams, there will probably be 14 or 15 teams in the senior division this season.

The Second Division

When the question of the Second Division of the League came to be dealt with, the representative of the Bramtoco F. C. gave information concerning his club which was satisfactory to the meeting and the club was admitted to the Association and League. There was no representative of the Hotspurs in attendance, and on the Honorary Secretary of the Association reading out the names of the playing members of the club, a number of them were claimed by representatives of other clubs, while one gentleman present stated that it seemed to him that the majority of the names read out referred to minors. It was decided not to admit the Hotspurs to the League, but to admit them to membership of the Association if they cared to join.

The Honorary Secretary of the Association made the suggestion that in the case of the Army teams which would be members of the Association and would enter the Association's various competitions, it would be a graceful act if the usual entrance fees were waived and a sum of say \$50 or \$100 accepted for the whole Army and in respect of all competitions. The Army representative stated that the various fees were not unreasonable, and that he thought the Army teams would like to come in on exactly the same terms as other teams. The suggestion was, therefore, dropped.

The representative of the Police R. C. suggested that it might be advisable to appoint an entertainment committee to make suitable arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Hongkong team coming here in February next, but on the suggestion of the President it was decided to drop the matter till a later meeting.

Referees and Linesmen

Mr. C. W. Cooper, the chairman of last season's Referees' Committee, made an appeal for all those qualified to referee matches, and those who wished to be tested as to their ability, to get in touch with the Referees' Committee as soon as possible, as, with the big increase in the number of teams in the Association, there was bound to be a shortage of efficient referees. The representative of the Army promised to do everything he could in regard to Army referees.

The President said he wished to call attention to the matter of linesmen. There had been much slackness in the past, and it was important that each club or team should provide an efficient linesman for every match in which the club took part. There was now a rule empowering the Association to impose a fine on clubs offending in this respect, and he could promise that if such a course became necessary the Association would bring the rule into full operation.

The Opening Date

In regard to the previous decision to commence competition football on Saturday, October 1, it was pointed out that on that date several of the members of the various clubs would be engaged in other forms of sport, and that many players had not yet had the least chance of some decent practice, and it was eventually agreed upon that League football should commence on Saturday, October 8, on the Honorary Secretary of the Association giving an undertaking that for October 1 and 2 (Saturday and Sunday) he would arrange an attractive programme of friendly games for Army, Navy and civilian teams.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

YESTERDAY'S RATES

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 25½

DEMAND SELLING RATE:—

£1 at 2/6½=Ts. 7.98 at 72.50

=£11.01

G. \$100 at 60½=Ts. 164.27 at 72.50

=£226.88

Chinese Dollars, per \$100, selling

Ts. 72.90

Chinese Dollars, per \$100, buying

Ts. 72.50

Native Interest per day on Ts. 1,000

Ts. 02

Copper Cash per Ts. 100 387.00

New York on London G. \$4.86½

OPENING SELLING RATES.

LONDON—Tel. Transfer 2/6

Demand 2/6½

NEW YORK—Tel. Transfer 60½

Demand 60½

PARIS—Demand Francs 15.55 nom

INDIA—Demand Rupees 167½

BATAVIA—Demand Gulden 151½

HONGKONG—Demand Dollars 79½

YOKOHAMA—Demand Yen 76½

SINGAPORE—Demand Dollars 92½

OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—Demand 2/6½

4 m/s credits 2/8

4 m/s docts 2/8½

6 m/s docts 2/8½

6 m/s docts 2/8½

NEW YORK—Demand 62

4 m/s credits 64½

4 m/s docts 64½

PARIS—4 m/s docts 16.80 nom

GOLD BAR:—

Opening Ts. 389.70

Highest " 369.90

Lowest " 366.50

Closing " 366.80

American Oriental Bank

CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U. S. G. \$100.00 Mex. \$223.82

Stg. £1.0.0 " 10.83

Frs. 100.00 " 9.01

Yen 100.00 " 104.83

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U. S. G. \$100.00 Mex. \$219.01

Stg. £1.0.0 " 10.62

Frs. 100.00 " 8.63

Yen 100.00 " 102.19

THE EXCHANGE MARKET

Quotations at which business actually was transacted on September 23:—

INTERBANK T.T.			
£ Sterling	Highest 2/6½	Lowest 2/6½	
U. S. \$	" 62	" 61½	
Yen	" 75½	" 74½	

In the morning the market was hesitating, but towards the close it turned firm.

BULLION:			
Gold Bars	Highest 369.70	Lowest 366.50	
Bar Silver (London) pence per std. oz.	Ready 25½	Forward 25½	
" " (New York) cents per oz. troy	" 55½		
" " (Bombay) rupees per 100 tola	" 58.02		

Off-take in Bombay improved to 200 bars a day.

REVIEW OF THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

For the Week Ending September 17, 1927

During the week under review the silver markets, as well as the Shanghai exchange market, showed a firm undertone, unbroken by reactionary movements. Although large advances in price cannot be recorded, there was a feeling of distinct steadiness with a possibility of somewhat higher price levels during the coming month. The reasons for such views have been set forth in detail in our reviews for the past weeks. As long as the policy of the Indian Government, regarding the eventual sale of surplus silver is not clearly defined, one cannot expect high silver prices; nevertheless present prospects do not point to quotations giving way to any appreciable extent.

The Shanghai gold dealers have by now liquidated their overbought gold position and are about to change their views and operate a la hausse. The requirements of the Chinese Government for its loan service, during the current month, (equalling imports in their effects) have been very large; yet they failed to depress the local market. Cabled silver news from London and New York speak of a steady undertone. India has been buying lately in London and New York, although Bombay quotations betray a feeling of uneasiness and lack of confidence in the maintenance of high levels.

The Government's Exchange Requirements

Between September 17 and the end of this month the Chinese Government has to settle the following sums at Shanghai in connection with its foreign loan service (interest and/or capital):—

Chinese Reorganization loan	£125,000
Crisp loan (1912)	204,000
Gold loan of 1836	80,000
Anglo-French loan of 1908	328,000
Peking-Mukden Railway	10,000
Total	£747,000

Apart from these items there are other obligations falling due during the current month, as for instance £206,000 on account of the Tientsin-Pukow railway loan. But as the chances for meeting this obligation are exceedingly slender, the item has been omitted from the above list. The fact remains that the existence of such heavy requirements has not depressed the local exchange market.

Record of Business Done

	High	Low
£	2/6½	2/6½
U. S. \$	61½	61½
Yen	75½	75½
Gold Bars	378.30	371
Silver, London	25½	25½
Silver, New York	55½	55½
Silver, Bombay	58.1	57.13

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Sept. 24.

Conditions in the local piece goods market have remained much the same as they were during the previous week. A small steady demand continues at slowly appreciating prices, but business for forward delivery is out of the question still.

Both at the Kungping and Yuen-fong auctions some further improvements in prices were registered, at the former sale Greys and Whites did not meet with the comparatively sharp demand experienced a week ago, principally because the demand is purely speculative.

At the Yuenfong sale Venetians advances 4½ mace, Italians 2½ mace, Grey Shirtings 2½ mace, while White Shirtings dropped 1 mace which was the only dull feature of the sale.

Demand from the North has eased off somewhat again, and Hankow and middle river dealers appear too much hampered with the vagaries of exchange to be able to enter the market at the moment.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

A further drop in American Cotton occurred during the week and Thursday's closing quotation was nearly 100 points below that of a week ago and over 400 points from the highest point reached on September 8. This decline has affected Chinese Cotton, and this now is available at nearly Ts. 4 a picul below prices ruling a week ago. Unfortunately this fall in Cotton has also brought down Yarn and Cloth prices, and in spite of the lower rate Cotton Mills are unable to operate without a sharp loss.

Owing to rumours of political trouble and also to the interruption of communications with the North clearances from the Mills, which at this season should be fairly brisk, are distinctly disappointing. Reports from Cotton areas all appear to indicate a good growth in China while the Indian crop is estimated at about 800,000 bales more than that of 1926.

The local Cotton and Yarn Exchange remains closed, but more operators have come to private settlements.

Black Tea

The demand has continued and prices are slightly firmer all round, although quality has by no means improved.

Green Tea

COUNTRY CROPS.—The only business has been done in one or two chops of the finer teas. The remaining stock is mostly undesirable in one way or another.

CHINAMEN.—The market has quietened down very considerably: probably owing to the large arrival of last week. Prices are perhaps slightly easier, but as very little more tea is near at hand, and, as far as can be ascertained, no great quantity is to arrive in the future, prices will probably remain steady.

SOWMEES.—More business has been done and last week's prices have been maintained.

GUNPOWDER.—Little or no business owing to lack of supply.

PINGSUYS.—Business has been very restricted. The quality of each arrival seems to be inferior to envisage the future of these teas. There is no doubt that quite a quantity is inferior to the American Government standard.

Silk

Hardly a single transaction has been reported in Silk during the past week. Chinese dealers, however, maintain their prices in spite of the absence of business.

Produce

There has been no interest shown in China Produce during the past week. Local dealers continue to demand prices which are unattractive to home buyers.

A THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE QUIET HOTEL

ALEXANDER HOTEL

No. 35/39 QUEENS GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W. 2. LONDON

FROM Two minutes Kensington 22.17s. 6d. Gardens. Tubes and buses. WEEKLY. Inclusive weekly terms from £21.7s. 6d. single. Double 10s. 6d. from £5.5s. or 10/6 per day. DAILY. PROVERBIAL EXCEL- LENT FAIR. 8/6 Billiards, Dancing, Bridge, BED and Gas fire in every bed room. BREAKFAST. Constant hot water. Night Porter. NO EXTRAS. Telegrams: "QUEGARCOR," London.

Share Report for Week Ending September 23, 1927.

No. 27/37

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET, SHANGHAI"
Codes:
Broomhall's Imperial Combination,
A.B.C. 5th and 6th Editions,
Al. Lieber's
Bentley's Complete Phrase

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estates & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
12 The Bund,
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai
Telephones No. Central 171 & 174

The price of raw rubber has weakened during the past week and advices yesterday were: London 33d. buyers, market very quiet, nothing doing. New York 33 cents quiet but steady. Singapore 55 1/2 cents quiet, but advices received to-day, as quoted below, indicate a steadier to firmer market. London stocks of rubber were reported on the 20th inst., increased by 516 tons to a total of 66,664 tons. Local rubber shares have fallen considerably during the week with sellers coming into the market offering appreciable quantities of shares both for cash and forward delivery. The "bear" position has been strengthened by the falling price of raw rubber. The share market closes with a steadier tendency on account of to-day's slightly improved prices of rubber. Hongkong & Shanghai Banks have improved considerably during the week, in sympathy with the increased London quotation, the last quoted price being M81.235 buyers on the 22nd inst., at which price shares are in strong demand, a few shares having been dealt in at M81.245. Chinese Engineering & Mining became easier during the week and were quoted Tls. 21 1/2 buyers on the 22nd inst., but have to-day become much firmer, with unofficial business recorded at Tls. 23. Cottons are quieter, quotations mainly nominal. Industrials generally are steady. Shanghai Municipal Council debentures are steady, with small business passing at the following rates: 8 per cent. Tls. 101 1/2, 7 per cent. (Long term) Tls. 94 1/2, 6 per cent. (Long term) Tls. 81. The Stock Exchange Quarterly Settlement to-day was of very small dimensions and was quickly carried through. On account of the Settlement no list of opening prices was issued to-day.

London quotations show a steady to firmer market in Chinese Government loans, with more local enquiry, and fair volume of business recorded. The following are the latest prices cabled to us to-day:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£53.	0.	0	(Sellers)	Cum. B.I.R.S.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	51.	5.	0	"	"
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	50.	10.	0	"	"
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	50.	10.	0	"	"
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	18.	12.	6	(Buyers)	"
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.	0.	0	(Nominal)	"
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	0.	14.	11	(Middle Price)	"
Maxian Eagle Oil Co. (Ord.)	0.	11.	5	(Buyers)	"
Singapore Traction Co. (Ord.)	0.	16.	1 1/2	"	"
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "					

Following is the official business record on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

SEPTEMBER	17th		19th		20th		21st		22nd		23rd	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
Tanah Merah Rub. Est., Ld. Tls.	11	..	..	2.85	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Tehong Rub. Est., Ld. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.90	..	..	..
Chemor United R. Co., Ld. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Seremban R. E. Ld. ..	..	..	1.10	..	..	..	1.10	..	..	..	..	..
Alma Est., Ld. ..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ld. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.10	..	..	..
Repah Rub. Est., Ld. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Mutun Tel. Co., Ld. .. Tls.	60	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co., "B" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Culty Dairy Co., Ld. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COTTONS

DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 1923/26, 6% Debs... Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1927.

October 25, Tuesday. November 29, Tuesday. December 20, Tuesday.

RUBBER PRICES

The following telegraphic advices have been received to-day:—

	London buyers	New York	Singapore buyers
Sept. ...	1/4d.	G\$0.33 1/2	S\$0.55 1/2
Oct./Dec. ...	1/4 1/2 d.	G\$0.33 3/4	S\$0.57
Jan./Mar. ...	1/4 1/2 d.	—	—
Apr./June ...	1/5 1/2 d.	—	—
Market	Steadier	Quiet but steady	Steady

London Stocks:—This week 66,664 tons
Last week 66,148 tons

Increase 516 tons

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Quotations on Sept. 21			Last business recorded	Loan amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Nominal	Buyers	Sellers			
S.M.C. 6% '07 (5/20)	Tls. 99	98	..	8-10-26	99	500,000 June-Dec.
" 6% '08 (")	" 98	95	..	6-9-27	98	650,000 do.
" 6% '09 (")	" 94	91	..	11-9-27	95	303,000 do.
" 6% '10 (")	" 83	83	..	17-1-27	92	313,800 do.
" 6% '11 (10/30)	" 83	83	..	16-2-27	82	350,000 do.
" 6% '12 (")	" 83	83	..	15-6-27	85	310,000 do.
" 6% '13 (")	" 75	74	..	26-8-27	82	756,300 do.
" 5 1/2% '14 (10/50)	" 75	74	..	17-2-27	75	500,000 do.
" 5 1/2% '14 (10/30)	" 75	74	..	13-8-27	72	900,000 do.
" 5 1/2% '15 (")	" 83	83	..	23-8-27	81 1/2	1,100,000 do.
" 5 1/2% '16 (")	" 83	83	..	23-8-27	81 1/2	1,100,000 do.
" 7% '18 (10)	" 98	97	..	28-1-27	95	507,300 do.
" 7% '19 (")	" 98	97	..	15-7-27	92 1/2	1,793,300 do.
" 7% '20 (")	" 97	97	..	12-7-27	92	2,210,000 do.
" 6% '20 (10/30)	" 81	..	..	28-7-27	80	750,000 do.
" 8% '21 (")	Tls. 101	101	..	13-9-27	101	1,000,000 do.
" 8% '22 (")	" 101	101	..	13-9-27	101 1/2	1,000,000 do.
" 7% '23 (")	" 93	93	..	16-9-27	93 1/2	4,000,000 do.
" 6% '24 (")	" 83	83	..	21-9-27	84	4,220,000 do.
" 6% '25 (")	" 83	83	..	21-9-27	84	5,000,000 do.
" 6% '26 (")	" 83	83	..	21-9-27	84	2,000,000 do.
" 6% '27 (")	" 78	75	..	21-9-27	84	1,800,000 do.
" 5 1/2% '14 (")	" 72	72	..	8-10-23	96	324,400 May-Nov.
" 5 1/2% '16 (")	" 72	72	..	17-3-25	91	457,500 June-Dec.
" 5 1/2% '21 (")	" 95	..	..	5-3-24	90	329,300 do.
" 6% '23 (")	" 77	75	..	15-2-27	98	2,000,000 do.
" 6% '23 (")	" 77	75	..	7-10-26	97 1/2	800,000 May-Nov.

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year		Standard Production	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-27	1927				
		Year ended	Quantity				Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-26	439,100	lb. 89,000	7.76d.	149,000	21,400	36,000	32,400	25,000	23,300
Amherst (New)	" 104,962	31-12-26	217,119	" 257,500	" 10.88d.	112,231	26,218	26,821	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,375,000	31-12-26	763,888	" 177,000	" 7.96d.	177,000	59,000	60,000	55,000	49,000	26,000
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-26	1,936,458	" 548,000	" 7.11d.	548,000	201,000	213,000	212,000	206,900	50,000
Ayer Tawah	" 409,000	31-12-26	353,100	" 492,710	" 9.30d.	777,000	19,200	21,300	16,600	15,000	14,500
Batu Anam	" 408,650	31-3-27	509,818	" 516,560	" 8d.	..	39,600	36,300	33,000	32,100	35,000
Bukit	" 300,000	31-12-26	257,750	" 333,780	" 9.25d.	70,000	29,000	24,500	23,500	20,000	20,000
Byte	" 360,000	31-12-26	9,206	" 570,330	" 8.19d.	109,600	28,500	39,500	40,600	43,500	35,200
Chemor United	" 232,177	31-10-26	212,269	" 263,375	" 7.91d.	92,400	15,000	16,500	16,200	16,000	14,600
Chempedak	" 271,875	30-6-27	214,500	" 239,250	" 10.13d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheng	" 281,250	31-12-26	903,430	" 964,514	" 8.31d.	197,700	59,000	62,000	59,500	53,000	53,000
Consolidated (1914)	" 166,745	31-12-26	488,102	" 596,075	" 9.7d.	147,330	40,393	46,497	46,435	43,604	44,707
Dominion	" 1465,000	31-12-26	1,607,700	" 1,973,671	" ..	313,000	67,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	100,000
Gula-Kalumpang (15/-pd.)	Tls. 650,113	31-12-26	775,819	" 193,185	" 31.32c.	236,600	76,500	88,500	85,100	35,000	..
Java Consolidated	" 148,000	31-12-26	175,116	" 37,422	" 12.00c.	37,422	12,000	..	11,119	12,932	11,023
Kapayan	" 292,500	30-6-26	310,474	" 389,357	" 12.1d.	335,156	23,610	31,809	33,522	27,077	32,139
Kota Bahore (1912)	" 473,000	31-12-26	769,231	" 1,000,000	" 8d.	218,500	72,000	51,000	79,000	28,000	..
Kroewok	" 1,825,000	31-10-26	1,000,700	" 374,988	" 11.87d.	426,504	55,042	82,876	82,179	97,736	99,193
Langkat	" 500,000	30-4-27	298,867	" 374,988	" 11.87d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padang	" 150,000	31-3-27	223,000	" 240,000	" 8.63d.	..	11,000	15,500	16,500	29,000	25,700
Pengkalan (1921)	" 226,585	31-10-26	150,092	" 26,94c.	" 63.978	63,978	4,118	9,106	6,495	10,805	8,325
Permatang	" 450,000	31-12-26	547,600	" 592,982	" 10.52d.	124,903	27,600	6,100	27,200	32,400	27,700
Repah	" 411,000	30-9-26	303,748	" 312,509	" 8.72d.	64,175	..	..	..	..	..
Samudra	" 500,000	31-12-26	215,400	" 334,421	" 9.23d.	52,100	17,000	20,300	23,500	26,600	27,700
Semambu	" 285,000	31-1-27	473,100	" 506,740	" 8d.	65,300	20,000	23,000	25,500	37,000	36,000
Senawang (1921) (12% Cum. Pref.)	" 300,000	30-9-26	423,773	" 491,349	" 8.08d.	214,071	39,255	33,400	30,090	32,415	30,905
Shanghai Kedah	" 350,000	31-12-26	212,700	" 360,100	" 9.89d.	63,200	20,300	21,565	20,000	22,700	23,900
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 313,613	31-12-26	151,512	" 178,817	" 8.72d.	46,000	..	9,200	12,700	13,400	10,300
Shai-Kiebang	" 309,000	31-12-26	486,300	" 591,985	" 8.47d.	108,300	34,660	25,900	25,800	23,400	31,600
Shai-Malay (Ord.)	" 200,000	30-6-27	288,161	" 310,074	" 9.99d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shai-Fahang	" 325,000	31-12-26	216,479	" 243,463	" 8.06d.	39,700	11,100	15,400	14,200	20,835	27,961
Shai-Seremban	" 384,780	31-10-26	624,088	" 630,000	" 9d.	267,574	40,422	52,845	60,080	18,000	18,000
Shai-Sumatra	" 270,000	31-12-26	155,300	" 239,879	" 9.78c.	..	11,512	13,621	10,662	12,355	23,976
Sua-Menggis	" 145,452	31-3-27	185,774	" 186,025	" 9.78c.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	" 340,000	30-6-27	356,701	" 425,475	" 7.92d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungei Duri	" 200,000	31-12-26	122,237	" 120,000	" 30.6c.	31,408	10,122	10,946	12,336	12,401	23,976
Taipang	" 1,300,000	31-3-27	1,084,904	" 1,191,843	" 8.47d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanah Merah	" 710,000	31-1-27	1,093,000	" 1,248,520	" 8.25d.	166,000	65,000	52,000	52,000	65,000	95,500
Tebong	" 1,030,043	31-12-26	1,035,000	" ..	" 6.63d.	278,100	84,000	104,500	93,800	60,200	70,000
Zlangbe	" ..	..	..	" ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a) No restriction, estimated output present financial year. b) Restricting output voluntarily. c) F. O. B. cost. d) Excluding debenture interest. e) Labour only. f) Rating.

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.—The Directors have declared an interim dividend for the half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum free of tax.

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.—The 17th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, September 28, 1927, at noon.

To pay a final dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from September 23 to 28, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Kota Bahore Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 7th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, October 3, 1927, at 4 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of Tls. 0.15 per share.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, SEPTEMBER 22, 1927.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp'n. Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London...	London M \$ 113 £ 1200 £ 195½	1235	...	400,000 600,000	160,000 600,000	H \$125 £5	Dec. Dec.	Interim £3, 1927, subject to deduction I/T Final 14% p.a. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkp. 20¼% p.a., 1926) free of I/T ...	8-8-27 30-3-27
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. North-China Insurance Co., Ld. Yangtze Insurance Association Ld. Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. Canton Insurance Office Ld. Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. Assurance Franco-Asiatique Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.*	H \$ 295 T 140 M \$ 41 T 22 H \$ 570 H \$ 600 H \$ 160 F 400 G \$ 300	290 140 42.50 210	 600	200,000 10,000 250,000 50,000 10,000 8,000 20,000 14,000 5,000	135,000 10,000 150,000 36,000 10,000 8,000 20,000 14,000 1,000	£4 £5 M \$10 T20 H \$100 H \$50 H \$20 F500 G \$100	Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec.	Final 16s. (mkp. 40s.) & Bonus 5s. ex 1925 Work, ¼, Interim 24s. ex. 1926 Work ¼ Final 25s. (mkp. 50s.) ex 1925 Work ¼ and Int. 25s. ex. 1926 Works ¼ M \$2.25, 1926 T1.40, 1926 Final H \$22 (mkp. H \$40) ex 1925 Work. ¼ Interim H \$18 ex 1926 Work, ¼ H \$40 ex 1925 Working ¼ H \$9 and Bonus H \$5 ex 1925 Work ¼ None, Floated 1918 Incorporated 1921...	20-5-27 30-6-27 30-6-27 30-6-27 17-5-27 28-3-27 20-5-27
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., { 6% cum. pref. Ld. { def. ord. Shell T'sport & { ord. "B" Trading Co., { 5% cum. 1st pref. Ld. { 7% cum. 2nd pref. S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. { ordinary 7% pref. Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	H \$ 30 H \$ 39 £ ... £ ... T 61 T 45 H \$ 1.10	... 48	 1	120,000 120,000 30,000,000 300,000 10,000,000 40,000 10,000 200,000	49,589 49,589 19,654,264 200,000 5,000,000 26,000 10,000 97,380	£5 £5 £1 £10 £1 T25 T60 H \$8	Dec. ... Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Mar.	Prof. 6s. at Exchg. H \$2/4½ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil Final 3/- free of I/T. (mkp. 5/-, 1926) (Coupon 49) Ord. T5, 1926 Prof. T3.50, 1926 Incorporated, 1924	7-5-24 6-7-27 21-3-27 21-3-27 ...
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. Hongkong & W'pan Dock Co., Ld. New Eng. & Shipbuildg. { ordinary Works, Ld. { 8% cum. pref. Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	T 92 H \$ 35 T 4.60 T 4.47½ T 142 H \$ 115	 4.50 4.40 144 114.75		55,700 60,000 500,000 500,000 40,000 80,000	55,200 60,000 210,000 300,000 10,000 80,000	T75 H \$50 T5 T5 T100 H \$50	Apr. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec.	T6.75, 1926-27 Final H \$2 (mkp. H \$4, 1924) Ord. T0.25, 1926 Prof. T0.40, 1926 Interim T3, 1927 H \$8, 1926	18-7-27 30-3-25 29-3-27 29-3-27 13-9-27 25-2-27
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer) London	T 22 £ ...	21.75 £2:17:0	£2:19:0	2,000,000 ...	1,400,000 ...	£1 ...	June	Interim 1s. free of I/T (Coupon 30) 1926-27	16-5-27
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. Weihsaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld. Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd Carlton, Ld. Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. Reven Trust Co., Inc.	T 118 H \$ 55 H \$ 12.50 T ... T 113 T 110 H \$ 6.50 T 15 M \$ 100 G \$ 10 G \$ 10	... 55.25 12.25	120	117,000 400,000 150,000 3,674 18,000 2,000 1,900,000 10,000 8,576 (100,000)	117,000 240,000 150,000 3,674 13,000 2,000 796,357 6,937 8,576 (32,540) (32,035)	T50 H \$50 H \$10 T20 T100 T100 H \$10 T50 M \$100 G \$10 G \$10	Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec.	Interim T3, 1927 Final H \$2 (mkp. H \$4, 1926) H \$0.80 and Bonus H \$0.20, 1926 T1.20, 1926 Interim T1s. 4, 1927-28... T10, 1924 Final H \$0.60 (mkp. H \$1.20, 1924) Floated April 1, 1922 12%... Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925 Prof. 7% 1926 (48th quarterly divd.)	26-7-27 28-1-27 14-2-27 11-2-27 21-9-27 18-2-25 8-4-25 ... 9-2-27 20-2-26 21-12-24
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld. New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. Anglo-Java Estates, Ld. Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld. Batu Anam (Jobore) Rub. Ests., Ld. Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estate, Ld. Bute Plantation (1913), Ld. Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est. Ld. Oheng Rubber Estates, Ld. Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ld. Dominion Rubber Co., Ld. Gula-Kalumpung R.E., Ld. { Fully pd. do. { 15s/-pd. }	T 10.50 T 1.10 T 5.05 T 8.10 T 5.70 T 1.75 T 2.40 T 1.80 T 2 T 15.50 T 1.20 T 3.53 T 5.50 T 15.50 T 12	 4.50 7.90 1.40 2.07½ ... 1.05 3.25 4.75 14 10	 4.80 8.15 2.12½	70,000 500,000 400,000 500,000 300,000 400,000 500,000 500,000 400,000 35,000 675,000 500,000 350,000 750,000 ...	70,000 194,962 350,000 496,630 272,042 400,000 408,650 300,000 400,000 27,305 274,875 375,000 166,745 465,000 200,000	£1 (T9) T1 10s. (T4½) 10s. T1 T1 T1 2s. £1 T1 2s. (T0.75) T1 £1 15s.	Sept. Oct. Dec. Dec. Sept. Dec. Mar. Dec. Dec. Oct. June Dec. Dec. Dec.	Interim T0.45, 1926-27 Interim T0.15, 1926 (Final Nil) Final T0.30 (mkp. T0.75, 1926) Interim T0.25... 2nd Interim T0.25 (mkp. T0.30, 1926-27) Final T0.15 (mkp. T0.25, 1926) Final T0.20 (mkp. T0.30, 1926-27) Final T0.15 (mkp. T0.40, 1926) Final T0.02 (mkp. T0.40, 1926) Interim T0.50, 1926-27 Final T0.08 (mkp. T0.18, 1926-27) Interim T0.10... Interim T0.15... Interim 1/0d., 1927, on Fully pd. Interim 0/0d., 1927, on Partly pd. less I/T 4/0d. in £ (Coupon No. 27)	10-6-27 12-5-26 25-3-27 13-6-27 15-8-27 11-4-27 7-7-27 29-3-27 5-4-27 24-6-27 15-9-27 12-10-27 12-10-27 20-10-27 23-6-27 19-4-27 11-4-27 3-10-27 16-6-27 24-8-27 21-7-27 12-8-27 22-4-27 12-8-27 4-4-27 25-4-27
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld. Kapayan Rubber Estates Co., Ld. Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld. Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. Padang Rubber Co., Ld. Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld. Permatia Rubber Estates, Ld. Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. Samagaya Rubber Co., Ld. Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld. Senawang Rub. Ests., ordinary Co. (1921), Ld. { 12% cum. pref.	T 2.20 T 8 T 22 T 1.62½ T 2.50 T 3.92½ T 2.50 T 5 T 2 T 1.65 T 1.80 T 2.60 T ...	 1.95 2.15 ...	2.10 2.05 2.30 ...	850,000 100,000 15,000 390,000 700,000 500,000 150,000 50,000 500,000 600,000 300,000 300,000 100,000	750,000 100,000 14,800 390,000 550,000 500,000 150,000 45,317 450,000 411,000 300,000 285,000 33,943	2/- T5 T10 T0.75 2/- (T0.86) T1 T5 T1 T1 T1 T1 T1 T1	Dec. Dec. Dec. June Dec. Apr. Mar. Oct. Dec. Sept. Dec. Dec. Dec.	Interim T0.07, 1927 T1, 1926 Final T2 (mkp. T3, 1926) Final T0.15 (mkp. T0.22, 1926-27) Interim T0.10, 1927 Div. T0.10, 1926-27 Final T0.15 (mkp. T0.45, 1926-27) Interim T0.25, 1926-27 Final T0.25 (mkp. T0.40, 1926) Interim T0.06, 1926-27 Final T0.20 (mkp. T0.30, 1926) Final T0.30 (mkp. T0.55, 1926-27)	20-10-27 23-6-27 19-4-27 11-4-27 3-10-27 16-6-27 24-8-27 21-7-27 12-8-27 22-4-27 12-8-27 4-4-27 25-4-27
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld. S'hai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ld. S'hai Malay Rub. (ord. ... Ests., Ld. { 8% cum. part. pref. S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld. Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld. Sungala Rubber Estates, Ld. Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld. Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. Tebong Rubber Estates, Ld. Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T 2.40 T 1.10 T 0.95 T 15.70 T 16 T 2.50 T 1.10 T 13.50 T 1.25 T 2.05 T 13 T 1.35 T 1.25 T 2.90 T 8	 14.50 1 13 13.50 1.20 2.85 7	 16 1.05 3 ...	400,000 350,000 315,000 30,000 30,000 200,000 325,000 120,000 280,000 150,000 40,000 200,000 1,500,000 750,000 300,000	300,000 350,000 313,613 30,000 27,380 200,000 325,000 76,956 270,000 145,452 40,000 200,000 1,300,000 710,000 250,000	T1 T1 T1 T10 T10 T1 T1 T5 T1 T1 £1 (T8.50) T1 T1 T1 10s. at 2/5½	Sept. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. June Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. June Dec. Mar. Jan. Dec.	Interim T0.10, 1926-27... Final T0.10 (mkp. T0.15, 1926) Final T0.08 (mkp. 0.15, 1926) Interim T0.30, 1927 Final T0.15 (mkp. T0.22, 1926-27) Final T0.13 (mkp. T0.20, 1926) Final T1 (mkp. T2, 1926) Final T0.14 (mkp. T0.21, 1926) Final T0.10 (mkp. T0.30, 1926-27) Final T1.50 (mkp. T2, 1926-27) Final T0.10 (mkp. T0.15, 1926) Final T0.15 (mkp. T0.21, 1926-27) Final T0.20 (mkp. T0.50, 1926-27) Interim T0.20, 1927	5-7-27 5-5-27 22-3-27 22-7-27 16-9-27 22-3-27 28-3-27 23-3-27 27-6-27 28-9-27 30-4-27 24-6-27 6-5-27 8-7-27
COTTONS, ETC.									
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. { ordinary do. { 8% cum. pref. Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. { ord. pref. Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shang- hai Boshoku K.K. ...) Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T 7.30 T 97 T 2 T 51.50 (old) T 24.25 (New) T 8	 1.60 46		1,000,000 10,000 500,000 80,000 40,000 200,000	900,000 9,000 484,000 80,000 40,000 150,000	T5 T100 T3 T100 T50 T25 T10	Dec. Dec. Dec. Apr. Apr. June	Ord. T0.65, 1926 Prof. T3, 1926 Final T0.50 (mkp. T1.50, 1921) T1.50, 1927 T0.75, 1927 T0.60, 1925-26	15-3-27 15-3-27 25-3-22 25-5-27 25-5-27 7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.									
British-American { ordinary Tobacco Co., Ld. { 5% cum. pref. China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. Gordon & Co., Ld. Green Island Cement Co., Ld. Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat	£ ... T 350 H \$ 15 T 25 H \$ 6.60 T 8.50		 15 1	25,500,000 4,500,000 5,000 80,000 6,000 400,000 250,000					

CORRESPONDENCE

INITIATIVE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your leader in this morning's paper with reference to the present position of trade and our Government in view of the letter of Sir Austen Chamberlain to Mr. Luckworth, M.P., of Manchester is provocative of much thought and as one of the oldest residents of Hankow driven out by the fatuous handing over of the British Concession to a lot of robbers in which the "Chen O'Malley" Agreement practically acquiesced, as one who has been the official correspondent of the leading business paper in the City of London for years and who during the events from January to the time of his leaving the Port was the correspondent for one of our leading daily papers in London I would beg leave to question your statement that "Hankow would be shocked to know the very simple truth that if they had refused to be disposed of by the 'Chen-O'Malley' Agreement.... they not only would have been upheld but gladly upheld." With all due deference to you, Sir, this is a shock of the first water and needs considerable substantiation. The writer cabled again and again to his paper that the proposed Agreement was a wicked and fatuous one and one with which the Hankow merchants totally disagreed. I pointed out that unless the Concession was taken back and due honours paid to the British Flag at the Consulate and also to the flag at the British Municipal buildings that the outcome would be a first class disaster. I further stated that this would have to be the preliminary to any question of concession, to the Chinese but in that case our rights legally acquired must be fully safeguarded. We were bluntly told both by Mr. Consul-General Goffe and Mr. O'Malley that the Agreement was the best that could be arranged under the circumstances and that it had to be signed as London insisted on its being done as a gesture of friendliness to the Chinese. You cannot get away from that fact and, moreover, I believe that Mr. O'Malley disagreed with the agreement as signed knowing full well that the Chinese had no intention of carrying out its provisions and time has fully proved this fact.

I simply cannot understand your statement on the matter, for, only last week discussing the matter, with a number in the Club, one of the party, being a man who has recently had to give up business in Hankow owing to that agreement, he was emphatic in his conviction that nothing else could have been done under the circumstances especially as we were not in a position to use force.

I do know that the Chinese—the sane and responsible ones—were bitterly disappointed at the handing over of the Concession, as we did, with no apology whatever from the robbers and the writer was repeatedly asked by his friends, official and merchants (including compradors of German and other firms) "When are you going to take back the Concession, for unless you do all business will be ruined for years to come." Moreover, it is open knowledge that the Communists themselves were absolutely astonished that they were allowed to retain what they had taken by mob violence. How then can you now state after all these bitter months that we Haakowites are, practically, to blame for the ruin of that once prosperous Port?

With reference to this question I would like to refer you to the May number of the "Mercantile Guardian" wherein you will find two pages devoted to my letters to that paper on the subject and which fully back out what I have stated here.

The Editor headed it "The last days of Hankow" and up to the present that title has been fully justified with, unfortunately, no indication that the turn of the tide has come or that our government has any intention of doing a single thing to help its resuscitation. With low water imminent the larger war vessels must leave the Port and unless a party of soldiers is landed the prospects of residents of Hankow for the coming winter are parlous indeed.

The statement of Sir Austen Chamberlain to Mr. Duckworth is hopeful but up to the moment of writing does not seem to be any change in the attitude of our Consular people on the question of paying the illegal taxes imposed on what they at Nanking are pleased to call luxuries. If that letter to Mr. Duckworth means anything but a gesture then its effect ought to be seen and seen speedily in the attitude of our Consuls who, officially whatever their private opinions may be, are forced to show a very uncompromising attitude to the merchant.

Some weeks ago one of your contemporaries had a leader on "Hankow dispossessed" and the writer wrote a reply thereto and the paper wrote a further leader thereon backing up my letter. Many copies were sent to England and America by the writer and others and we are hopeful that it may have some effect. There has not been time to get replies. It does seem that our officials who object to our interfering in what they consider their special province but we are the men—big and little—who make their job and we are the ones who know most about the difficulties of running a business out here and, therefore, our views should be given careful and sympathetic attention.

You further state "Shanghai.... bursts into vitriolic criticism but never has the courage to state a case" which is a fairly strong statement. Surely some of the firms here will disagree with that and prove to you that they have not been quite without some activity in the matter which concerns them so nearly and through them a large slice of the trade in this great land?

I do know that many firms and individuals have deluged their home offices, their friends, Home paper and Members of Parliament with information but with little if any observable effect.

One leading provincial paper replied to a firm here to the effect that they could not take any notice of statements from Shanghai Merchants as they were imbued with the "Shanghai Mind" which was piece of gross impertinence and showed clearly that the paper in question refused to understand or give credence that Shanghai folk knew better than they did as to what was best to be done in the matter of preserving and enlarging our trade on which many of those at home more or less depend for their livelihood.

What is wanted most assuredly is for the Chambers of Commerce of this Port and of Hankow to take live action on the mandate of their members and instruct their London and other representatives to bring their whole energies to bear in keeping the urgency of the case before Members of Parliament, the papers and the Government. The public at home needs educating and it is only as they are educated on the real facts that the Government will take any effective line on the present situation.

I will not enlarge on this for you will surely have far abler pens than the writer's who will back you up in this matter.

In any case the letter to Mr. Duckworth would seem to indicate that the Government does realize that something really definite and continuous must be done and it is up to Shanghai as well as Hankow to see that their views on this important subject are clearly and strongly placed before them in no uncertain way.

I am, etc.,

OLD HANKOWITE.

Shanghai, Sept. 17, 1927.

UNFAIR TAXATION

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—An interesting booklet entitled "Shanghai Realty" was issued by Asia Realty Co. at the end of 1926. It contains, besides other information, a map of greater Shanghai showing the approximate market value of land, at that time, in zones.

I obtained a copy of this booklet a few days ago and am glad to find my views confirmed by its contents. According to the information there, in given my calculations have been very moderate, as they, by the way

were meant to be. So far, nobody has challenged their correctness.

The Western district covers about three square miles or 11,400 mow, worth about Tls. 150,000,000 or Tls. 5,250,000 in rates. The rent for this district is assessed at a total of Tls. 9,000,000 lions at 14 per cent.—Tls. 1,250,000 in rates.

In this (Western) District we find a zone of land valued at from Tls. 25,000.—to Tls. 50,000.—and another one valued at from Tls. 10,000.—to Tls. 25,000.—all per mow, within the Settlement and covering about one and one half square miles say 5,700 mow at an average price of say Tls. 20,000.—per mow, total Tls. 114,000,000 at 33 per cent. equal to Tls. 4,000,000 in annual rates. Only the residential district has been taken into consideration here. A large proportion of which consists of properties of from five to 20 mow of garden with a house or cottage for the owner (or tenant). There are a few much larger properties within this district, but let us here only consider the ordinary ones. These five to 20 mow properties at Tls. 20,000.—per mow should have a land value of from Tls. 100,000.—to Tls. 400,000.—and should pay from Tls. 3,500.—to Tls. 14,000.—in annual rate. Do they?

The total value of land in the Eastern district is possibly Tls. 150,000,000—Tls. 5,250,000 in rate. The assessed rent for this district is Tls. 7,273 millions at 14 per cent. equal to a rate of Tls. 1,100,000. On Yangtzeop Road, the right hand side only of the Road, we find many very large properties some with river frontage, valued at from Tls. 50,000.—to Tls. 100,000.—per mow, others at Tls. 25,000.—to Tls. 50,000.—and further out, again other properties valued at Tls. 10,000.—to Tls. 25,000.—per mow.

Most, perhaps all, of these properties are used for factories, warehouses and wharves, etc., and only a small proportion of the land is covered by buildings. This district measures about two thirds of one square mile, say 2,500 mow at an average value of say Tls. 30,000.—per mow, total value Tls. 75,000,000 and ought to bring in Tls. 2,625,000.—(more than two and one half million taels) annually in rate. Does it? Do the owners (or tenants) of these properties pay anything like 33 per cent. rate on the land value? Does the Municipal Council collect anything like Tls. 6,500,000 (Western Tls. 4,000,000 and Eastern Tls. 2,500,000) in annual rate from these properties? Obviously not, since they only collect a total of Tls. 5,000,000 from all properties within and without the Settlement, of which these are only a small part.

Some of your readers will undoubtedly declare this to be nonsense and rubbish perhaps communistic propaganda. It is nothing of that sort, it is only the rate that owners (or tenants) of fully developed properties have to pay elsewhere in Shanghai.

According to paragraph 9 of the Land Regulations, an assessment in the form of a Rate is to be made on houses and buildings on the annual rental of them. At present it does not seem to make any difference to the rent or rate assessment whether a house is built on property measuring one mow of land or twenty mow. The same intelligent method of assessment seems to hold good in the above mentioned part of the Eastern district. It is high time this state of affairs was changed.

In your leading article on the 17th you mention that a man in the closest touch with the British Foreign Office said "this commercial community was either unintelligent or cowardly, he could not decide which."

Yours faithfully,

PAUL.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1927.

Note: 14 per cent. Rate on Rent works out at 33 per cent. on value of land. If Rate was collected on all S. M. C. land at 33 per cent. it would total about Tls. 123 millions annually, of which Tls. 73 millions is not collected.

H. C. L.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Ajax", in his letter appearing in your columns this week expresses surprise in that Mr. H. P. King should think of starting another co-operative society in view of the fate which overtook the one inaugurated in 1917 and which became bankrupt through lack of

support. He immediately follows this up by stating that there is no need to start another as there is a very successful one now running.

His first argument carries with it the implication that as one attempt ended in failure it would be stupid to think of starting another, but he effectually kills his own argument by saying that some one did subsequently start another and it is now "very successful".

I have never heard of this "very successful" foreign co-operative society which is now running. Perhaps it has overrun itself and got lost. There is plenty of scope for still another co-operative society and I hope Mr. H. P. King will go ahead with the project. I can guarantee him a few members.

I am, etc.,

TELAMON.

Shanghai, Sept. 15, 1927.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Telamon" draws wrong conclusions from my letter. The case of the first Shanghai cooperative society was only mentioned as a fact to be remembered, and I advocated that it would be better to support the successful society already running than start another society.

The spirit of cooperation is unity, and to start another society would be contrary to the cooperative spirit. There is no necessity for any division of forces. Let cooperators unite and make the present society a success. It can supply all the requirements of cooperators.

I am, etc.,

AJAX

Shanghai, Sept. 17, 1927.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In his letter appearing in your columns to-day "Ajax" avers that I have drawn wrong conclusions from his letter. Far from it. Although not a mathematician I believe I have a faint inkling as to how many beans make five. The late Houdini was remarkable for his ability to extricate himself from knots tied by any person in his audience but "Ajax" ties himself into knots and cannot escape.

In his first paragraph he says it would be better to support the "successful society now running" than to start another society. In his second paragraph he says "Let cooperators unite and make the present society a success." Will "Ajax" be good enough to untie that knot for me?

And why will another society be contrary to the spirit of co-operation? If a hundred groups, each group consisting of twenty five householders, were to form separate co-operative societies I see nothing in that contrary to the spirit of co-operation. I realize that if the hundred groups were combined they might be able to make more advantageous purchases.

But let us get down to the ground floor. Seeing that "Ajax" apparently knows a good deal about the "successful society now running" I venture to suggest that the spirit of co-operation with which he is imbued will impel him, in order "to make the present society a success," to furnish your readers with its address. If "Ajax" will do this it will possibly save Mr. H. P. King and others a great deal of trouble and as butter is up five cents a pound there is no time to lose.

I am, etc.,

TELAMON.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1927.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent Bob Scotland in his slipshod letter does not mention where he had his rather miserable experience or acquaintance with failures in the co-operative movement. I am afraid his attitude is not conducive to success in it either.

My appeal was addressed to those persons, particularly Lancashire people, who have and can make successes with it; even yet. I leave it to them to decide whether it has attained its ideal or not.

I am afraid he did not read my letter closely enough to notice I did not suggest "floating my company." I said I would join one under certain conditions which is rather different.

Whatever the financial position of the compradore and stores I don't know, and until the former produce convincing evidence, I beg to doubt if your correspondent does either. I must state that it is the opinion of many Shanghaianders that he is wrong, hence the letter of H. P. King.

I have yet to learn that undercutting is not business even with compradores, and certainly it is self-preservation which is undoubtedly the greatest soul inspiration in mankind.

I never suggested, nor am I ingenious enough to do so, that the persons concerned will work for nothing, even at the commencement. I opined they would for their own interest, and I suppose that even your correspondent would do that.

I am, etc.,

MILLGATE.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1927.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Decidedly Shanghai is a curious city in which to live. We use invectives regarding the amount of our store bills at the end of the month, and yet when a suggestion is made to try and reduce same, we get destructive, rather than constructive criticism. Why a properly run Co-operative Society or Societies cannot be successful here would seem a mystery to most of us—it is true that the one floated some years back, simply "faded away", but it should be remembered that it was started during the war period, with the result that supplies were not always available, making the overhead costs out of proportion to the amount of turnover, and again it did not for some reason or other receive the support it should have done.

Somewhat I fancy the firm at 36 Jinkee Road, will receive more than the lone inquiry of

I am, etc.,

"HARD-UP".

Shanghai, Sept. 21, 1927.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On the 10th instant you were kind enough to publish a letter I wrote you, asking if any of your readers could give me some information regarding the working of co-operative societies. My colleague, Mr. J. W. C. Mummery, and I now wish to thank the numerous ladies and gentlemen who have been so kind as to offer us advice and their services for the organization and management of the suggested co-operative society, but regret that we haven't time to reply to our numerous correspondents individually.

As the result of the various suggestions that have been put forward, it has been decided to form a co-operative buying club, and the services of a local firm have been secured for the clearance, storage, and distribution of the stores which will be ordered for members of the club. Details will be furnished to householders who wish to take advantage of the scheme, which has been evolved after consultation with ladies who manage their households themselves, and who are well acquainted with the wiles of the compradores and their accomplices. Those who wish to join the club on the terms arranged will be welcomed, but we have no time to waste in answering captious critics.

I am, etc.,

H. P. KING.

Shanghai, Sept. 21, 1927.

THE TEA CLIPPERS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I wish to make a pertinent suggestion that if Mr. Brodie Clarke were enabled directly to communicate with Mr. Basil Lubbock, the sea historian, he could render a signal service to those people who take more than a passing interest in the literature of the sea and matters maritime, and especially as far as the history and development of Shanghai are concerned.

Mr. Lubbock is perhaps the best known of nautical writers, particularly on the subject of ships which made history for maritime countries during the tea-clipper era. It is only after reading his books that one realizes the years of research and patient study that must

necessarily have been spent in the compilation of such books as "The China Tea Clippers," "Western Ocean Packets," etc., all of which rank amongst the classics of the sea.

From the interesting article that appears in your issue of Friday, one imagines that Mr. Brodie Clarke have an abundance of interesting anecdotes—ancient Shanghai and the coastal life of a few decades ago, which could be utilized in some materialistic form.

It is known that Mr. Lubbock is collecting subject matter for a group of historical sketches (Which he hopes to write in book form) on life as it existed at the most famous of the shipping ports during the latter half of the last century, and one assumes that he will be naturally keen to correspond with such interesting gentleman as Mr. Brodie Clarke.

Messrs. James Brown & Sons, Nautical Press, Glasgow, the publishers of Mr. Lubbock's works, will undoubtedly be glad to furnish persons interested with Mr. Lubbock's address, or otherwise make some arrangement whereby people may correspond with him.

I am, etc.,

G. WRIGHT.
Shanghai, Sept. 17, 1927.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. STROTHER

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Please allow me to thank the many who are sending in their names for this testimonial to a brave man. Some send singly, some in groups; some for publication, some for use in the home-lands. Among others it may be well to mention one of the groups.

I am, etc.,

HUGH W. WHITE.

"We, the undersigned, wish to testify to the self-denial, courage, ability, and loyalty of Mr. Edgar E. Strother, General Secretary of the Christian Endeavor for China. We trust he may spend many years in the Orient."

"The undersigned have no objection to their names being made public."

Bernard Firth
W. J. N. Dyer
C. S. Weigall
E. A. G. May
P. G. Tate
H. P. King
A. G. Raith."

ANTI-CHRISTIAN TALK

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I beg space for a belated note on an article in the Chinese newspaper, "The Republican Daily News," of September 7, the anniversary of the signing of the Boxer Protocol in 1901. This paper is said to be the organ of the Nationalist Government or Party, and is supposed to present the Government view.

The article in question is strongly anti-Christian. It speaks of the troubles brought on China by the Christian religion, which brought on the Boxers. It emphasizes the aggressive conduct of Christians, of missionaries doing many evil things, and of the Chinese Christian cheating and oppressing the people, etc. It speaks of the need of China opposing the Christian Church and denying it any place in China. It says, "We certainly must strive to expel every Christian from China." As to the Boxers it goes on to say that their purpose was right and good but their methods of murder, etc., mistaken, stupid, and unscientific.

There is some truth in these statements. Missionaries, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, were sometimes made tools of by clever and bad men, and through interference in lawsuits, etc., oppressed the people. But this was the exception, not the rule.

To attempt to expel the Christian will injure China. The words of Christ, that He will build His Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, are evidenced as true by an appeal to history. There is no fear of Christianity going under. It thrives on persecution and the churches are cleansed thereby. But the nation that persecutes it will suffer and lose. It is dangerous for any country to touch either the Jew or the Christian.

As to the Bible being taught in schools, even Huxley, with all his materialism, urged Bible teaching as the only proved way of giving us moral stamina and righteousness.

It has recently been said that humanity, in Asia as well as Europe, has struck its tents and is once more on the move! And whether? It depends largely on our calmly learning the way of truth. The nations that do this will emerge, the others will go under. Lovers of China, who truly sympathize with her in her struggles, and in her present time of storm, desire for her real liberty and equality, and not this anti-Christianism which will only injure and blight China herself, and, it may be, wreck her! There is a weakness and childishness in the article referred to at the opening of this letter that is pathetic! Let anti-Christian zeal be rather turned into something positive and constructive.

I am, etc.,
AN OLD CHINA HAND.
Shanghai, Sept. 21, 1927.

AMERICA AND CHINA

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is to be sincerely hoped that all thinking Chinese will carefully read and ponder over the leader in your issue of Thursday. Your contributor predicts a revision of feeling in America against China, and this will be confirmed by a casual conversation with many old China hands—men who have made many friends amongst the Chinese, and who, up to recently, have always respected them. These conversations will clearly show that, during the past year, China has created more enemies than ever before in her long history. Unfortunately, this charge of attitude towards China must affect the whole nation, but it is not the nation, as a whole, which is responsible for the deplorable condition in which the country now finds itself. All this trouble and antagonism towards the outside world is due to the militarists, the self-appointed officials of the various parties and governments, and to those students who have never attempted to study the learning or history of their own country, all of whom are influenced by aliens who do not wish to see China peaceful and prosperous, but whose one object is to foment trouble all over the world.

Naturally, the man in the street will ask: How is this alien influence to be fought? Your contributor suggests that the American nation will ultimately refuse to have any dealings with China, in the same way as she has refused to have anything to do with the robbers and murderers of Soviet Russia. If all the leading Powers will adopt that same attitude towards Soviet Russia, and follow the same example in the case of the self-appointed leaders of present-day China, then these two countries would soon come to their senses. We must, however, always bear in mind that the present disturbers of international friendship and peace are only a small minority in China. Let the Powers come out in the open, and refuse to have any dealings with the present self-appointed leaders. Then, perhaps, the gentlemen of China, the Chinese business community, and the masses will realize to what depths they are being led by their own countrymen, and would exterminate these pests of their country. Until this vociferous minority which is now ruining China is eliminated, the foreign Powers should refuse to enter into any discussions, or have any relations with the various local bodies which claim to govern China.

I am, etc.,

H. P. KING.

Shanghai, Sept. 16, 1927.

SHANGHAI FASCISTI

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The disclaimer of Mr. H. P. King in your paper of the 16th instant, to the effect that the Shanghai Fascisti was not formed with the approval and support of the British Government, for the purpose of protecting British interests here, surely should be totally unnecessary to all sane persons although at the same time, he must have had good reasons for making it. Yet in spite

of this course of reasoning, a most remarkable endorsement of the movement was unconsciously made in Sir Austen Chamberlain's letter appearing in your London correspondent's article on page 12 of same issue. It reads:—

"We feel that the exercise of tariff autonomy by a regional authority should be resisted if any effective means can be found of doing so, and we have some hope that, if the merchants of Shanghai unite in refusing to pay the additional taxes, and are supported in this attitude by their respective governments, with whom we are also consulting, it may have the effect of inducing the Nanking Government to abandon, or at any rate, modify their present proposals."

The Shanghai Fascisti movement can undoubtedly impart an immense amount of encouragement and give a lead to our local rulers in many ways, not the least being to prevent the opening of illegal agencies by the National or any other government in the Settlement for the collecting and enforcing the payment of illegal imposts. No one wishes to embarrass our Councilors more than necessary at the present perilous time, but the Fascisti stand for foreign public opinion and an occasional rater-payers' meeting requisitioned by them to ventilate a burning question would possibly be a welcome strengthener of their hands.

I am, etc.,

CO-OPERATION.

Shanghai, Sept. 17, 1927.

THE BAND CONCERTS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I would fain through the hospitality of your columns call the attention of the Shanghai public in general and the Police in particular to a few items appearing on the notice boards in the Bund Public Gardens. They read as follows.

Rule No. 7 reads "No person is allowed within the Band Stand enclosure."

Rule No. 8 reads "Amahs in charge of children are not permitted to occupy the seats or chairs during a Band performance."

Rule No. 10 reads "Police have instructions to enforce these Regulations."

The question naturally arises, are these regulations placed in the Public Gardens for use or ornament? My reasons for trespassing on your hospitality is that at any and all Band performances of late in the Public Gardens the conduct of certain ill-bred and uncontrolled children have become a most flagrant public nuisance. These children and their amahs yell and scream in such a way as to destroy any possible enjoyment of the music and their general behaviour is not alone a disgrace to any white community but is a grave reflection on their up-bringing. For instance, on Sunday last the Band of the "Green Howards" performed in the Public Gardens, but there was very little chance of the public enjoying the music. A beautifully rendered cornet solo was for most of us ruined owing to this cause. Can nothing be done to stop this nuisance short of excluding all children and Chinese amahs from the Gardens during all Band performances?

I am, etc.,

W. V. CARMICHAEL.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1927.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am in hearty agreement with the letter of protest signed by W. V. Carmichael. I wrote on somewhat the same strain a few weeks back; this was when the Municipal Band was performing, but no notice seems to have been taken by those in authority. Last Sunday when the Green Howards were giving their concert it was worse than ever, children running over the flower beds, up and down the steps, climbing the parapets, and almost in the bandstand itself.

Who are the parents that allow this nuisance to go on? I take it that the adults that go there, go to listen to the music. If this sort of thing is to continue I should recommend that the Council put a barrel organ in the bandstand and a cooie to turn the handle. This would be very enjoyable to the children. One cannot exactly blame the children. No restraint is placed upon them by their parents, Chinese amahs, or those in authority. Not only is it a nuisance to those who want to listen to the music, but it

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai, who had been ill, now has returned to his post.

Mrs. Francis Schwyzer, who has been spending a holiday in the United States, returned to Shanghai on Saturday by the Empress of Canada.

Mr. E. S. Wilkinson returned to Shanghai on Saturday from Canada, looking very much better after a holiday spent on Vancouver Island, following his recent illness.

Lt.-Col. Lawrence, commanding the 2nd Coldstream Guards, accompanied by Mrs. Lawrence, returned to Shanghai on Saturday after a holiday in Japan.

CAPT. Angelsen-Sandels, Adjutant to the S.V.C., has returned to duty, having fully recovered from the illness which recently sent him into hospital.

HONGKONG papers announce the marriage, fixed for October 28, of Mr. Allan Chapman, costing accountant of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong, and Miss Lillian Donaldson Melville, of Arbroath, Forfarshire.

HONGKONG papers announce the forthcoming wedding of Flight-Lieutenant James Stark Browne, R.A.F., residing at the Station Hotel, Kowloon, and attached to H.M.S. Tamar, and Miss Alice Margery Wreford, of Caterham Valley, Surrey.

By the Dollar Line str. President Monroe, there arrived in Shanghai, on Tuesday, Messrs. M. L. Beauchamp, E. F. Bell, Leon Howell, P. H. Moledor, and Frank G. Wilson, oil experts from America, en route to various parts of the Far East, to investigate the petroleum situation.

Mr. Albert C. Hall, manager for the East of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., is leaving in November to take over the management of the company's West End branch in London. Mr. G. D. Nicoll will act as branch manager of the company in Hongkong and China.

THE Dollar Steamship Line have received a cable report of the death at sea, on September 9, of Captain C. M. Cochrane, Master of the str. President Taft. The cause of death was pneumonia. Captain Cochrane was one of the best-known and most popular masters and has a host of friends at all ports in the Orient who will mourn his passing.

MR. A. Hampe, of Messrs. Meyerink & Co., has returned to Shanghai after some months holiday in Germany. He travelled via Siberia, and the only complaint he has to make is that two compatriots of his bought some tobacco in Moscow, and insisted on smoking it. However, he survived even this example of Bolshevik retrogression.

is an insult to the musicians who perform for the benefit of the public.

I am, etc.,

H. R. II.

Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1927.

SHOP SIGNS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With regard to the speculation with which you ended your interesting note on "Shop Signs" the other day, the explanation is this, that the Chinese are a conceited people, which fact also accounts for their famous "face saving" devices and dodges.

A Chinese, even one of the better class, who has picked up a smattering of "pidgin English," makes no hesitation in thinking he has acquired the whole gamut of the language, and "struts his stuff" on the least provocation.

Nothing is more pleasing to himself than to be able to show that he knows a thing or two more than the next fellow, and consequently he scorns, in his self-conceit, to ask aid or correction from some one

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hunter, with their son and daughter, returned from England on Saturday.

THE Rev. A. P. Lansdowne, late of Medhurst College, Shanghai, has accepted an invitation to Emmanuel Church, Tunbridge Wells.

DR. Needham, a well-known biologist, from Cornell University, and Mrs. Needham, are visiting China and at present are in Shanghai.

Mrs. H. F. Newton, who was admitted to the Victoria Nursing Home on Wednesday evening, is progressing favourably after an operation for appendicitis.

THE death took place at her residence at St. Joseph's Buildings, Robinson Road, Hongkong, of Miss Maria Jose ("Lily") Franco. Deceased, who was 61 years of age, had only been ill for a very short time. She was a sister of Mr. Franco, lightkeeper in the Government service. She was also known in Shanghai, Tientsin, Singapore and Manila.

OWING to continued ill health, Mr. F. S. Boyes, for many years manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., in Tokyo, has been compelled to resign and retires from the Society's service as from the 30th instant. Mr. Boyes left Japan at the beginning of the year and at present is residing in Auckland, New Zealand.

THE Rev. Ivan D. Ross, formerly a missionary in China, who was deputizing on the Guernsey Wesleyan Circuit, was found dead with his throat cut on St. Martin's Cliff, Guernsey, on August 11. He was first on the staff of the Wesley College, Wuchang, and, on the foundation of the Central China University, Wuchang, three years ago, he was transferred to that institution. He left China owing to ill-health.

THE Shanghai "Zarya" understands that Ataman Simionov has reported to the police of one of the Legations in Peking that Russian conspirators plotted to take his life. The paper adds that 22 Soviet sympathizers met on three successive nights, early in the month, and decided on a plan of action, but were foiled by their intended victim's movements. It is understood that he has taken adequate steps to protect himself.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Shanghai on Saturday on board the C.P.O.S. Empress of Canada was Mrs. Margaret Proctor Smith, who has spent several months in North China, Manchuria, and Japan. Mrs. Smith is well-known locally through her lectures and other forms of entertainment before local organizations. She proposes to spend part of the winter here before leaving for the Philippines, India, Egypt, Europe, and returning to America.

else who might know more than he does.

That is the explanation, this inherited, ingrained self-conceit, and it also explains why the Chinese people, as a race, are so backward. They know better and they do better, than the foreigner. At least, they think so.

I am, etc.,

PSYCHOLOGIST.

Shanghai, Sept. 16, 1927.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

"SIR,—In your sub-leader of this morning's date, referring to the committee of five persons in charge of the reconstruction of the Nanking administration, you say that each one of them is a gentleman, in the best sense of the word; and yet one of these same 'gentlemen' was imprisoned by the Manchus for an (unsuccessful) attempt to assassinate the Prince Regent by means of a bomb!

I am, etc.,

PUZZLED.

Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1927.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

WAKELAM v. WAKELAM

In H. M. Supreme Court on Saturday, before the Acting Judge, Mr. I. T. Morris, Mr. J. R. Jones, appearing on behalf of Mr. H. Wakelam, presented an application for leave to dispend with the service of the writ of summons on the co-respondent to a divorce action now pending, in which Harold Wakelam is the petitioner and Kate Evelyn Wakelam the respondent. It was stated the co-respondent is a Frenchman and therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Tycho Wing is representing the co-respondent and evidence was given by the Court Marshal of service of the writ on Mr. Wing. The Acting Judge made the order applied for and directed that the co-respondent be given notice of the proceedings.

ABDUL MALIK AND NAJIN KHAN v. TIWANA KHAN

In H.M. Supreme Court, on Thursday, before the acting Judge, Mr. I. T. Morris, the case in which Abdul Malik and Najin Khan were the plaintiffs against Tiwana Khan for \$330, alleged to be their share in the proceeds of a grocery store partnership, organized for the benefit of the Indian troops now departed, again was before the Court. After Mr. J. R. Jones, for the defendant, and Mr. Tycho Wing, for the plaintiffs, had addressed the Court, the Judge gave judgment for the first plaintiff in the sum of \$41 and costs.

H. M. POLICE COURT

S. M. P. v. D. FERGUSON

"I say that the majority of owner-drivers who drive on Bubbling Well Road and other roads during the tiffin hours are under the influence of drink—but, in the best sense," so spoke Mr. A. M. Preston in H. M. Police Court last Friday, before the Magistrate, Mr. I. T. Morris.

Mr. Preston made the above remark in the course of an address to the Bench on behalf of his client, Capt. Donald Ferguson, Master Mariner and manager of the Woosung-Hankow Pilots Association, who was charged by the Shanghai Municipal Police as follows:—

"For that he on September 4, 1927, at Shanghai was unlawfully drunk while in charge on a highway of a mechanically propelled vehicle. To wit, a motor car numbered 3936. Contrary to the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1925, Section 40."

Mr. E. T. Maitland prosecuted on behalf of the police.

In outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Maitland said that the evidence would show that the accused had driven a motor car at about 2 p.m. on September 6 along Bubbling Well Road in a manner which was described by the police as "zig-zagging." The accused was taken to the Sinza Road Police Station and subsequently was examined by Dr. A. D. Wall who gave a certificate to the police to the effect that accused was sufficiently under the influence of liquor to make it unwise for him to drive a motor car.

The Doctor's Evidence

Dr. A. D. Wall, police surgeon, said that he saw the accused at 2.35 p.m. on September 6. His manner was abnormal and he was excited and talkative. His speech was slurred and there was a faint smell of alcohol about him. His face was rather flushed but the pupils of the eyes were not dilated. His gait was normal and at the request of witness, accused, at the time, signed his signature on a slip of paper (produced in Court). Accused told witness that he was not sick and witness subsequently gave a certificate to the police to the effect that the accused was sufficiently under the influence of liquor to make it unwise for him to drive a motor car.

In cross-examination, witness said he was of opinion that accused's lack of control was due to alcohol. Witness had not, however, heard accused speak when normal. Witness added that accused was Scottish. He walked normally and was not in an advanced condition of alcoholism.

Mr. V. D. K. Craddock, an employee of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., said that he had attended the Court on subpoena. On the day in question he was driving to his office and noticed a car being driven in an extraordinary manner, swerving across the road several times. Cross-examined, witness said that his car was about the third car in the traffic line away from accused's car. In reply to the Court, witness said that accused's car did not bump into anything.

Traffic Signal Over-run

Mr. B. H. Palfer, also employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., said that he was not in the same car as the previous witness but his car was about the fourth from the accused's car. He noticed that accused's car over-ran the traffic signal.

P. C. J. Humphrey, attached to Louza Police Station, said he saw accused's car zig-zagging across Bubbling Well Road. The car was apparently not under proper control and subsequently stopped. Witness spoke to accused who appeared to be under the influence of drink. The traffic was heavy and witness subsequently got into accused's car and instructed him to drive very slowly to Sinza Police Station. During the drive to the police station, accused narrowly escaped other traffic on Thibet Road.

In cross-examination, witness stated that, during the drive, no accident occurred. Accused did not ask for a lawyer while in the police station but mentioned Mr. Mossop's name while in Dr. Wall's office. In reply to the Magistrate, witness said that he did not exercise any supervision over accused at all during the trip to the station. Witness could not drive a car.

G. J. Burnett, police sergeant on duty at the station on the afternoon in question, said that when accused arrived at the station and the previous witness had made his report, witness asked accused for his driver's licence, which was duly produced. Accused was taken to the police doctor and on his return to the station, witness told accused that he would be charged. It was at that time that accused asked to see a lawyer. Accused left the station at 3.10 p.m.

Cross-examined, witness said that he was of opinion that accused was not in a fit condition to drive a car. Accused was very annoyed.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

L. Cirio, employed at the French Wireless Station in Route Vayron, said that he remembered the accused calling at the wireless station on the afternoon in question. He received a message for transmission and noticed nothing extraordinary about the accused. In cross-examination, witness said that he was very busy at the time calling steamers.

Accused in the Box

The accused was then called and said that his name was Donald Ferguson; he was 50 years of age and a Master Mariner, pilot and manager of the Woosung-Hankow Pilots Association. He was a Royal Naval Reserve man and during the Great War had been in command of a mine-sweeper attached to the Dover patrol. His driving licence had been issued to him last year. On the day in question, he arrived at his office at about 9 a.m. and left at about 11.35 a.m. He attended his ordinary business routine during the morning and, on leaving his office, went to the Eastern Garage to get a new battery for his car. After having a second-hand battery installed on loan, he went to the Merchant Service Club at which place he resides. He had a bottle of beer in the club and then kept an appointment at the Exchange Bar. He had two whiskey sodas at the latter establishment and left at about 1 p.m. There were five or six gentlemen in his company

while at the latter place and, on leaving, he drove a friend, Mr. S.M. Butter, in his car to the corner of Thibet Road and Nanking Road. He then went to the French Wireless Station to send a message. The battery on the car was not working well and they had some trouble with stoppages, necessitating the cranking of the car. He returned to town and saw the signal against him at Thibet Road corner. He tried to stop and the engine stalled. Several cars passed and a policeman asked him to accompany him to the police station. He drove the policeman to the station and en route the policeman remarked that he was not a good driver. In reply to accused's query as to the policeman's capabilities regarding the driving of motor cars, the policeman said that he was unable to drive. At the station, the policeman remarked that his breath smelled of alcohol and he was subsequently asked to go to the doctor's office, which he did. He asked to be allowed to get in touch with his legal adviser, Mr. A. G. Mossop, but was refused use of the telephone. "The doctor looked me up and down," continued accused, "felt my pulse, looked me in the eye, asked me to sign my name, made out a certificate and back we went to the station. At the station, the police sergeant said: 'That's all right, you are not fit to drive a car—you can go now.' It was then 3 o'clock and accused went back to his office, assigned two pilots to ships and then went to see his lawyer, Dr. Bolton and Dr. Poupelain. At no time during the police interviews did he lose his temper and agreed to all the police suggested. He was, however, a little excited. He saw his own doctors at 4 o'clock.

Deprived of Lunch

In cross-examination, witness said he did not have any drinks at his office and through being arrested he did not have any lunch. He was quite sure that he only had two whiskey sodas. He had tea and toast for breakfast that morning. He did not have anything to drink after he left the wireless station. Accused could not account for the two subpoenaed witnesses and the police saying that his car zig-zagged. In reply to the Magistrate, accused said that he had some sandwiches in the Exchange Bar.

Mr. S. M. Butter, of the Shanghai Gas Co., said that he accompanied accused in his car. He drove quite all right. They went down Kiung Road which was very narrow and there was a lot of traffic about. It was a most difficult drive along this congested street. Witness insisted that accused was quite all right. "I would not have got into his car," concluded witness, "unless he had been perfectly all right."

J. Chow, clerk in accused's office, said that accused gave him several orders and assigned two pilots to ships on the afternoon in question.

Mr. Preston then briefly addressed the Court. He said that he could call three more witnesses if the Court so desired. The Magistrate, however, decided that this would not be necessary. Counsel went on to say that the question to decide was:—"When is a man drunk?" Earl Russell, in an address before the British Medical Association Conference held recently in London, said during a discussion on "Alcohol and the Motorist":—"In framing the Act the use of the word 'drunk' was unfortunate. Had the term 'under the influence of alcohol' been used many difficulties would have been avoided."

The Shanghai Custom

"It is a custom in Shanghai," continued counsel, "for business men to meet during the tiffin hour, discuss business matters and have a few drinks. I say that the majority of owner-drivers who drive on Bubbling Well Road and on other roads during the tiffin hours are under the influence of drink—but, in the best sense. They are not drunk but to a certain extent are under the influence of liquor."

The accused was charged with being drunk. There was no suggestion that any accident had occurred, the zig-zagging that witnesses spoke about might have been caused through a coolie darting across the road or a ricksha dashing about in the way we know so well. He might have been doing it for fun

or he might have been under the influence of drink.

"Some people drive well and some don't," went on counsel. "The accused is a pilot, he may not drive a car as well as people who are continually driving in Shanghai but he had no accident. Accused certainly chose the worst possible time to stall his car. No doubt the car drivers were very angry at the delay. But, the police constable invited the accused to drive him to the police station. A policeman must be out of his mind to ask a man who is supposed to be drunk to drive him through crowded thoroughfares. If the policeman were not out of his mind, the inference is that he did not think accused was drunk. The doctor said that there was a faint smell of alcohol about the accused but that is not one of those breaths which come across the desk and hit you, as the police would have you believe. I have searched through many legal dictionaries but in only one, the Cyclopaedia Law Dictionary, an American publication, can I find a definition of 'Drunk.' The definition given is:—"A man is drunk when he is overcome, stupefied or frenzied by alcoholic liquors."

"Webster's Dictionary says:—"Drunk, adjective. 1. Overcome by drinking—intoxicated—inebriated—the same as drunken. 2. Drunken or saturated with moisture or liquor. Intoxicated: to make drunk and inebriated. Inebriate: to disorder the senses—to stupefy or to make furious or frantic."

"The Century Dictionary says:—"1. Intoxicated—inebriated—overcome—stupefied or frenzied by alcoholic liquors."

Dismissed

Counsel concluded by quoting from the "Police Guide and Regulations" (published by order of the Municipal Council for 1896) which, on the subject of the procedure to be adopted by the police in the case of drunken persons, says:

"Every person who, in the streets or roads of the Settlements or other public place, whether a building or not, is guilty, while drunk, of riotous or disorderly behaviour, or who is drunk while in charge, on the streets or roads of the Settlements or other public place, of any carriage, horse, cattle, or steam engine, or who is drunk when in possession of any loaded firearms, may be apprehended, and is liable to punishment. A drunken person is in no case to be interfered with by the police, unless he is disorderly, and likely to do himself or others some injury, or so incapable as to be likely to sustain injury, in which case he is to be taken to the station as quietly as possible, with a few words of gentle persuasion."

Counsel then submitted that the case against his client must be dismissed.

The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, remarked that there was a great conflict of evidence and that the accused must be given the benefit of the doubt. He had driven the police to the police station at his request. The case would be dismissed.

S. M. P. v. VAN RYDEN

In H. M. Police Court on Tuesday, before the Magistrate Mr. I. T. Morris, C. H. Van Ryden, a South African, was charged with attempting to obtain money from the Charity Organisation Society by false pretences. Mr. E. T. Maitland, prosecuted on behalf of the police, and stated that accused had gone to the charitable organization and said that he had just come out of hospital and needed money for medicine. In reply to the Magistrate, accused said that he was British and at the request of the police prosecutor, the case was remanded until Monday, accused to be held in custody.

S. M. P. v. J. E. IVERS

In H. M. Police Court on Wednesday, before the Magistrate, Mr. I. T. Morris, Jack Edward Ivers, unemployed, appeared on remand to answer the original charge of obtaining money by false pretences and three further charges of a similar nature which had been preferred by the police since the last hearing.

Mr. E. T. Maitland prosecuted on behalf of the police and the accused was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Maitland, in briefly outlining the case for the prosecution, said that the accused was an Australian and had called on several Australians, resident in Shanghai and spinning various yarns had obtained numerous sums of money.

Mr. J. Noble, of 60 Dent Road, said that on August 10 the accused called at his residence and said that he was in bad circumstances and wanted to get back to Australia. Witness had never met the accused until that occasion and in the course of conversation, accused said that he had formerly been in the Sydney Fire Brigade. He had arrived here during the trouble and finding no vacancy in the Fire Brigade had volunteered to serve in the S.V.C. but on account of being unemployed, his services were not taken advantage of.

Twice Wounded in Shanghai

According to accused's story to witness, accused then joined the French Volunteer Corps and was twice wounded, once in the back and once in the thigh. Accused said that he had been in hospital for two months and had been attended by Dr. O'Hara and that the French Volunteer Corps were willing to put up half of his steamer fare to Australia if he could find the balance. Accused said that Dr. O'Hara had sent him to witness and that he was then \$35 short. Witness did not give accused any money that day but accused called again the next day and said that he had been able to raise a further \$20 and the outcome was that witness gave him \$15 being under the impression that accused's case was a genuine one.

Mr. H. M. Catley, secretary to the United Services Association, said that in March last, accused called on him and asked whether witness could help him to obtain employment. Witness was unable to find any suitable employment for accused and eventually suggested that accused be sent back to Australia. The association agreed, and a passage was booked on the P. & O. S. Rawalpindi and accused was instructed to meet witness at the Customs Jetty at 2 o'clock on the sailing day. Witness waited at the jetty for two hours but accused did not turn up and the tender left without him.

A Bunch of Helpers

Dr. O'Hara said that accused called on him and he had given him \$14 on one occasion and \$5 on another accused stating that he needed money to get his clothes out of pawn. Accused also said something about wanting to box, but on being interviewed by the Boxing Association manager apparently was not keen on fighting. Witness had never attended the accused at the hospital and had never told accused to call on Mr. Noble and Mr. George Gray.

Three other witnesses gave evidence to the effect that accused had called on them, and as a result of his stories had given him money.

Mr. L. B. Boyack, head shipping clerk H.M. Consulate-General, said that accused had called on him about a year ago, and said that he had shipped on a British steamer from Sydney. For some reason or the other, according to accused's story, the steamer had stopped for co-pira at a small island which was only inhabited by natives. Accused said that he had been left behind on the island and for nine months lived with the natives. A ship then called at the island and he was able to proceed to Manila, later stowing away on a ship proceeding to Shanghai. There had been considerably telegraphic communication with the Australian government and the result was that the Australian Government were prepared to pay accused's passage to Australia. If the Court directed, a passage could be booked at once.

The Magistrate found accused guilty on all four charges and ordered him to be kept in custody until a passage to Australia could be secured.

TRAFFIC CASE

Mr. N. Deitz was fined \$3 in H.M. Police Court, on Monday, by the Magistrate, Mr. I. T. Morris, for not having lights on his motor cycle on the night of September 10. Defendant asserted that his brother drove the vehicle that night.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

SHIWOZAWA AND KAWANO

v. J. H. SCOTT

John H. Scott, who is under arrest to pay the two plaintiffs, Ken Shiwozawa and Nobuko Kawano, the sums of \$177.20 and \$220.90 respectively for their services in his dance pavilion, before 11 o'clock on last Saturday morning, was adjudged in default by the U.S. Court to whose attention it was brought that plaintiffs had not been paid at that hour, for the amounts in question and costs in the action.

GUZMAN v. GUZMAN

In the U.S. Court for China on Monday morning, before Judge M. D. Purdy, a petition for divorce was presented by Cecilia Josephine Costa Guzman, v. Pedro A. Guzman on grounds of desertion and non-support. Mr. H. D. Rodger representing the petitioner, and Dr. George Sellett cross-examining for the government.

Petitioner, who pleaded for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* with resumption of her maiden name, and custody of a three-year old child, gave testimony that she was married in Shanghai on February 25, 1922 at the Church of the Sacred Heart, and that her husband who was a Filipino by nationality, deserted her in February, 1925. Prior to that time, respondent had been out of work most of the time and petitioner had worked to help support them. She was working at the present time on a salary of \$150 a month on which she supported herself and child.

Other witnesses, Lucy Emamood-en and Dorothy Madan, friends of Mrs. Guzman, introduced evidence corroborating that petitioner was living alone and supporting herself and child. The case was adjourned following evidence, an interlocutory decree for divorce to be drawn up.

U. S. v. O. CARONE AND T. FINNINGAN

In the United States Court for China, Judge M. D. Purdy found Orlando Carone guilty of assaulting Nestor Fernandez on board the str. Chrisfield on September 11, and withheld sentence until the conclusion of the case against Carone and Fernandez, chief cook on the vessel. Dr. George Sellett represented the Government and Major Holcomb acted for accused.

Complainant, in giving evidence, said that he was talking in the pantry with the steward, when Carone came in, and interrupted their conversation. He asked him to withdraw, but accused assaulted him, kicking and striking him, he thought. He was nearly unconscious. Replying to Dr. Sellett, witness said that Carone appeared half-intoxicated. Witness admitted that he had not cooked any tiffin or dinner on that day. Witness denied that he had torn Carone's shirt, or had interfered with the chief steward. Questioned by Major Holcomb, witness reiterated that Carone unprovoked had assaulted him, and denied being under the influence of liquor.

The chief steward, W. J. Cox, although present in the pantry, said that he did not see any blows struck—he had gotten out when it seemed that trouble would take place. Later on the dock, however, he did see that complainant's face was bleeding.

Tso Sze-yeh, watchman employed whilst the vessel was in port, deposed that he did not see any fighting in the pantry, but he did, from his place at the gangplank, see the chief engineer strike Fernandez. Major Holcomb pointed out that from his place of duty he could not see the entrance to the pantry, and therefore, could not have seen the blows.

The Hardness of a Fist

Major Holcomb (to the Court)—I believe that Dr. Sellett will agree with me that it is a physical impossibility for witness to have seen the fighting.

Dr. Sellett (after consulting with Fernandez)—No, I cannot agree to that.

Dr. Vance Bishop Murray, U.S. Government Health Department physician, said that he had examined Fernandez, and found contusions of the eyes, lacerations of the skull, and the skin torn between helix and

scalp. There were old scars and burns as well. Witness admitted to Major Holcomb that the cuts and contusions could possibly have come from a fall or series of falls, he must have struck something comparatively soft, like a fist, to have received such injuries.

Counsel—Is a fist soft—Well, comparatively.

Major Holcomb moved to dismiss the case, but his Honour denied the motion, whereupon, in addressing the Court he said that he would like Judge Purdy to take both cases together, as he charged a "frame-up" between Dectus (complainant in the second case) and Fernandez, to make trouble for the two defendants, Carone, and Finnigan, in the second.

Carone said that he had never had a dishonourable discharge from any maritime position, he had been three years on the str. West Sequana, and was a machinist's mate during the war, being honourably discharged. Accused denied having struck or kicked complainant, and contended that Fernandez was drunk all day, had offered witness brandy which he refused, and that he had torn accused's shirt from his back. As Fernandez was drunk, he had carried him from the pantry, and laid him down near the third hatch.

Result of Poisonous Liquor

Cross-examined, witness admitted that he had been in trouble several times before, but denied Dr. Sellett's direct accusations. Two years ago, after drinking poisonous liquor, his captain had handcuffed him to his berth to prevent his falling overboard. The next day the captain apologise.

When he left the West Sequana, he replied to Major Holcomb, that he was on the best terms with the company, and the same company and the same port engineer in San Francisco had re-hired him for the str. Chrisfield.

The defence resting, and both counsel waiving argument, his Honour said that there was no doubt in his mind of accused's guilt, but he would reserve sentence until after the second charge.

The Other Side

In another action Orlando Carone and T. Finnigan were charged by Steve Dectus, with having assaulted him on board the str. Chrisfield, on September 11, both defendants pleaded not guilty. Dr. G. Sellett prosecuted, while Major Holcomb represented accused.

About noon on September 11, complainant said, the accused, the former being chief engineer and the other 3rd assistant engineer, came to his room and Carone beat him the second engineer came in, witness crawled out between their legs and went to the carpenter's room. Carone went in there with a 10-inch knife and Finnigan had a small iron bar. The former raised the knife to strike him and witness grasped his wrist to prevent the blow. Finnigan, according to witness, struck him with the bar, breaking the hold. Carone then told him to get on his knees, apologise, and kiss his shoes, "which I did."

Ernest Preveau, ship's carpenter, gave a certain amount of corroborative evidence, after which Dr. Murray related how complainant came for physical examination.

The prosecution having closed its case, Major Holcomb called Dr. Nance, who told the Court that accused had asked for an examination as to injuries which the defence alleged were caused by complainant beating Finnigan, who, according to witness, was a porous plaster and walked with a limp, as though strained.

W. J. Cox, ex-steward, said that he heard Dectus make a threat "that he was going to get Finnigan."

While this witness was giving evidence, Major Holcomb accused the Government of tampering with his witness.

Dr. Sellett retorted that Cox was a Government witness.

The argument became hot, and his Honour adjourned the Court until the following day.

Resumed Hearing

Orlando Carone and T. A. Finnigan, former engineers on the str. Chrisfield, were found guilty on Thursday by Judge Purdy in the U.S. States Court for China of assaulting Steve Dectus on September 11 in his cabin on the vessel, and were sentenced to pay a fine of G.\$50 with the alternative of 60 days imprisonment. Carone, found guilty

on Wednesday of assaulting one Fernandez on the same day, was fined G.\$50 and sentenced to prison for 30 days.

The evidence having been concluded, yesterday's session was devoted to argument and judgment.

In opening his argument Dr. Sellett, after pointing out the relevant statute, said that, if the Government's witnesses were to be believed, a conviction must follow automatically, but, on the other hand, if the defendants' supporters were thought to be telling the truth, they could not possibly be guilty.

He confined himself, therefore, to an analysis of the evidence, and tested the credibility of the evidence of both sides. He did not think that it was possible that Dectus (complainant) should concoct such a thorough story of assault out of thin air, or that he would deliberately attempt to do so and bring his superiors in to Court, unless the story were true.

The defence had tried to prove a motive for his story in the assault of Dectus on Finnigan in the engine room two days before. Dectus admitted a share in this fracas, but counsel was of the opinion that the Court would hold that Finnigan and Carone had evened matters up on that occasion.

The prosecutor thought that Carone had been drinking on Sunday and had made up his mind that Dectus must be impressed with the fact that he must obey him and the first assistant, Finnigan, and with his mind fixed proceeded to make that impression lasting by the assault.

Regarding the carpenter's evidence, Dr. Sellett pointed out that he had done all he possibly could to shield his superiors and mitigate their offence, but, in so doing, he made the actual offence the more plausible to the Court.

With reference to accused's stories, Dr. Sellett showed that it was more or less fabricated. How could they, he insisted, be unaware of the fact that an engineer in their department had been assaulted, he having been on the ship for more than 24 hours after it had taken place? Further, why should Dectus go to the carpenter's cabin and request permission to wash up and ask him to get his clothes if he had not been assaulted?

Major Holcomb referred slightly to the evidence in point, but rather seemed to allude to the impossibility of their committing the alleged assault. He was indignant that they should have been discharged from the ship and placed in custody. They had had good records, had served their various employers faithfully for 10 or 12 years, and now they had arrived in Shanghai and were left stranded. They had been arrested on a trumped up charge, instigated by Dectus, a confirmed trouble maker, who never held a position for more than a few months at a time, a man who, counsel had heard, had been released from prison after serving a sentence for rum-running.

Major Holcomb further contended that they had been treated unfairly in that they were arrested and were unable to get witnesses for their side. Dr. Sellett objected to this, stating that he had given them the names of all American lawyers at least 30 hours before their ship left, and they could have secured counsel, who would have attended to these details.

In conclusion Major Holcomb drew a contrasting parallel between the faces of the accused and complainant, pointing out the clear and clean cut appearance of both engineers with that of complainant. He argued that the Court should believe their story, rather than that of Dectus.

Judge Purdy in giving judgment alluded to the evidence of Preveau, the ship's carpenter, and mentioned several points in Dr. Sellett's argument, which he favoured, and fined accused as stated.

TRAFFIC CASES

THE case of R. M. Vanderburgh, charged with obstructing traffic by parking his motor car for an unreasonable time on an unauthorized vehicle stand in Kiangse Road near Tientsin Road, on August 30, came up for hearing in the U.S. Traffic Court on Saturday morning. The Commissioner, Mr. N. E. Lorton, pointed out a certain vagueness in the regulations for this section of the

road, and remitted a fine of \$2 and costs which in other circumstances might have been imposed on the defendant.

Two cases, that of the Standard Transportation Co., and that of Shanghai Express Co., Ltd., came before the U.S. Traffic Court on Saturday morning, both charges concerned with having overloaded motor trucks. A fine of U.S. \$2 was imposed in each case, costs being remitted. The case of J. Katz also came up for hearing, on the charge of obstruction to traffic outside premises of the defendant on the morning of September 7 at 11.45, obstruction being caused by bales of paper piled in the roadway outside defendant's godown, in Baikal Road. Defendant, who is the sole proprietor of the Commercial Express & Storage Co., gave evidence to the effect that the unloading was not under his firm's supervision and that the responsibility was his customer's. Defendant was found not guilty and the charge dismissed.

PROVISIONAL COURT

CHARGE AGAINST ALLEGED COMMUNISTS

Judge Ziar, with whom was sitting Mr. Ramondino, Senior Consul's Deputy, at the Provisional Court, last Friday, ordered that the 25 alleged Communists and alleged recruiting officers for the Northern armies should be tried by the Provisional Court, and cancelled the former decision which stated that they should be handed over to the Chinese military authorities for trial. It will be recalled that Mr. Bos, who sat at the preliminary hearing, reserved the right to protest against the judgment.

At Friday's session, Mr. Maitland, Police Prosecutor, said that the Commissioner of the Woosung and Shanghai Defence Area had notified the Settlement authorities that secret recruiting had been going on here, and requested the arrest of the persons concerned. Acting on this information the police raided several lodging houses and arrested the 25 accused.

On September 12, a representative of the Chinese authorities appeared in the Provisional Court with a despatch warrant and asked for the prisoners. The Court ordered them to be handed over.

Continuing Mr. Maitland informed the Court that he had been instructed by Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, to request that the order should be rescinded, so as to conform with the Rendition Agreement, and that the prisoners should be tried within the Settlement.

He informed the Court that the police had much incriminatory literature, but they had no evidence of obtaining money under false pretences. Four of the accused said that they were visiting when arrested. All of them expressed preference to be tried by the Provisional Court.

The decision follows:—The order of the Court of the first instance, dated September 12, 1927, is to be cancelled and accused are ordered to be tried by the Provisional Court. They are to be kept in custody.

S. M. P. v. S. N. SHELEGLOFF

A man alleged to be a Russian, and named S. N. Shelegloff, appeared before Judge Li and Mr. Stevens, Senior Consul's Deputy, at the Provisional Court last Friday, charged with having taken part in the sensational robbery on the premises of Messrs. Behara & Co. on May 21, in which a gang of Russians broke into a large safe and secured loot which was valued at Tls. 50,000.

Det-Insp. Hunter, of Central Station, informed the Court that the gang had entered the premises by forcing the door, after they tried to obtain entry by breaking through the wall of the Brazilian Consulate. They then got into this office, which adjoins the premises of Messrs. Behara. The robbers opened a small safe, probably with a chi-el and crowbar, and secured keys which opened the larger safe in which watches and other jewellery were kept. They tried to drill a hole in the safe, which contained diamonds, but could not get through. The gang left a button and a small bar behind. The button, the officer pointed out, corresponded to buttons on

a coat in a room in which accused was arrested.

On May 27 witness, in company with Det-Sgt. Bobenin and the French police, raided room 24 in the Hotel de France, and arrested accused and a Chinese. The latter, a Portuguese subject, since has been sent to Macao for trial.

A Burglar Outfit

The inspector went on to say that they found a complete kit of burglars' tools in accused's room, consisting of drills, nozzles for blow pipes, blow pipes, chisels, pliers, wrenches, and electric wiring, but no electric drills. He also found a pair of pants, to which fitted a small piece of cloth he had found on the burgled premises.

They searched the room and on a window ledge discovered a leather bag which contained some of the loot. Just as they broke into the room, the Chinese was in the act of handing an envelope containing six watches to accused.

Accused told him, witness added, that on the night in question he had gone to Woosung Road, met one Vung, drank a bottle of liquor with him and had retired.

Witness then explained to the Court the use of blow pipes, to burn holes in iron.

Replying to Dr. Wilhelm, defending, Insp. Hunter said that accused was Russian, but that he had stated that he was a Brazilian subject. The Consul had, however, refused to recognize him.

Opening of a Safe

Witness was of the opinion that the bar found on Messrs. Behara's premises had been used in the burglary, but could not state which of the articles seized in accused's room had been used. He believed that the smaller safe was opened by using a hammer, possibly a crowbar, and a chisel, the top of which they wrapped in cloth to deaden any noise. He saw no signs of a blow pipe having been used, but he did think that the robbers drilled a hole in the unopened safe.

The tools which the police seized whilst the raid was in progress were not rusty, but clean—the exhibits had rusted since seizure.

Dr. Wilhelm—Did a Mr. Larson give you information about the robbery?—I am not prepared to state.

Mr. Wilhelm—Mr. Larson committed suicide a month ago, did he not?—Yes, he did. The hotel people told me that accused and Larson went out frequently together.

Insp. Hunter added that he had known accused before, but had never any criminal knowledge of him.

The case was adjourned.

S. M. P. v. C. O. TEPPERS

Gustav Otto Teppers, alias Lindenburgh, alias Ekhardt, appeared before the Provisional Court last Friday to answer to four additional charges of obtaining or attempting to obtain money by false pretences. He is also serving a sentence for one year, imposed on his being found guilty of similar charges. The police, hearing of the latter events, searched for him under one name, not knowing that he already was in custody, charged under another. Accused admitted being guilty and was sentenced to an additional term of 11 months and 25 days imprisonment, sentence to begin on expiration of the original one.

Accused's chief crime took place on September 3, when he approached the Union Motor Car Co., about the purchase of a car, valued at \$2,600. He was permitted to take the car, but the company sent their own chauffeur to drive it over the week-end and the following Monday until the cheque could be taken to the American Oriental Bank, which institution dishonoured it.

Whilst using the machine, he entered Mrs. Futterer's place on Broadway and tendered a cheque for \$50. She saw the large car, and thinking that the document must be valid, cashed it, to find later that it was worthless. In a similar manner, Tepper victimized a Chinese trunk shop on Broadway, obtaining a leather trunk, again presenting a worthless cheque. The Astor House, a Chinese complainant appearing in Court, found themselves holding a \$20 cheque.

Det-Sgt. Satula outlined the case, at the conclusion of which accused admitted his guilt, and Judge Ling (Mr. Whitmore sat as Senior Consul's Deputy) sentenced him as stated above.

SEQUEL TO KIANGSE ROAD DISCOVERY

Dimitry Douboff, 43, an unemployed Russian merchant, of 899 East Hanbury Road, and Shephel Peretzovsky, 42, unemployed furniture dealer, of the same nationality and address, made their appearance in the Shanghai Provisional Court, on Monday morning, charged before Judge Woen and Mr. C. E. Whitmore, Senior Consul's Deputy, with breaking into and entering the premises of the National Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd., 48-49 Kiangse Road, between September 16 and 18, contrary to article 368 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

Det.-Insp. J. Hunter, outlining the facts of the case said that, as a sequel of the robbery at Messrs. Sennel's, in Nanking Road, last month, the police, acting on information received, watched the premises in Kiangse Road for three days and three nights, ending at 8.05 a.m. on Sunday. Thieves, according to the information, had rented the premises next to the bank and were preparing to rob the institution. The place was consequently raided on Sunday morning by a party of police, including witness, Det.-Sgt. Tinkler, Det.-Sgt. Ebenin and members of the Chinese detective staff. The first accused was arrested by Det.-Sgt. Tinkler and the second accused was chased by Chinese detectives, who succeeded in effecting his arrest. In the place, the police found a supply of nitroglycerine, aniseed oil, an eye-dropper, jimmies, drills, wrenches, hammers, crowbars, wiring, chisels and a quantity of cotton-wool, all of which were exhibited in Court. A Chinese chauffeur was shot later in the morning as he emerged from the place. Witness asked for a remand of one month to enable the police to take photographs and fingerprints. They also would like to communicate with the police of Tientsin, Harbin and Tsingtao, as it was believed that the accused were leaders of a gang who had committed similar offences up north.

Evidence of Arrest

Det.-Sgt. Sung Ah-foh said that he had been reported to the police that a big gang of Russian thieves had arrived in Shanghai. Further information received led to the arrest of accused. The second accused was arrested in Ningpo Road after a chase by Chinese detectives.

The first accused stated that it was his desire to engage counsel and so he would ask the Court to remand the case. He admitted the charge and said that he had the intention of breaking into the bank to steal. He worked alone and the second accused had nothing whatever to do with the affair.

The second accused denied the charge and said that he was completely overcome by surprise when he was arrested. Last Saturday morning, the first accused asked him to go for a walk and he led him to the place next to the bank but he did not mention anything of the proposed robbery. He asked witness to bring some bread, toast, ham and soda-water at 7 a.m. the following morning and stated that he would pay for what witness purchased for him. Accordingly, witness took the things to the place and asked the first accused what he was doing there. He was told to mind his own business and to go away, the first accused leading him to the door, which he opened, and then showed him out. When he left the place, he saw the police, who arrested him. He did not know what was the matter or why he was arrested.

In reply to Judge Woen, accused said that he and the first accused were friends. He met the first accused in May and they lived together. The first accused was a middleman merchant. He had never been asked to buy things for the first accused before: Sunday was the first time. The first accused said he was busy so he asked witness to buy the things.

The first accused was then questioned by Judge Woen and he stated that he alone had committed the crime.

The Judge:—A theft of this kind could not be done by one man? If there were any others, I would say so.

The Judge:—In such work, absolute secrecy must be observed. Why did you ask the second accused to go there if he was not working with you?—I meant to commit the theft on Sunday night, not during

the day. I was very busy in the morning so I asked him to buy the things and bring them to me.

The case was then remanded until Monday morning next at 9.30. The first accused, who had confessed, having asked for a lawyer, Judge Woen said one would be appointed for him.

AN UNFORTUNATE TRAGEDY

Later in the morning, Judge Liang and Mr. H. Bos, Senior Consul's Deputy, held an inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of a chauffeur named Hong Boo-zai, 25, who died at 1 p.m. on Sunday in the Shantung Road Hospital.

The case was outlined by Mr. S. C. Young, Assistant Commissioner of Police (Mr. E. T. Maitland, Prosecuting Solicitor, watching on behalf of the Commissioner of Police), who stated that a guard, consisting of P.-C. Stenlund and two Chinese detectives watched the premises following the arrest of the two Russians, their instructions being to arrest any suspicious characters who came there. At 11.30 a.m. on Sunday, deceased, who was employed by Mr. Bos, of the Han Yung Co., through curiosity, entered the place and was challenged by the police on duty. On seeing them, he endeavored to escape and shots were fired at him by Stenlund and Chinese detective constable 51. Deceased was dressed in foreign clothes and his movements looked suspicious. After he had been shot, he ran along Kiangse Road and was finally captured near the Palace Hotel Annex. When he was found to be wounded, he was at once taken to hospital where he died.

Similar evidence was given by Det.-Sgt. Sung Ah-foh, P.-C. Stenlund and others.

The Court found that death had resulted through shot wounds.

A CASE AGAINST A TRAM CONDUCTOR

Another Protest by Consular Deputy

Another strong protest was lodged in the Provisional Court, on Tuesday, against a decision of Judge Young, in connection with the case in which Tsang Sz-zee, a tram conductor, was ordered by Judge Liang, at an inquest on Monday, to be detained pending the furnishing of \$200 cash or shop security, the matter related to the death of a Chinese woman, which was said to have been caused by a railless tramcar accident in Hanbury Road on September 15.

Mr. Stevens, the Senior Consul's Deputy, sat with Judge Young; Mr. Ts. S-yul appeared for complainant; and Mr. H. M. Muir represented the Tramway Co. and the French Tramway Co.

Chinese constable 1380 stated that, at 12.55 p.m. on the 15th instant, railless tramcar 155 had stopped at the Hanbury Road bridge. As the tram started, deceased, Tsang Tsao-sz, was injured and witness sent her to hospital, where she died two days later.

Accused stated that he was conductor on the car. On the day of the accident, the gate was already closed and he rang the bell. As the car moved deceased ran up and got hold of the rail. She had one foot on the ground and the other on the footboard. She fell down and was injured.

Tsang Tah-tsu stated that, about 1 p.m. on the day in question, he was walking along Hanbury Road and he saw the tram. Three or four people boarded the car and deceased was the last. She had one foot on the ground and the other on the footboard when the bell rang and the tram started. As she was small-footed, she fell to the ground. The gate was open at the time. It was not closed when the bell rang or when the car moved.

Representative's Protest

Mr. Muir stated that he represented the Tramway Co., he being claim superintendent of the company. He wished to know what accused was charged with and who was making the charge against him. At the inquest on Monday, an open verdict was returned and the accused conductor was ordered to be placed on \$200 security.

The Judge:—The charge is made by the son of the deceased.

Mr. Muir asked on what evidence did he charge the conductor, who denied the evidence of the previous

witness. An independent witness had come forward, he stated, who denied that the gate was open and said that deceased tried to board the tram whilst it was in motion and after the gate had been closed. There was no evidence against accused and he protested against accused being locked up all night in the manner he had been when no charge had been preferred against him.

Mr. Ts then commenced to address the Court but was interrupted by Mr. Stevens, who objected on the ground that a proper charge had not been preferred against the conductor and that complainant had not filed his complaint with the Chief Clerk of the Court in writing, nor had he stated the grounds of his complaint in accordance with the rules of procedure laid down in Article 1 of the agreement for the rendition of the Mixed Court.

Complainant then said that deceased was his mother and that he only arrived in Shanghai on Sunday to take a coffin home. Upon his arrival, he found that his mother was dead.

Mr. Stevens:—Have you filed with the Clerk a complaint in writing, specifying the charge?—Complainant:—I left that to my lawyer.

The Laws of China

Mr. Ts, in reply to Mr. Stevens said that, owing to complainant's ignorance of the law, he had asked counsel to make the application for him.

Mr. Stevens pointed out that, according to Article 1 of the rendition agreement, a complaint should be filed with the Chief Clerk, specifying the charge, unless the prosecution was by the police. The charge sheet does not show that any proper charge has been preferred against accused.

Mr. Ts stated that complainant did not understand the law and so he had every right to ask his attorney to proceed. He did not have to have to ask the police to take proceedings against accused. He only came to Court to complain about defendant. According to the law of China, the lawyer had the right to represent complainant in everything he wished.

Mr. Stevens said that the usual procedure was bound to apply and it could not be disregarded because of an attorney's ignorance of its existence.

Mr. Ts submitted that, according to Article 3 of the rendition agreement, a lawyer could take action on behalf of his client.

Mr. Stevens:—Article 3 has nothing to do with this question.

Mr. Muir said that, in the absence of any charge, he wished to ask for accused's release until a charge had been laid, if any. There was no reason to suppose that accused would run away. Accused did not know why he was in Court as he had not been charged. Mr. Muir asked for his unconditional release.

Mr. Ts said the charge was made by deceased's son and he and a witness had given him (counsel) the evidence and so he charged accused.

Mr. Muir:—I am here as representative of the French Tramway Co., by whom accused is employed, to see that he gets justice.

A Question of Right

The Judge:—What right have you to come to Court to give evidence?

Mr. Muir:—Every right. As representative of the Tramway Co., I am here to ask the Court to release this man pending a charge. The rules of procedure say that a complaint in writing must be lodged with the Chief Clerk. Pending such a charge, I demand his release. That is only justice and I submit that it is unfair to keep accused in custody.

The Judge:—Are you asking for his release on security?

Mr. Muir:—For what has he to put up security? There is no charge against him.

Sub-Insp. Shellswell said the police had no charge against accused. He was detained at the instance of Judge Liang pending the production of \$200 security.

The Judge:—Accused is charged with negligence, according to the witness.

Sub-Insp. Shellswell stated that there were no police witnesses to that effect.

Mr. Ts objected to the evidence given by Mr. Muir, and Mr. Muir retorted that he had no grounds to object. He was there as representative of accused.

Complainant said that he did not witness the accident. He was told by a friend, who saw everything, that his mother had tried to board the tramcar when she fell. If the gate had been closed, she would not have tried to board the tram.

The Judge then made an order that accused should be remanded in custody.

The Deputy's Protest

Mr. Stevens objected and entered the following protest:—

"This accused was ordered by the Chinese Judge at the inquest to furnish \$200 shop security. No charge whatever was preferred against the accused at the inquest, nor is he now legally charged with an offence against the laws.

"As no act constitutes an offence unless the same is specifically made so by law, the order for bail and the present order for a remand of the accused in custody are, in my opinion, very unjust and evidence of an appalling disregard of one of the most elementary principles of the law which is the solemn duty of the Judges of this Court to uphold and enforce.

"Unless a legal charge is properly preferred against the accused, his further detention is illegal and the Police should effect his release."

A VEXED QUESTION OF NATIONALITY

The case in which Oen Kheng-hian, over whose nationality there had been considerable disagreement, is charged with the misappropriation of 1,100,000 gold guilders, in Java, last year, came up in the Provisional Court on Tuesday afternoon before Judge Liang and Mr. H. Bos, the Netherlands Consular Official.

It will be recalled that accused was alleged to have secured the money in connection with the sale of a large quantity of pepper, the prosecution claiming that, under heaps of pepper, he placed wooden boxes and other things to make the heaps look larger than they actually were. Warrants were issued by the authorities in the Dutch East Indies for his arrest and these were countersigned by the Netherlands Consulate-General here, it having been learned that Oen had come to China and was in Nanking. At the request of the Dutch authorities, the former International Mixed Court issued a warrant for accused and he was subsequently arrested in the summer of 1926.

The question of his nationality occupied a number of hearings, the Dutch authorities claiming that he was a Netherlands subject, he having been born in the Dutch East Indies of Chinese parents, who had been naturalized there, and lived there all of his life. Accused denied these allegations and said that he was born in Kuangtung and that he had gone to the Dutch East Indies during his childhood. His real parents, he said, had died, and he was brought up an uncle and others whom the Dutch authorities claimed were his parents. He had never returned to his native place in Kuangtung.

Former Disagreement

The former Mixed Court Magistrate and the Dutch Assessor could not arrive at a satisfactory agreement regarding the nationality question so the matter was referred to Peking for decision by the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Dutch Minister, but they also disagreed, the Waichiaopu affirming that Oen was a Chinese citizen, that he could not be extradited to Java, and that he must be tried in China. The Dutch Minister was of the contrary opinion.

The case was then referred to the Shanghai Special Provisional Court, since that tribunal had taken the place of the former Mixed Court, and this Court decided, on March 15, that deceased was a Chinese citizen and that he could not be extradited. He was allowed out then on bail in the sum of \$5,000 and ordered to appear in the event of complainants' desire to institute further proceedings.

Mr. A. M. Preston, who appeared for the Dutch complainants, on Tuesday stated that, following an application of his to be permitted to take the evidence of the complainants and other witnesses in Java on commission (which was granted), he had filed a brief of particulars from the records of the Public Prosecutor in Java. Accused had

failed to appear although the hearing had been set twice and so he would ask that his bail be forfeited and that a warrant issue for his arrest.

The Judge, after considering the case, made an order for bail to be forfeited and issued the necessary warrant.

CHINESE PAYMASTER IN TROUBLE

An application was made before Judge Wan in the Provisional Court, on Tuesday morning, for the extradition of a Chinese who was described as paymaster of the 3rd Division of the 17th Nationalist Army, a charge having been preferred against him in the military court of misappropriating \$10,000, money handed to him by his superiors for the payment of the troops engaged in battle along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway several weeks ago.

Evidence was given to the effect that accused misappropriated the money and came to Shanghai where he was seen by Gen. Niu Tsang-ching, commander of the 3rd Division, who called the police and had him arrested. A warrant had been issued for accused's arrest by the Chinese authorities so a representative of the military authorities, who was in Court, asked for his extradition.

Accused stated that this was not the first time he had carried large sums of money. Before coming to Shanghai he had about \$3,000 in his trunk and he had asked his superiors for permission to bring this money to Shanghai. They agreed to this so he came here. After his arrival, he stayed in the French Concession and left the money in the trunk. During his absence one day, the money, together with his uniforms and civilian dresses, were stolen and he had, as a result, been without food for a week.

The Judge:—You may tell your story to the military court and not here. This is a civil court and we cannot try military offences, so we shall hand you over to the Garrison Commissioner for trial.

RUSSIANS CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING

A Russian woman named Botkova and a man of the same nationality known as Prevailoff were brought before Judge Chiao in the Provisional Court once more on Tuesday morning in connection with the charge of shoplifting preferred against them by the Balbash Co., 218 Szechuen Road.

P.-C.-S. Ebenin informed the Judge that the two accused admitted going to the complainant shop but denied stealing anything. During the period of remand, the police found some of the missing property in possession of a Russian woman in Broadway. This woman had been told to appear in Court but had failed to do so, witness would apply for the issuance of a subpoena. She had informed the police that she purchased the stolen property from the accused. Witness then asked for a remand.

Mr. N. A. Ivanoff, defending, stated that he had no objection to a remand, provided bail was allowed in a reasonable sum. This was the second time that his clients had been brought before the Court and it was unfair to detain them any longer. The charge was not a serious one and accused could not be kept in custody for an indefinite period, especially in view of the fact that they had not been pronounced guilty by the Court. They had been under detention for about a month already and a remand would probably mean that they would be detained for another ten days.

P.-C.-S. Ebenin in reply to the Judge, said that a two days' remand would be sufficient. He was instructed to oppose bail in view of the fact that accused were old and well-known offenders.

The hearing was adjourned.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF CHINESE CONSTABLE

Nyi Pah-ling and Dzeng Zau-gong made their appearance in the Provisional Court on Wednesday, charged with attempting to murder Chinese P. C. 1641 in Ningkuo Road during the month of May.

Evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that two Chinese constables were riding bicycles in Ningkuo Road when they saw four men whose movements appeared to be suspicious. They dismounted with a view to searching them when suddenly the men drew pistols from their pockets and opened fire, one bullet passing through the stomach of P.C.1641. There were no arrests made at the time but later a detective attached to Wayside station arrested the first accused, the second being taken into custody by Chinese P.C.432, who was with the wounded constable when the shooting took place and who identified the man.

Accused both denied the charge and alleged that they had been tortured at the police station and forced to make confessions, which they now said were not true.

A remand was ordered by Judge Liang and Deputy Meinhardt.

CHARGE AGAINST CHINESE CONSTABLE DISMISSED

Chang-Tsung-yao was complainant in the Provisional Court on Thursday, before Judge Liang Lone, when he charged Sung Shih-zung, constable 1237 in the employ of the Shanghai Municipal Police, with having assaulted him in East Yuhang Road during the month of June.

Complainant's evidence was that there was some trouble in his work-yard among the coolies and, when he attempted to mediate, the constable came up and struck him five or six blows, which resulted in serious injuries necessitating medical attention. He would ask the Court to grant him damages in the case.

Accused denied the charge and said that he was called into the yard to stop a fight. When he got inside, complainant abused him. He did not strike complainant and was surprised when he received a summons for assaulting him.

Sergt. Pike stated that he was on desk duty at Wayside Station on the day of the alleged assault and when complainant came to the station he did not bear any marks of having been struck, nor did he make any report to that effect. The matter, so far as he was able to learn, was very trivial.

Asked whether he had anything to say, accused said that it was absolutely untrue that he had struck complainant. It was very strange that complainant did not report the matter to the Commissioner at once instead of charging him several months after the alleged assault had occurred. There was a fight, he said, and he was called to the scene. When he got there, complainant abused him and, after a number of warnings, he persisted and so accused considered that it was his duty to take complainant to the station. It was unfair that policemen should continually be interfered with and abused whilst carrying out their duties.

Chief-Insp. Crookdake, in charge of Wayside station, remarked that he could not understand why this charge had not been made earlier. There had been plenty of time for complainant to bring the matter either to the attention of witness or the Commissioner of Police, who would order an investigation and see that the offender, if the charge was proved, was dealt with in a disciplinary manner. He was not there to enter a plea for the accused constable but, seeing that the case concerned a member of his station, he naturally was interested. Both the constable and complainant were in the police station after the alleged assault but no mention was made by complainant of his having been assaulted nor was there any entry to that effect in the charge book. Complainant now came, three months afterwards, to the court and applied for a summons instead of taking it up immediately. It was most unusual, said Chief-Insp. Crookdake, and he thought that it was worthy of the attention of the Court.

Judge Liang, in acquitting accused, said that there apparently had been a fight and that the constable had been called in. Whilst attempting to uphold peace and order, he was abused. It was wrong to interfere with the police, or abuse them, whilst they were carrying out their duties. The Judge remarked that he did not think there was any assault committed but, if complainant were assaulted, he should have reported the matter at once in stead of delaying the matter for three months. The policeman had apparently been abused by complainant and his only remedy was to take complainant to the station,

which he did. In his opinion, accused could not and did not take the law into his own hands. There was no evidence to substantiate the charge and accused would be acquitted.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM POLICEMAN

Before Judge Woen, in the Provisional Court, on Thursday a Cantonese named Tan Sze-on was charged with the larceny of two automatic pistols and a medallion, valued at \$350, from the home of Yih Tsohsan, a detective in the French Municipal Police, at 1286 Hart Road on Wednesday.

Det.-Sub-Insp. Henry stated that the matter was reported to Bubbling Well station at 4 a.m. on Wednesday. Inquiries were made and it was found that 15 minutes previously, a thief gained access to complainant's bedroom through an open verandah window. To reach this point, the culprit climbed on to the roof of an adjoining garage, then dropped on the verandah. Dur-

ing the visit, complainant's wife was disturbed, the electric light, which had been left on, having been switched off. As she was about to inform her husband, the thief pressed something solid against her forehead and, after warning her to keep quiet, continued the search. He then left. Complainant was aroused by his wife and, on making investigations, found that a gold medallion, a fully loaded .32 calibre Webley & Scott automatic pistol, and a fully loaded .32 Browning pistol had been stolen. He then reported the theft.

Four hours afterwards, continued witness, Chinese P.C. 1832 stopped a ricksha at the corner of Avenue and Seymour Roads. When he approached, the occupant, in an effort to escape, jumped from the seat to the roadway and was arrested. On being searched, he was found in possession of the stolen pistols and ammunition. He gave his name and address and, when questioned as to how he came into possession of the pistols, stated that at 7 a.m. a friend named Ah Zung,

also a Cantonese, visited his home at 232 Tsopoo Road and, after a brief conversation, took him to the Bubbling Well district. When they arrived at a vacant piece of ground near Avenue and Jessfield Roads Ah Zung made a brief search and produced the two pistols which were concealed in a plot of grass. These he handed to accused and told him to take them to Tsopoo Road, where he would be paid \$20. While carrying out these instructions, accused was arrested. Accused denied that he committed the theft and said that Ah Zung had told him to take the pistols to his home.

A week's remand was ordered.

APPLICATION FOR EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT

Before Judge Jao and Deputy Braün, in the Provisional Court, on Thursday, Mr. S. Young made an application on behalf of the Russia Insurance Co., of Copenhagen, for execution of a judgment made by the former Mixed Court against three

Chinese, or, failing this, their committal for default. This was granted by the Judge, who ruled that Mr. Kiang Yi-ping, defending, should make a formal application if he desired a reduction of the sum involved.

ARMED ROBBERS CHARGED

Nine men were charged in the Provisional Court, on Monday, with being concerned in a number of armed robberies in the Settlement, and with the murder of Sikh P. C. Santa Singh, in Tiendong Road, the constable being shot when he attempted to arrest one of the gang. A remand was ordered.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN SESSION

Non-Permanent Seats on the Council: White Slave Traffic: New Disarmament Plan

Geneva, Sept. 15. Sir Ramaswami Aiyar (India), presenting the Second Committee's Report on Health Organization to a meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations here to-day, dwell on the importance of the Singapore bureau as the chief visible link between the League of Nations and the East and emphasized the need for an assurance that it would be permanent.

He added that the interchange of health officers with India was now being arranged and would furnish a conspicuous example of international co-operation.

Canada, Cuba and Finland have been elected to non-permanent seats on the Council of the League of Nations.

Canada received 26 votes, Finland 38 and Cuba 43.

Canada, Cuba and Finland will hold their seats for three years. Greece ran Canada close, obtaining 23 votes. Portugal received 16. A few votes were cast in favour of other countries, namely, Uruguay 3, Denmark 2, Spain, Switzerland and Haiti 1 each.

Geneva, Sept. 16. Some foreign circles here consider that the election of Canada to the Council of the League of Nations opens up big problems and tends to deprive Europe of a new seat on the Council in the future. Moreover, it is contended, Great Britain will no longer be able to speak in the name of the Dominions in the Council but only in the name of Great Britain, but these commentators appear to disregard the fact that there are other British Dominions besides Canada.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 16. While the British press is congratulating Canada on her election to the Council of the League of Nations the French newspapers comment unfavourably on the defeat of Belgium's candidature. Several remark on the paradoxical nature of the situation, in which, they declare, Germany, the aggressor, remains a member of the Council while Belgium, the victim, is excluded. They assert that the vote will not enhance the reputation of the League and lay stress on the matter of small States being jealous of the great Powers.—Reuter.

White Slave Traffic

Geneva, Sept. 15. The German delegate pressed for an agreement between all Governments, whether members of the League of Nations or otherwise, in favour of the abolition of houses of ill-fame, during a discussion by the Fifth Committee here to-day on the white slave traffic.

Dr. Brookes (South Africa) wholeheartedly concurred with the suggestion although, he said, South Africa was unaffected as such houses were unknown there. He favoured the "complete suppression of commercialized vice," which, he declared, was an anachronism and ought to be abolished like slavery. He regretted that the question of women's wages was outside the scope of the present conference as these were often insufficient to enable women to keep honest.—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 16. Warnings not to proceed too swiftly with the abolition of *maisons tolerées* were made to the committee discussing social vice after Dame Ethel Lytton (Britain) had appealed impassionately to the Assembly to recommend the strongest repressive legislation next year.

A French spokesman said that France was striving to abolish licensed houses but too precipitate action would develop clandestine vice.

A Japanese spokesman declared that the governors of some of the Japanese provinces had already dealt satisfactorily with the vice

but it was necessary to proceed prudently and cautiously.—Reuter.

New Disarmament Plan

Geneva, Sept. 16. A comprehensive plan for approaching the disarmament problem by way of security guarantees was submitted to the Disarmament Committee of the League of Nations to-day by M. Paul Boncour (France).

It provides, firstly, for the rapid convocation of the League Council in the event of an international crisis; secondly, that each Power shall be assured of collective aid organized by the League, because such action would tend to prevent war and eventually protect a victim of aggression; thirdly, for the conclusion of arbitration agreements with the object of creating mutual confidence among all States, and also for systematic preparation for the enforcement of various articles of the Covenant and for making the terms of the Protocol more elastic in order to permit signatories to determine their obligations proportionately with the ties uniting various nations according to their geographical situation.—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 19. The Disarmament Committee passed a resolution to-day inviting the Council of the League of Nations to summon an international conference to consider the question of the control of private and public manufacture of arms and war material with a view to establishing an equality between the nations which manufacture armament and those which have no armament factories.

The Committee adopted a resolution brought forward by the Belgian delegate in favour of keeping civil aviation completely distinct from the military.

Despite an earnest and animated conference between Count Apponyi, the Hungarian delegate, and M. Titulesco, the Rumanian delegate, this morning and a discussion which lasted for a considerable time in the Council of the League of Nations, the dispute between Rumania and Hungary could not be settled.

Finally it was decided to adjourn the matter until the next meeting of the Council, which will take place in December.

Appealing for a settlement of the dispute, Sir Austen Chamberlain declared that Hungary had not made a single concession. He hoped that the dispute would be settled by direct negotiations between the two countries concerned before next December.

Viscount Sato, the Japanese delegate, associated himself with the speech made by Sir Austen Chamberlain, which made a marked impression on the Council.

As a sequel to the dispute between Rumania and Hungary, Sir Austen Chamberlain this afternoon asked the Council of the League of Nations to relieve him of the functions of *rapporteur* for the meeting next December with regard to the dispute but finally, at the request of the members of the Council, he agreed to act after pointing out that Great Britain's only interest in the matter was to seek an equitable settlement of the dispute which would safeguard peace.—Reuter.

Proposed Outlawry of War

Geneva, Sept. 19. The Third Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations, on Disarmament, presided over by Dr. Beneš, has accepted the Polish project for the outlawry of war.

The Japanese delegate declared that the Japanese Government held that the proposal was only applicable to members of the League.

The proposal reads as follows:—"Realising the solidarity uniting the international community and inspired by a firm will to maintain peace and recognizing that a war of aggression must never serve as a means of settling differences and believing that a solemn renunciation of all war is of a nature to create an atmosphere of general confidence and one favourable to progress in the work of disarmament, the As-

sembly of the League of Nations declares that (1) all war is and remains prohibited, (2) all pacific means must be employed for the settlement of international disputes, whatever their nature. Members of the League of Nations are under obligation to conform with these principles."—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 21.

At a meeting of the Committee on Slavery of the League of Nations, the representative of the Abyssinian Government handed in a report on the subject showing that in the three years which ended in 1926 a thousand slaves had been liberated and 187 slave-traders sentenced, mostly or in most cases to fifteen years imprisonment, while some of the more notorious traders were executed.

The Third Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations to-day unanimously adopted a resolution embodying the combined proposals made by the German, French and Dutch delegations with regard to arbitration, security and disarmament. These proposals include (1) the creation of a committee side by side with the Preparatory Disarmament Commission to consider measures calculated to afford all States guarantees of security and arbitration necessary to fix the level of their armaments at the lowest possible point; (2) the Council should request all States to supply information with regard to the measures they would be prepared to take and what naval, military and aerial forces they would be prepared to employ to support the decisions of the Council of the League of Nations in the event of a conflict breaking out.

The resolution follows the main lines of the ones submitted by M. Paul Boncour, the French delegate, on the 16th which recommended (1) providing for the rapid convocation of the Council of the League of Nations in the event of an international crisis, (2) that each Power be assured of collective aid from other nations organized by the League of Nations because such action would tend to prevent war and eventually protect a victim from aggression, (3) the conclusion of arbitration agreements with the object of creating mutual confidence among all States; also systematic preparation to enforce various articles of the Covenant of the League and make the terms of the Geneva Protocol more elastic in order to permit the signatories to determine their obligations proportionately with the ties uniting various nations according to their geographical situation.

M. Debrucquere, the Belgian delegate, speaking in support of the resolution, pointed out that it would endow the League with complete means to enforce the Covenant of the League.

The Swedish delegate accepted the resolution in view of the assurance given by the Chairman that it did not involve any change in the obligations of members as laid down in the Covenant. Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian delegate, and Dr. Pilgeli, representing Austria, accepted the resolution on the same terms.

Finally, on the suggestion of Lord Onslow, the foregoing observations were embodied in the report, which was adopted with acclamation.—Reuter.

Six States in Arrears

Geneva, Sept. 17. The report of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations shows that arrears in the contributions of six States who are members of the League total Gold Frs. 7,878,000.

The Financial Committee has passed a resolution urging the Secretary-General of the League, Sir Eric Drummond, to continue negotiations with the Chinese Government with a view to an arrangement ensuring a final settlement of its arrears, also to take steps with other States whose contributions are in arrears.—Reuter.

Various Questions

Geneva, Sept. 17. The new Council of the League of Nations held its first meeting privately this morning under the Presidency of a Chilean delegate, China having provisionally renounced the Presidency.

A proposal by Sir Austen Chamberlain for a reduction in the number of the Council's sessions was adjourned till December.

Sir Austen Chamberlain read the report of the committee on the dispute between Rumania and Hungary in regard to the properties of Hungarians in Transylvania, recommending equality of Rumanians and Hungarians in Transylvania under Agrarian laws. Count Apponyi (Hungary) proposed that the question be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. He declared that the committee's recommendations were unacceptable to Hungary.

Herr Stresemann (Germany) supported Count Apponyi but Sir Austen Chamberlain upheld the justice and validity of the committee's ruling.

The meeting was then adjourned.—Reuter.

Opium Board Proposed

Geneva, Sept. 19. The question of whether paid or voluntary service is preferable arose to-day at a meeting of the Fifth Commission in connection with the appointment of an international board for the control of opium.

Dame Edith Lytton (Great Britain) strongly favoured voluntary service in principle, but the chairman said that this was undemocratic and would leave the work to be done by the rich.

Finally the Commission recommended that remuneration should be based on the principle of Frs. 70 a day and adequate travelling expenses.—Reuter.

Deluge of Illicit Drugs

Geneva, Sept. 20. The Assembly of the League of Nations to-day adopted the report of the Fifth Committee with regard to the white slave traffic in women and children.

Speaking concerning the traffic in opium, Lord Lytton warmly appealed for ratification of the Geneva Convention. He emphasized the enormous traffic in illicit drugs with which Europe, America and the Far East are being deluged, and said that no single nation could cope with the evil but a combination of nations would be able to do so. He added that these drugs were manufactured in not more than thirty factories, suggested a more efficient control of the output of those factories and, in conclusion, remarked that, if the signatories to the Geneva Convention of 1925 strictly carried out their obligations, the evil would surely be wiped out.—Reuter.

RICE-GROWING FOR AUSTRALIA

London, Sept. 15.

It is announced in London that the Australian Tariff Board has reported that rice-growing in Australia is a commercial proposition. The Board points out that 2,000 acres of land at Murrumbidgee last year produced over 1,500 tons of rice, whereas at least 40,000 acres in this area alone could be utilized and would be capable of producing an excess of rice over home needs.

The Board recommends the provision of a deferred duty, on uncleaned rice in order to provide protection and assure growers the whole of the Australian market. The Board also recommends that machinery should be provided to enable growers in Australia to compete in Eastern markets.

The Board is of the opinion that a duty of £3/14/8 per ton would not be unreasonable.—Reuter.

BREAK IN N. Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, Sept. 19.

A flood of selling orders hit the stock market this morning, lowering recent favourite issues five to fifteen points, particularly industrial shares, and causing the first serious reverse to the upward trend of the past month. The decline, which had been widely predicted for several weeks, was stimulated by an advancing call-money rate to four per cent., coinciding with the calling-in of loans to the tune of about \$15,000,000.

The market rallied strongly just before the close and practically all favourites were reinstated in their former positions.—Reuter.

AMERICA AND THE NEW FRENCH TARIFF

Washington Exercised Over French Persistence

Washington, Sept. 15.

The new French tariffs, described as an "ultimatum," is greatly exercising White House officials, who point out that the Administration is within its rights in invoking the Presidential powers to impose duties up to 50 per cent. on goods from those countries which, like France, practice tariff discrimination against the United States.

They add that if France persists in her demand that negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial agreement should be based on complete reciprocity, the United States would probably reply that the Administration is not authorized to negotiate regarding tariff rates, which are fixed by Congress.

In the meantime, according to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official statement declares that France enforces a general tariff equivalent to four times the minimum rates against countries which have not concluded a commercial agreement with her, but in order to demonstrate her goodwill she has decided, pending negotiations, to grant the United States immediately most-favoured-nation treatment and to grant her the unprecedented advantage of a rebate of 50 per cent. on the new rates.

It may be recalled that the new French tariff, which came into operation a little over a week ago, surprised and alarmed American business-men, and the U. S. Government immediately took steps to remedy the absence of a commercial treaty with France. In some cases the duties have been increased 600 per cent. whereas, under the new trade convention recently arranged between France and Germany, Germany obtains minimum rates in many instances.—Reuter.

Washington, Sept. 17.

Although no word is forthcoming from the State Department in regard to the possible reply of America to the French Note concerning the new tariffs, which is still withheld from publication, it is a foregone conclusion that the French idea of a give-and-take agreement will be definitely rejected.

It has occurred to some observers that it might be possible to impose an increase of duties on French products under the Flexible Provisions Tariff Act and then negotiate with France for reciprocal readjustment.—Reuter.

Respite of a Week Before Enforcement

Paris, Sept. 18.

The Paris edition of the New York "Herald" learns from the United States Embassy that France has accorded exporters from America a further respite of one week before bringing into force the new Customs tariff on American goods.—Reuter.

ATTRACTIVE OFFER BY BRITISH TREASURY

London, Sept. 16.

A sum of over £200,000,000 is involved in the Treasury offer to holders of maturing 3½ per cent. War Loan, 5 per cent. War Bonds and 4 per cent. War Bonds to exchange their holdings for 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan at £132:15:0, £142:0:0 and £134:0:0, respectively, for every £100 nominal surrendered.

City circles regard the offer as attractive, since it confers 9½ per cent. interest on a virtually irredeemable Government security.—Reuter.

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA

New York, Sept. 15.

A heat wave from the Middle West has reached New York. The thermometer to-day registers 90 degrees in the shade, a record here for September 15.

There have been 25 deaths in Chicago in two days as a result of the heat wave, but none have occurred in New York up to the present, probably owing to the low humidity.—Reuter.

AMERICAN LEGION IN FRANCE

Visit to Suresnes Cemetery: Marshal Foch's Tribute

Paris, Sept. 16.

A thunderous greeting awaited General Pershing and Major Savage, the National Commander of the American Legion, on the arrival of the last contingent of the Legionnaires in Paris to-day. They are welcomed by the Premier, M. Painlevé, and Marshal Petain and General Gouraud in a background of flags and soldiers' uniforms. Bands played patriotic American airs.

The principal streets will be illuminated all night long and dancing has begun in the public squares. Paris is en fête.—Reuter.

Cherbourg, Sept. 16.

The American Legion are making an exception to their rule and will hold their annual National Convention this year in Paris.

The French Government have proclaimed September 19 a national holiday in honour of the Legion's visit.

Headed by General Pershing, the last contingent of over 18,000 Legionnaires arrived at Cherbourg to-day on board the liner Leviathan conveyed by two American destroyers in memory of the War-time convoys of American troops.

They were welcomed by the booming of salutes from warships, a babel of siren-blowing, the droning of aeroplanes and enthusiastic cheering. The men marched to the Town Hall and were given a civic reception. They then entered for Paris.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 17.

The members of the American Legion who are attending the Convention in Paris marched this morning to Suresnes, where 30,000 Americans who died in hospitals in the Paris region lie buried.

General Pershing, clad in khaki, and Marshal Foch walked together through lines of flower-decked graves surmounted by marble crosses. The chaplain of the Legion conducted the religious service while aeroplanes circled overhead.

General Pershing in the course of a speech paid a tribute to the splendid example of the American dead.

Major Savage, the National Commander of the American Legion, moving on behalf of the Legion that the families of the fallen should never want for help or sympathy.

Marshal Foch dwelt on the glorious disinterestedness of the American volunteers who took up their arms because the justice, liberty and peace of the world were threatened. "Let us keep what they conquered," he declared. "Let us keep the faith which inspired them and maintain the close union which led to victory."—Reuter.

Impressive Service at Notre Dame

Paris, Sept. 18.

Religious services were held this morning in many churches in memory of America's dead. This year's Chaplain of the American Legion being a Catholic the principal service was held at Notre Dame, where a solemn mass followed by the Te Deum was celebrated in the presence of 15,000 persons, including General Pershing, Major Savage (National Commander of the American Legion), Marshal Foch and other distinguished figures. Legionnaires with their colours lined the nave.

The Chaplain, Father Wolfe, preached the sermon, in English. He extolled the heroism of the mothers who gave their sons that the world might live in peace. He said that the American volunteers truly gave their lives for their friends.

After the service, Major Savage transmitted a radiogram from the Eiffel Tower to the peoples of Europe expressing the hope that the visit of the Legionnaires might prove a step in the way of world friendship.

General Pershing and Major Savage in the evening attended a Government dinner at which the Premier, M. Poincaré, presided.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 13.

Speaking at the banquet given by the Government last night in honour

of the visiting American Legionnaires, M. Poincaré, the Premier, who presided, declared that the gallantry of their American allies remained forever engraved in the hearts of the French people. He invited the co-operation of the American people in the task of providing humanity with universal, permanent peace.

Major Savage, National Commander of the Legion, replying, said that his comrades were happy to be once more "at home" with the people of France, and declared that the friendship of America for France was something between which nothing could come.—Havas.

Paris, Sept. 18.

At the athletic meeting organized here in honour of the American Legion a German runner named Peltzer to-day covered 1,000 metres in 2 minutes 45-5 seconds, thus creating a world record.—Reuter.

Picture Parade at Grave of Unknown Soldier

Paris, Sept. 19.

To-day President Doumergue inaugurated the Convention of the American Legion at the Trocadero in the presence of Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Major Savage and the leading military and civil authorities in France.

Speeches were made by the Minister of Pensions and the United States Chargé d'Affaires, while messages were read from President Coolidge and M. Herriot. The message from President Coolidge urged a development of cordial relations between France and the United States, after which "La Marseillaise" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were sung. Just prior to the speech made by the Minister of Pensions, a demonstrator in the gallery who shouted "Sacco! Vanzetti!" was promptly ejected and subsequently arrested. He was identified as Lecoin, secretary of the Paris Sacco and Vanzetti Committee.

The welcome of the American Legion in Paris continues to be most enthusiastic. The city is literally covered with flags and the newspapers devote practically the whole of their reading space to the doings of the Legion.

The parade of the American Legion this afternoon presented a pageant, full of colour, with uniforms of all descriptions, flags and bands. The procession was headed by the famous Garde Republicaine band playing the well-known "Sambre-et-Meuse" march. This was followed by a detachment of infantry and the colours of the Allies, surrounded by the colours of the French ex-soldiers' associations. Then came the American Legion, some in khaki and others in white, scarlet, or orange uniforms or in cowboy dress.

There was a moving moment at the Arc de Triomphe when the iron chains placed round the Arch after the Prussians marched through in 1871, which have been removed only once since for the Victory March in 1919, were again removed to allow the Legionnaires to pass. Major Savage and Marshal Foch stood with bowed heads beneath the Arc de Triomphe while the members of the American Legion marched through, each member of the Legion laying a red, white or blue flower on the grave of the Unknown soldier, which was covered with tricolor blossoms.—Reuter.

Communist Demonstration

Paris, Sept. 19.

Procession of communists carrying Red flags draped with crepe in memory of Sacco and Vanzetti did their utmost late this afternoon to introduce discord into the patriotic demonstrations at Marseilles, Havre and elsewhere, particularly Clichy, where the demonstrators tore down French and American flags and came into conflict with the police, but attempts to create a disturbance were shortlived in face of the nation-wide celebration over the presence of the American Legion in country. Four of the demonstrators were arrested.

In Paris, in spite of heavy rain, the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées were black with people. There was indescribable confusion, "taxis," "pedestrians and umbrellas" constituting a record traffic jam.—Reuter.

Gen. Pershing's Pilgrimage to Verdun

Verdun, Sept. 21.

General Pershing and 400 members of the American Legion to-day crossed a territory rich in memories

THE GERMAN WAR MEMORIAL

Imposing Monument on the Field of Tannenberg Dedicated

Berlin, Sept. 18.

In the presence of 10,000 spectators, including General von Ludendorff and many other high officers of the old régime, Dr. Marx, the German Chancellor, and other members of the Cabinet and delegates from patriotic organizations throughout Germany, President von Hindenburg to-day opened the gigantic national war memorial which has been erected by public subscription on the battlefield of Tannenberg.

The speech made by President von Hindenburg was greeted with roars of applause. He entirely repudiated the war guilt of Germany and asserted that the German armies had been innocent of any barbarities.

The Tannenberg Memorial must be the largest in the world. It covers an area of forty acres and is octagonal in shape, with eight towers, each 70 feet high, connected by galleries. One tower is dedicated to Marshal von Hindenburg and contains his statue and pictures in mosaic from his life. Another tower is dedicated to other German military leaders, and a third to German soldiers, while a fourth will contain the battle flags of the regiments which participated in the battle of Tannenberg. Two others will be used as homes for disabled soldiers. The Court of Honour in the centre of the building contains a block of marble pierced by a heavy bronze sword.—Reuter.

GERMAN LONG DISTANCE FLIGHT

Cologne, Sept. 17.

The airman Otto Koennecke having abandoned his flight to Philadelphia has decided to fly to Japan and back via the Black Sea, Asia Minor, Basra, Calcutta and Hongkong, returning from Japan via Siberia and Russia.

The decision is hailed throughout Germany as a further proof of German prowess in the air.

The original machine for the Atlantic flight, the Caspar biplane German, will be used, with the same equipment.—Reuter.

Cologne, Sept. 20.

An airman, Otto Koennecke, accompanied by Count Solm and a wireless operator, has started on his flight eastwards. He will attempt to make Angola without a stop and thence hop off for Japan, possibly continuing to America via the Kuriles and Alaska.—Reuter.

Angora, Sept. 21.

Otto Koennecke arrived here at 8.30 this morning from Cologne.—Reuter.

Angora, Sept. 21.

Otto Koennecke's Caspar biplane Germany when it landed safely here at 8.30 this morning from Cologne, had been in the air 18 hours and had covered 1,875 miles at an average speed of 104 miles an hour.

The airman expect to leave on Friday for Tokyo, via Persia and India.—Reuter.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21:—The

Aguila Oil Co. has filed a suit against the Mexican Government, in the Mexico City District Court alleging that under the new petroleum law they have not been permitted to drill oil-wells upon lands acquired before the Constitution of 1917.—Reuter.

of the Great War to pay a pilgrimage to Verdun, where they were greeted at the station by the Premier, M. Poincaré, who at a luncheon recalled the fine War record of the Legionnaires and said that Americans were always assured of a very cordial welcome to France. M. Poincaré toasted the "immortal friendship between France and the United States."—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 21.

The American Legion gave a banquet to-night in honour of the President, M. Doumergue, who announced that Major Savage, National Commander of the American Legion, has been made a Commander of the Legion of Honour.—Reuter.

IRISH ATTEMPT TO FLY THE ATLANTIC

Turned Back After Three Hours Flight in Rain and Mist

London, Sept. 16.

Captain McIntosh and Commandant Fitzmaurice have hopped off in a Fokker monoplane from Dublin in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic. Captain McIntosh is an Imperial Airways pilot and Commandant Fitzmaurice the Commandant of the Irish Free State Air Force.

Their monoplane is the Princess Zenia. It carries a rubber-boat but is not equipped with wireless. The engine is a 9-cylinder Bristol-Jupiter of 550-h.p.

The airmen started from Dublin at 1.36 this afternoon. Rain was falling but Atlantic conditions are reported to be favourable.

Captain McIntosh said he was steering direct for Newfoundland and expected to make New York in 26 hours.

Later.

Captain MacIntosh was seen earlier flying over the sea. He probably turned round and re-gained the coast.

Landing at Ba'lybunior

Sept. 16.

Captain McIntosh was forced to land near Ballybunior, County Kerry, at 6 this evening.

Sept. 17.

Captain McIntosh had covered 300 miles in three and a half hours of driving rain and mist, when a gale forced the abandonment of the flight. Half an hour after crossing the Aran Islands the airmen were unable to keep a true compass course and decided it would be suicidal to continue. The machine was once forced down to within 50 feet from the water: they emptied their petrol tank of 350 gallons and, thus lightened, succeeded in reaching the coast, but the low-lying clouds forced them to follow the coastline 30 feet above water. They finally managed to enter the Shannon estuary and landed on the sands. The machine was undamaged.—Reuter.

HEAVY FLOODS IN MEXICO

Mexico City, Sept. 19.

It is unofficially estimated that 25,000 persons are homeless in towns and villages along the Lerma River as a result of the recent floods. So far only six deaths have been reported.

Meagre reports indicate that most of the inhabitants in the inundated region, escaped, but thousands of persons suffered a heavy loss of property.

Acambaro in the State of Guanajuato has been half destroyed. A relief train has departed to the scene of the disaster.

The Mexico City railway headquarters have received brief messages from other points indicating that the flood is subsiding slightly.—Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN THE BALKANS

Berlin, Sept. 17.

A message from Belgrade states that seven persons were injured to-day by the explosion of a bomb at the New Belgrade Hotel in the small town of Gyevgjeli between Nish and Salonika. The Hotel, which is the headquarters of the Democratic Party, was set on fire by the explosion and the flames spread to two other hotels.

It is believed that the outrage was due to political motives.—Reuter.

SEVERE TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, Sept. 19.

A severe typhoon swept North Luzon on Saturday and Sunday causing heavy damage at Baguio. No casualties are reported.

One hundred and fifty huts and a school building were wrecked at Manila.—Reuter.

DUTCH PARLIAMENT OPENED

Queen Wilhelmina's Speech from the Throne

The Hague, Sept. 20.

Princess Juliana for the first time accompanied Queen Wilhelmina when Her Majesty opened the new session of Parliament to-day.

Her Majesty in the course of the speech from the Throne expressed gratitude to her people for their participation in the celebrations connected with Princess Juliana's entry into public life.

The general situation in the country in regard to commerce and industry, Queen Wilhelmina declared, was satisfactory, though the financial position was less so.

With reference to the recent troubles in Java and Sumatra Her Majesty stated that measures had been taken to protect the population against similar threats to their prosperity and security in the future.

A Bill for the reduction of the income tax was announced.—Reuter.

The Hague, Sept. 20.

At the opening of the new session of Parliament to-day Queen Wilhelmina, in the speech from the Throne, stated that the whole scope of questions outstanding between Belgium and the Netherlands would be the subject of a fresh investigation in Holland. Her Majesty also announced that additional legislation would be introduced with a view to facilitating the conclusion of commercial treaties and similar arrangements, but added that there were still great difficulties to be overcome, especially with regard to artificial barriers to international trade.

Income Tax Reduction

A twenty per cent. reduction in the income tax, with possibly a new tax on superfluous expenditure, was projected to-day by the Minister of Finance, Jonkheer J. de Joor, in introducing the Budget, in which the revenue for the current financial year is estimated at 585,000,000 florins and the surplus at 3,500,000 florins.—Reuter.

THE OPPONENT TO PETROL

Cologne, Sept. 15.

Preparations for production on a great scale of motor-spirit by the distillation of coal are so advanced at the works of the German Dye Industry that the new spirit will be placed on the market this year. It is proposed to place this synthetic spirit on a cheaper tariff schedule than the rates applying to natural oil so as to enable it to compete with imported petrol.

The new process will be employed in the United States by the Standard Oil Co. and the German Dye Industry, while the latter retain the rights to production in Germany.—Reuter.

AMERICAN YARN SPINNERS

London, Sept. 20.

Plans for closer agreement in regard to policy between Lancashire spinners of American yarn were advanced a stage to-day when the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners Associations approved an agreement reached last week by a Joint Association.

The agreement will not be published until it has been considered by the Executive of the Cotton Yarn Association.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN CALIFORNIA

Fresno, Cal., Sept. 18.

Two earthquake shocks were felt to-day in the San Joaquin Valley in the vicinity of Fresno, while Bass Lake, Big Creek and other mountain resorts report severe shocks.—Apparently no damage was done.—Reuter.

IRISH FREE STATE ELECTION

Victory for Government by Small Margin

London, Sept. 16.

Three men were shot to-day in an election fight at Raphoe, Donegal, between supporters of Mr. de Valera and of the Government. One of them is in a serious condition.—Reuter.

Dublin, Sept. 17.

No striking changes have emerged from the earliest election results.

Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Free State Government, headed the poll at Cork with 17,395 votes. The Republican candidate, Mr. French, was second with 11,608 votes.

Dublin hitherto has returned three Government candidates (including Mr. Mulcahy, a Minister), two Republicans (including Mr. Lamass, Mr. de Valera's party agent), one Independent (Mr. Larkin) and a Labour representative.

Later.

The two main parties in the Irish elections continue neck and neck.

The Government have hitherto secured 38 seats, the Republicans 36, Labour 9 and other parties 12.

Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Free State Government, standing in two constituencies, heads the poll at Carlow, Kilkenny, with 13,950 votes. He also headed the poll at Cork, with 17,395 votes to the Republican candidate's 11,608.

Among the elected candidates are Mr. de Valera, Captain Redmond and Mrs. Collins-Driscoll, a sister of the late Michael Collins.—Reuter.

Dublin, Sept. 18.

Up to the present 62 candidates belonging to Government groups have been returned in the General Elections to the Dail Eireann in the Irish Free State. Fifty-six members of the Opposition have been returned.

All the Ministers in the late Government have been returned.

Mr. John Jinks of Captain Redmond's National League Party has been defeated at Sligo. It may be recalled that a sensation was created by the "disappearance" of Mr. Jinks on August 16 when his vote in the Dail would have resulted in the defeat of the Government.

Mr. Thomas Johnson, the leader of the Labour Party, who was regarded as a possible President, has been defeated in the Dublin elections.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 19.

When the counting was resumed in connection with the Free State elections this morning, the position of the parties was as follows:

Government	49
Republican	49
Labour	11
Independents	10
Farmers' Party	4
National League	2
Workers' League	1

leaving 26 seats to be filled.

Neither of the main parties has yet won a seat from the other but both have increased their polls at the expense of the smaller groups. Labour has lost one-third of its membership.—Reuter.

Dublin, Sept. 20.

It is regarded as certain that the Government will win by a short head in the last lap of the Irish Free State election race, of which the results of five seats remain to be declared.

The present position is as follows:

Government	59
Republicans	56

Twelve Independents and five members of the Farmers' Party have been returned and are regarded as supporters of the Government.

Twelve members of the Labour party, two of the Nation League Party and one of the Irish Workers' group have been returned. They are counted as supporters of the Republicans.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 20.

The final state of the various parties in the Irish Free State elections is as follows:—

*Government	61
Republican	57
Labour	13
*Farmers	6
*Independents	12
National League	2
Workers' League	1

*Thus the majority in favour of the Government is six.—Reuter.

UNPOPULAR COMRADE IN PARIS

France Insists on Recall of Rakowski

Paris, Sept. 17.

Following the recent agitation in France in favour of the expulsion of Comrade Rakowski, the Soviet Ambassador to Paris, who recently signed a manifesto urging a world revolution, an important meeting of the French Cabinet on the relations between France and Russia was held to-day, after which an official communiqué was issued stating that there was nothing at present justifying a rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Russia.

The Cabinet reserved its judgment on the Russian proposal for a pact of non-aggression and charged M. Briand, the Foreign Minister, to continue negotiations on the subject after satisfying himself that all conditions likely to render such a pact possible have been realized.—Reuter.

Moscow, Sept. 18.

The "Izvestia" describes the decision of the French Government, not to break off relations with Russia at the present time as a victory for French common-sense. It says: "This decision opens up wide prospects for the extension and development of relations between France and Russia which must favourably influence political relations throughout Europe."—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 18.

While the radical newspapers unanimously commend the attitude of the French Government with regard to Russia, the Conservative press criticizes it violently, some of the newspapers even talking of "surrender."—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 21.

"Le Matin" says that the French Ambassador at Moscow has informed Comrade Chicherin, on instructions from Paris, that France only can enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact if the Soviets recall their Ambassador at Paris, Comrade Rakowski, and agree to comply with the formal engagement of non-interference entered into on October 29, 1924, between the two countries, and, also, make definite and irrevocable proposals for the settlement of Russia's debts to France.—Reuter.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS SENTENCED

Paris, Sept. 17.

Heavy sentences have been meted out to seven communists accused of inciting soldiers to insubordination and who have been tried "in contumaciam."

Belanger, former manager of "L'Humanité," has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Say, the present manager of the same newspaper, to eight years; Michelet, the manager of the newspaper "Aube Sociale," to six years; Monmousseau, Secretary of the Left Wing of the Labour Federation, and M. Clamamus, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, each to four years; Couthillas, editor of the "Vue Ouvrier," and Joseph, editor of "Aube Sociale," each to three years imprisonment. All the accused, in addition, were fined Fcs. 3,000.—Reuter.

BANK STAFF'S STRIKE IN POLAND

Warsaw, Sept. 21.

The management of the German-controlled Disconto Bank, one of the largest banks in Poland, has applied for police protection on account of a strike of the staff, which totals 1,000 persons, for an increase in salary.—Reuter.

Mr. Cosgrave to Carry On

Dublin, Sept. 21.

The Vice-President of the Irish Free State, Mr. Ernest Blythe, announces that Mr. William T. Cosgrave intends to carry on as he does not anticipate the defeat of the Government on any major issue and holds the opinion that the Ministry will be safe for at least a year.—Reuter.

BIG BUSINESS FOR BRITAIN

Twenty Million Pounds Worth of Textile Machinery for Germany

Berlin, Sept. 21.

It is estimated that \$20,000,000 will be expended in Great Britain in the next ten years for the purchase of textile machinery under a scheme of financing by which the purchasers will deposit twenty per cent. of the purchase price and pay off the remainder by instalments over a period of several years.

Germany imported British textile machinery valued at £320,000 in the first half-year of 1927.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 21.

The German Sewing Silk and Thread Manufacturers' Association which is obtaining credits has negotiated with a British company named the General Trading & Finance Co., Ltd., after unsuccessfully approaching American and German machinery firms, which required high interest rates.

The British concern, which is stated to be backed by important British banks, proposes to grant credits over a period of four years at 6½ to seven per cent.

German machinery firms are very much annoyed at the orders going past them and declare that the prospective orders have been highly exaggerated. They argue that the British are showing short-sightedness by creating severe competition against their own industry.—Reuter.

POLITICAL STORM IN POLAND

Warsaw, Sept. 20.

That a storm is brewing between the Government and Parliament was reflected to-day in an uproarious sitting of an extraordinary session of the Diet, which passed a resolution for a relaxation of the restrictions placed on the press and lodged an interpellation regarding General Zagorski, the popular leader of the Opposition, who mysteriously disappeared on his release from prison six weeks ago. Other interpellations were mooted, including one expressing lack of confidence in the Cabinet. The Cabinet stole a march on the Legislature to-day by abruptly announcing the adjournment of Parliament for a month.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. G. P. Huntley the Comedian

London, Sept. 21.

The death is announced of the comedian, Mr. G. P. Huntley.—Reuter.

Lord George Francis Hamilton

London, Sept. 22.

The death has occurred of Lord George Francis Hamilton, P.C., G.C.S., at the age of 82.

Lord Hamilton was the third son of the first Duke of Abercorn. He entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1868 and was Under-Secretary of State for India, 1874-78; Vice-President of the Council, 1878-80; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1885-86, 1886-92; and Secretary of State for India, 1895-1903.—Reuter.

Mr. Adrian Stokes

London, Sept. 22.

Mr. Adrian Stokes, Sir William Dunn Professor of Pathology in the University of London since 1922, who was spending six months' furlough from Guy's Hospital to combat yellow fever in West Africa, has succumbed to this complaint. He was 40 years of age.—Reuter.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN MEXICO

Washington, Sept. 15.

According to a message received by the State Department, the mining districts in the neighbourhood of Guadalajara in Mexico have again been the scene of radical disturbances, in which David Fisher of Philadelphia, chief clerk of the Southern Pacific Railway offices at Guadalajara, has been killed. The foreign employees, it is added, have abandoned several mining properties.—Reuter's.

THE PRESIDENCY OF UNITED STATES

Mr. McAdoo Not to Stand for Democratic Nomination

Washington, Sept. 17.

Mr. William G. McAdoo, who was Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Cabinet, stated to-day that he will not stand for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, declaring, in the course of a letter to Mr. F. Milton, the Chattanooga newspaper publisher, that a repetition of the disastrous fight of 1924 in the New York convention in which the prolonged deadlock between Governor Smith of New York and himself (Mr. McAdoo) disrupted the Democratic Party would be calamitous to the Party.

Mr. McAdoo's declaration is regarded by political experts as enhancing the prospects of the nomination of Governor Smith.

Mr. McAdoo indicated that he would oppose Mr. Smith's candidature, also—evidently referring to the proposals to legalise the sale of wine and beer—he declared that the struggle for the preservation of the Constitution must be carried out.—Reuter.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL IN RUSSIA

Reported Admissions by Five Accused in Sensational Case

Riga, Sept. 19.

The trial of a fresh batch of five alleged counter-revolutionaries named Balmosov, Solsky, Stroyer, Samoilov and Aderkas, is to open shortly at Leningrad. The authorities represent the trial as an unmasking of foreign Governments, particularly those of Britain, Finland, Poland and Latvia.—Reuter.

Moscow, Sept. 21.

With reference to the trial in Leningrad of the five alleged counter-revolutionists Balmosov, Solsky, Stroyer, Samoilov and Aderkas, according to the official account Balmosov and Solsky admitted espionage and the preparation of terroristic acts while Samoilov and Aderkas confessed to espionage but repudiated the suggestion that they had been guilty of terrorism.

Balmosov, who was formerly a captain in the Imperial Russian Army, is alleged to have declared that he received 2,000 marks from an agent of the Finnish Intelligence Service for providing information with regard to the military defence of Karelia, an autonomous republic bordering on Finland.—Reuter.

TO FREE THE SLAVES IN SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone, Sept. 20.

The Legislative Council is meeting this week in special session, when, at the urgent request of the Colonial Office, it will pass an ordinance abolishing the legal status of slavery in Sierra Leone Protectorate. Slavery already has been abolished in Sierra Leone Colony. The ordinance will operate from January 1. There are 220,000 slaves in the Protectorate.

Note.—The request of the Colonial Office is apparently a result of the discussion at last week's meeting of the Sixth Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, on the recent judgment of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, upholding the right of a slave-owner to recapture an escaped slave. Sir Edward Hilton Young said that the decision had disapprovedly surprised the British Government and had revealed a hiatus in the legislation of Sierra Leone, which was being remedied by urgent measures.—Reuter.

MORE EARTHQUAKES IN THE CRIMEA

Moscow, Sept. 16.

Further earthquake shocks have been felt in all parts of the Crimea. Slight damage has been caused at Simferopol and Sebastopol. A rock known as the "Prophet Elias" was dislodged at Sebastopol.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST PARTY IN EGYPT

To Follow the Policies Laid Down by Zaghlul Pasha

Cairo, Sept. 19.

The recent death of Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist leader, was one of the many factors conferring unusual importance on the Wafd Congress which has just terminated.

At the conclusion of the session the Congress issued a manifesto affirming the intention of the Party to pursue the policy laid down by Zaghlul Pasha and emphasizing the necessity for friendly relations with foreign Powers, especially with Great Britain.

A meeting of members of the Egyptian Parliament belonging to the Wafd Party has been called for the 26th. It is expected that this meeting will proclaim Mustapha Pasha Nahas leader of the Party in succession to Zaghlul Pasha.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND AND SINGAPORE BASE

Premier on the Question of Contribution

Wellington, Sept. 21.

In the House of Representatives to-day, introducing the Government's Naval defence proposals, the chief feature of which relates to New Zealand's contribution towards the Singapore Base, the Premier, Mr. J. G. Coates, emphasized that no affront to Japan was in any way contemplated by the construction of the Base. Japan's action in the Great War, he declared, was unforgettable, especially the visit of Japanese warships to New Zealand to assist in the conveying of troops.

The Naval proposals were adopted by 51 votes to 10.—Reuter.

GHASTLY AEROPLANE ACCIDENT

New Brunswick, N.J., Sept. 18.

A giant Fokker aeroplane, which was being handled by an inexperienced pilot and mechanic to-day, crashed, killing both and also 10 out of ten passengers who had taken passages in the machine on the basis of a flat charge of one cent per pound.

This offer attracted more business than was expected, and consequently the Fokker machine, which was not in the regular service, was engaged. It is alleged that the pilot was not familiar with this type of aeroplane, while the mechanic was a motor-car repairer. The aeroplane, however, made fairly successful trips with eight passengers on board each time.

On his return from one of these trips the pilot found there were 100 persons still in the queue waiting to be taken up, so he crowded ten, instead of the regulation eight, into the fuselage for the fifth excursion. The machine rose but before it had gone far the engine misfired and the Fokker fell 300 feet into an apple-orchard at New Market. The five occupants who were not killed were badly injured but have a fighting chance of recovery.—Reuter.

BANDIT ATTACK ON U.S. MARINES

Managua, Sept. 20.

Twenty alleged Liberal bandits have been killed and fifty wounded in a fight between a detachment of twenty United States marines and a force of over 100 bandits. Two American marines and one member of the Constabulary were killed in the fight.—Reuter.

STOCKS RISING IN CANADA

Ottawa, Sept. 18.

The manner in which the prices of Canadian bank stocks are soaring lends support to the rumour that a huge investment trust has been formed in New York to buy such stocks in order to secure control of Canadian banks.—Reuter.

AIR DERBY IN THE UNITED STATES

Roosevelt Field, Sept. 19.

Forty-two aeroplanes have assembled here for the Spokane Air Derby consisting of three transcontinental races. The first race will be for light aeroplanes, which will attempt to cover 2,350 miles, and the second, for heavy planes, will be over a course of 2,275 miles. These races will involve compulsory stops, whereas the third will be a non-stop flight in which the competitors will be free to take any route.—Reuter.

New York, Sept. 20.

Twelve out of twenty-five light aeroplanes which started yesterday from Roosevelt Field in the first race of the Spokane (Washington) Air Derby have reached Chicago. One has returned here and only one has not been heard of since it took off, having possibly been compelled to make a forced descent in the Allegheny Mountains.

Fifteen commercial aeroplanes of a heavier type started on the second race this morning. They have to cover a course of 2,300 miles with compulsory stops at certain points.

Later.

Swift disaster overtook the first of the fifteen aeroplanes which started in the second race of the Spokane Air Derby this morning. Richard Hudson of Marysville, Michigan, and his passenger have been killed owing to their plane crashing in the woods near Long Valley, New Jersey.

To-day's race is for machines of a faster type than yesterday's. They are also carrying heavy loads and are equipped with engines up to 200 horse-power. According to the schedule laid down they will fly 2,300 miles to Spokane with five stops for fuel and one halt overnight at St. Paul.—Reuter.

Spokane, Sept. 21.

Eleven of the aeroplanes participating in the Spokane Air Derby have arrived here from New York. The first race, which was for light aeroplanes over a course of 2,350 miles with compulsory stops at certain points, was won by C. W. Holman.

The second race, which was for heavy planes over a course of 2,275 miles with compulsory stops, was won by C. W. Myers.

None of the participants in the third race—a non-stop flight in which the competitors are free to take any route—have yet arrived.—Reuter.

NEW YORK SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Ground Broken for Huge Towers at Inauguration

New York, Sept. 21.

The Governors of New York and New Jersey and other prominent persons were the centre of interesting functions to-day when the work for a mile-and-a-half suspension bridge across the valley between New York and Fort Lee was begun. The ground was broken on both shores for towers which will be 620 feet high.

Inaugural ceremonies were also held at mid-stream.

The new bridge will be completed in 1932 and will be the biggest of its type in the world.—Reuter.

COTTON FIRE NEAR MANCHESTER

London, Sept. 16.

Twelve thousand bales of cotton stated to have been saved from the Mississippi floods were destroyed in a fire last night at the works of the Cotton Salvage Co., Ltd., Moston, Manchester, where cotton valued at £200,000 was stored. The fire brigade saved the rest of the stock.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16:—Mr. Andrew Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, promises to publish in a few days the report of the committee investigating the demand of steel manufacturers for the imposition of a high duty on German steel products on account of alleged unfair trade practices on the part of German steel producers.—Reuter.

MR. LEVINE'S FLIGHT TO KARACHI

London, Sept. 16.

Mr. Charles Levine, the owner of the Miss Columbia, has made a sudden change in his plans. Having received favourable weather reports, he is preparing for a trans-Atlantic flight to-morrow.

Sept. 17.

After two unsuccessful attempts to start from Cranwell Aerodrome to-day, Mr. Charles Levine and Captain Hinchcliffe have postponed their flight eastwards. The failure is attributed to the sudden state of the Aerodrome and the change of the wind from west to north.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 19.

An extraordinary position has developed in regard to Mr. Levine's projected flight to Karachi.

His machine was ready to-day and the weather was favourable, but Mr. Levine was in Paris and efforts to communicate with him proved unsuccessful.

Captain Hinchcliffe, who is to accompany Mr. Levine, declared in an interview to-day that Mr. Levine had said that he would return to London to-day. If Mr. Levine arrived in time, he proposed to start to-morrow morning, but if they did not get away by Thursday he would be reluctantly compelled to give up the attempt as his leave from the Imperial Airways would expire shortly.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 20.

Mr. Charles Levine flew back to London by air liner from Paris to-day. He states that he hopes to hop off for India on the Miss Columbia to-morrow.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 23.

Mr. Charles Levine and Captain Hinchcliffe departed on their flight eastwards from Cranwell Aerodrome at 7 minutes past 8 this morning.

The total flying weight of the Miss Columbia was 6,000 lb. giving a load of about twice the weight of the aeroplane. The food the airmen carried consisted of two quarts of tea and cocoa, a dozen sandwiches, two gallons of drinking water, a bottle of lemonade, a little malted milk, chocolate and fruit.

The petrol supply was sufficient for a flight of 50 hours at a cruising speed of 90 miles an hour.—Reuter.

NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

Washington, Sept. 20.

Mr. Dwight Morrow, a partner in the banking firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., has been appointed to succeed the Hon. James Rockwell Sheffield as Ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Dwight Morrow is a personal friend of long standing of President Coolidge.—Reuter.

New York, Sept. 20.

Mr. Dwight Morrow's appointment as Ambassador to Mexico caused a rush of buying of Mexican issues on the bond market to-day, and prices advanced sharply from one to four points, while transactions represented nearly \$500,000.—Reuter.

MR. LAMONT COMING EAST

New York, Sept. 16.

In response to an invitation from a number of banking and governmental friends, the banker, Mr. Thomas William Lamont, of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., is sailing for Japan to-day.

It is stated that no loan operations or business negotiations are contemplated.—Reuter.

GIFT FOR AVIATOR'S WIDOW

London, Ont., Sept. 18.

The widow of Captain Tully, who recently lost his life in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic in the aeroplane Sir John Carling, has accepted the gift of a house from the city.

She and the widow of Lieut. Medcalf will receive an income from a trust fund established by the sponsors of the flight.—Reuter.

NEWCASTLE, County Down, Sept. 16:—Roy McConnell of Port Rush beat Donald Soulbey of Fairhaven by 5 up and 3 to play in the final of the Irish Open Amateur Golf Championship, played to-day.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP STILL TUNNEY'S

Dempsey's Failure to Come Back in a Most Gruelling Fight: Champion's Win on Points: Exciting Struggle at Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 22.

Dozens of searchlights around the stadium added their rays to 35 arc-lamps suspended above to throw the ring into sharp relief against the indistinct sea of surrounding faces.

Only a small proportion of the audience were women, most of whom affected the "prize-fight fashion" of leather coats and red hats.

An elaborate code of new regulations has been drafted to ensure a fair decision and to avoid disputes. The code provided for consultation by the referee and judges with the members of the Boxing Board while a doctor is in attendance to investigate any claim of a foul. In addition, two special slow-motion film cameras will be focussed on the fight from different angles.

Notwithstanding the fact that the betting on the Tunney-Dempsey fight is slightly in favour of Dempsey, a canvas of opinion undertaken by the Associated Press among the 70 expert pressmen from all over the world who have assembled here to describe the encounter shows that a substantial majority believe the champion will retain the title. The general prospect is that it will be a close and sensational fight between a resourceful champion full of confidence and a reckless punch-throwing challenger who has substantially improved over the dismal form he showed last September.

The Weights

Later.

Jack Dempsey weighed in at 192½ pounds and Gene Tunney at 189½ pounds.

Dempsey's weight surprised the critics, being four pounds less than predicted, but is accepted as an indication of the ex-champion's excellent condition. The doctor declared him to be a remarkable specimen and said that there was no trace of high blood pressure. Dempsey, who is supremely self-confident, danced the Charleston at his hotel last night.

Gene Tunney weighs 3½ pounds more than when he won the title last year.

Huge Crowd Present

Chicago, Sept. 22.

The crowd present at the Tunney-Dempsey fight was a record one, exceeding 150,000 while the gate-receipts alone amounted to G.\$2,800,000.

The weather this evening was cool but overcast.

Five preliminary bouts having been got through, the crowd roared its approval on the appearance of Jack Dempsey, who looked unshaven but very fit and agile and apparently free from care. He was followed by the Champion, who looked debonair and youthful with his close-cropped hair smoothly brushed back.

The contestants opened the fight very warily, Gene standing in the middle of the ring while Dempsey danced round him. This was succeeded by much clinching, in which Jack Dempsey's scowling face formed a strong contrast to Tunney's grim smile, which persisted throughout the fight as he foiled the ex-champion's tactics to hammer his ribs.

First Rounds to Tunney

Tunney claimed the first four rounds.

With the opening of the fifth round the relative position of the two pugilists changed with Dempsey recovering and holding the centre of the ring. Both dropped their cautious tactics, and slams to the jaw and to the body were frequent and heavy. In these Dempsey acquitted himself very creditably and scored points before sending Tunney to the floor in the seventh round for a count of nine. He administered a severe pounding to Gene when the champion rose.

Dempsey continued to force the pace, bearing down on Tunney's ribs.

Profiting by an opening after a clinch, Tunney got in a series of hard rights to Dempsey's face, making both Dempsey's eyes bleed copiously.

The final round opened with Tunney repeatedly rocking his opponent with swift stabs to the jaw, which he followed up with a series of right and lefts to the same spot, piling up points very rapidly.

The Champion had Dempsey practically knocked out as the bell went, when Dempsey's face was hideous with blood, while Tunney's face was comparatively unruined.—Reuter.

The Fight by Rounds

Chicago, Sept. 22.

(By Courtesy the Associated Press of America.)

Round I

Dempsey led with his left but missed. Tunney landed a stinging left to Dempsey's face. They clinched and in the break both landed lefts to the face. Dempsey landed a left over Tunney's heart, but Tunney came back with a right to Dempsey's jaw, rocking the former champion.

Round II

Tunney led and missed. Dempsey was hitting low, around Tunney's hips. Tunney repeatedly landed hard rights to the challenger's head, sending Dempsey's head back with a snap.

Round III

Dempsey came out of his corner on the aggressive, swung at the champion but missed. Tunney held Dempsey's hand and the crowd disapproved. Dempsey began punishing the champion with short blows at close quarters. Tunney countered to Dempsey's head.

Round IV

Dempsey led, landing a right to Tunney's head. Dempsey landed a right to the body. The champion was hitting low and butting. He received a sharp warning from the referee. The fighters traded lefts, Tunney began landing vicious rights to the "Manassa Mauler's" jaw. Dempsey was groggy and hanging on the ropes when the bell sounded. (The first four rounds were Tunney's.)

Round V

Tunney led off with a rush, landing lefts to the face and rights to the body. Dempsey again struck low but Tunney made no complaint. Tunney, with a series of vicious short-arm blows, again and Dempsey on the ropes. Tunney continued his jabbing, crossing rights and lefts to the head. They clinched and as the round ended Tunney planted a hard right on Dempsey's jaw.

Round VI

Both fighters opened with cautious sparring. Tunney landed a right to the head. Dempsey landed three hard blows to the champion's body, but Tunney bored into the challenger. Dempsey clinched. At the close of the round Tunney was punishing the challenger at long range.

Round VII

Tunney missed his aim with a vicious right. Dempsey bobbed about the champion and floored Tunney with a right to the jaw for the count of nine. Dempsey again flew into Tunney, but they went into a clinch. Tunney ran away from the ex-champion. Dempsey landed a right to the body which put the champion on the ropes. Dempsey followed Tunney as the champion sought to evade the challenger, jabbing, cutting, slugging, punishing Tunney unmercifully. Tunney was weakening.

Round VIII

Dempsey pursued Tunney playing for a body blow. Tunney stopped and jabbed Dempsey. Dempsey continued to play for the body while Tunney sought to manoeuvre the challenger in place for a hard right to the head. He saw his opening and with a crash the champion floored Dempsey, but the challenger took no count, bounding to his feet. Tunney forced the fighting with driving lefts, cutting Dempsey's head and eyes.

Round IX

Dempsey opened the attack, driving for the body. Tunney began his

short-arm jabbing and forced the fighting. Dempsey was weakening, bleeding badly but succeeding in landing rights to the body. Tunney changed his fighting with staggering rights to the face.

Round X

They shook hands. Tunney led the fighting. They fell to the floor as a result of both swinging wildly. Tunney continued his jabbing and crossed with hard rights to the face. He continued his severe punishing with sharp rights and lefts to the head until the end of the round and the fight.

Tunney wins the decision and retains the world's championship belt.—Reuter.

ROYAL AIR FORCE FLIGHT

Trip to Singapore and Australia to Start Next Month

London, Sept. 22.

Reuters Agency learns that the planned 25,000 mile flight to Singapore and Australia which is to be carried out by flying-boats belonging to the Royal Air Force will start from Cattewater, Plymouth on the 17th October.

The machines used will be Supermarine-Marine Napier all-metal flying-boats belonging to the Far East Flight under the command of Group-Captain H. M. Cave-Browne-Cave.

The route taken will be through the Mediterranean to Alexandria, the Red Sea, Aden and Karachi, along the coast of India to Colombo, thence to Singapore, across to Broome, in Western Australia after

AMBASSADOR KILLED IN CRASH

Berlin, Sept. 23.

Baron von Maltzan, the German Ambassador to the United States, was killed to-day in an aeroplane accident with three other passengers and the pilot.—Reuter.

which the machines will skirt the coast of Australia right round and return to Singapore.

The personnel taking part in the flight are being specially trained at Felixstowe in aerial and nautical conditions.—Reuter.

Russian Aviator Back

Moscow, Sept. 22.

The Russian aviator Shestakov has arrived here, having flown to Tokyo and back in 155 flying hours.—Reuter.

Detroit to New Zealand

Detroit, Sept. 22.

Captain Frederick Siles, an Australian aviator, took off this morning in a Heess Bluebird single-passenger aeroplane on his way to Chicago, which will be the first stop in his proposed flight to Wellington, New Zealand.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PUBLISHERS' MERGER

London, Sept. 23.

A New York despatch says that a consolidation of interests, to become effective on January 1 next, is announced between the well-known publishers, Messrs. Doubleday Page & Co. and the George H. Doran Co. of New York.

Messrs. Heinemann's of London are included in the merger as they were acquired by Doubleday Page's in 1919.—Reuter.

THE STEVENSON SCHEME

London, Sept. 22.

A rumour in the London rubber market to the effect that the Government intended to reduce the exportable allowance of rubber to 50 per cent, and simultaneously carry out re-assessment of estates is featured in several newspapers, their City Correspondents declaring that the Stevenson Restriction Scheme for a long time has been weakened owing to the manner in which it has been operated.

The "Morning Post" says that it is obvious that the Scheme contained loopholes through which unexpected quantities of rubber were escaping.

The "Westminster Gazette" declares that many rubber estates which should be restricted to 30 per cent actually are turning out between 80 and 100 per cent. of capacity.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR LONDON LETTER

A Home View of China Developments: The Summer Deluge: Strand and Piccadilly Improvements

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Aug. 18.

No one quite knows what construction to put on recent events in China, which have entailed the resignation both of Mr. Eugene Chen, the Hankow Foreign Minister, and General Chiang Kai-shek, but it is assumed that both facts indicate the effort to re-establish a more reasonable policy. In any case, Mr. Chen's retirement for the most part is regarded as a signal defeat for Russia. We imagine that General Chiang Kai-shek has retired because of his failure to secure any further support from better-class Chinese, whom he has scandalously exploited.

All the papers devote special attention to the developments of the military situation in China, and approve the taking of extra precautions. They also are altogether in favour of General Duncan's action in demanding the restoration of the wings of the aeroplane which the Chinese authorities have seized. Indeed, a rather stronger policy than we have been adopting hitherto would not be regretted by anybody, and the military authorities on the spot can pretty safely rely on the support of the British Government in any reasonable action they may take. Perhaps the cables published over here rather reflect anxiety as to what now may happen, but the public do not seem at all apprehensive. It is stated in well-informed quarters in London that no special significance attaches to the fact that Viscount Gort, Chief-of-Staff of the British Defence Force, is returning to England. It is said Lord Gort is returning home for purely regimental reasons, and will be given another position.

Mr. John Jinks's Fame

Mr. John Jinks, National League member for Sligo, made history in the Irish Free State Parliament last night. By abstaining from voting in the critical no-confidence motion of the Labour Party he kept President Cosgrave in power; he dashed the hopes of Mr. de Valera to rule Ireland through a puppet; he shattered the schemes of the triple alliance of Republicans, Labour and Nationalists; and he disappointed Mr. Johnson, whose great ambition was to become President, and whose tentative list of Ministers already had been published. Mr. Jinks evidently spread this confusion on the spur of the moment, for Captain Redmond, his leader, had stated that his party unanimously was in favour of deposing President Cosgrave. The voting was 71 each and the Speaker gave his vote against the motion to permit of its consideration on a future occasion.

There is much mystery about Mr. Jinks. He laughs at the suggestion that he was kidnapped or in any way detained from appearing at the Dail. He took a course which he had decided was the best for him to take, he says, and now he is the hero of Ireland, where everybody is delighted by the touch of comedy which has cleared the air more effectively than could have been done by debate and division. It is the kind of solution that Irish people delight in and that is why everybody is laughing over Mr. Jinks, with the exception, perhaps, of Capt. Redmond, who was staggered when one of his party mysteriously disappeared and could not be found. "Where the devil is old Jinks?" delegates were frantically demanding when the division bell rang. Actually it is suggested he was having a drink in a hostelry near by. A genial man, an auctioneer by profession, he never was a keen politician, but always a great success socially. He was one of the old Irish National Party type of politician and he has no great enthusiasm for the Irish political intrigues of to-day.

The Great Subject

We are having terrible weather. To name but a few of the places

where the rainfall has been excessive for June and July and the first half of August, Clacton has had excess rainfall of 6.7 inches, Harrogate, 6.2, Margate and Dungeness 6.1, Folkestone 5.1, Hastings 4.5, Bognor 4.1, and the London area 2.2. This excess is spread over the whole period. While the east has suffered so badly, the west of England has been much more fortunate, getting a bigger proportion of sunshine and less rain. These conditions, writes a weather expert, have followed a relatively mild winter and reports in the early summer of ice much farther south in the Atlantic than usual. All these things tend to maintain unsettled weather in the Atlantic, with a strengthened westerly drift of air, and consequently frequent spells of wet weather accompanying the depression produced in the Atlantic. In many parts of England, streams are in a flooded state. Large stretches of low-lying land and roads in North Yorkshire are under water owing to local rivers overflowing their banks, and crops have been destroyed. Seaside and other holiday resorts are making plans to extend their season into September and October, taking the optimistic view that the weather cannot keep on being bad all the time. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway are to issue excursion tickets throughout their system right up to the end of October, and the other railways are expected to announce similar facilities shortly.

It does not encourage us that on the Continent they like a wet August. "August rain," says a Portuguese proverb, "gives honey, wine, and saffron." "When it rains in August it rains honey and wine," they say in France, and in Italy they tell you that "A wet August never brings dearth." The existence of these popular sayings proves one thing, that wet in August has long been known and welcomed; it is not a new event caused by wireless, by the war, or even by the eclipse.

Bare-Armed Typists

The Monaghan Board of Health suddenly has leaped into fame through its solemn denunciation of the impropriety of its typists' bare arms, though it will not make much difference in the modes of the world's typists. Bare arms undoubtedly suggest an inappropriate informality in a serious business gathering, but they are rarely displayed by women in serious business posts who have salaries to match the seriousness. On the other hand, there are plenty of business girls who catch sleeves in the hot weather and not a few employers who raise no objections.

Life nowadays must be very uncomfortable for those to whom bare arms appear immoral. The Church of Rome disapproves of them much more seriously than it does of short skirts. At this moment there must be many dignified American matrons getting the shock of their lives by being refused admittance to Italian churches on the grounds that their short-sleeved dresses are indecorous. In many parts of France, also, women with bare arms or bare heads are not allowed to enter the churches.

Traffic Chaos

The long-awaited demolition of the block which juts out into the Strand near the Adelphi and forms a "bottle-neck" is proceeding busily. What were the reasons of State which prevented this being done years ago, when the old Tivoli was pulled down, must remain a mystery. The tenants seemed loth to leave the old buildings. The delicatessen shop and the jeweller's shop are vacant and dusty, and the Belgian barber, patronised by many literary cele-

brities, has disappeared, but the tobacconist remains, with havoc and hammering all round him.

Meantime, the second section of Piccadilly is being repaired and omnibuses for the first time in history are running down Constitution Hill and the Mall. Drivers concerned are wrestling with one of the most unusual departures ever attempted with London traffic. Quite apart from the diversion of routes, they are confronted with the "heavy traffic in the centre" system, a complete contradiction of the present custom by which slow traffic keeps to the inside and leaves the centre of the road to fast vehicles. White lines, in between which the heavy traffic must keep, have been drawn along the Mall, the reason being that buses might be caught by the low-hanging trees. The system stretches to the Victoria Memorial, where the traffic will have to sort itself and revert to the normal running.

Are We More Sober?

Convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales numbered 67,126 last year, as against 75,077 in 1925, a decrease of 10.6 per cent., according to licensing statistics for the year 1926 published recently by the Home Office. Last year's total convictions was the lowest for seven years. Commenting that the figures "cannot be used as synonymous with inebriety," the report suggests that the coal stoppage last year accounts for the fact that the greatest decreases in the number of convictions occurred in the coal-mining districts. The decrease in Greater London last year, was compared with 1925, was 2.7 per cent. There was a slight increase in Southern England.

Saturday is the most fruitful day for arrests for drunkenness, and contributes about 32 per cent. of the total. Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday give some nine to 11 per cent. each; Monday and Friday show 12 and 16 per cent., respectively. Of the persons convicted last year, 55,836 (83 per cent.) were men and 11,290 (17 per cent.) women—the same proportions as in 1925. From June 1, 1926, to the end of that year, 804 persons were convicted of drunkenness while in charge of mechanically propelled vehicles.

Music-Halls Disappearing

In the days before the war, when people were fighting to get into music-halls, and cinemas were regarded as an excellent entertainment for children, it would have been fantastic to predict that 1927 would witness the death of the music-hall. From the point of view of the theatre, this year certainly will go down in history as that in which music-hall entertainment definitely crumbled against the tide of public opinion. The famous Gulliver Circuit soon will pass into new hands, and it is the avowed intention to convert many of the theatres into cinemas. Other variety houses still brave the storm, but, in the opinion of the majority of showmen, their days are numbered.

It is fashionable to blame the cinema with its cheap and comfortable seats, and the fact that it permits provincial towns to see the identical programmes presented in London. Yet this is not the whole cause. The public, undoubtedly, have grown too sophisticated to endure comedians and other artists doing the same turn for years on end. The cinemas have whetted the appetite for variety, and the music-halls are incapable of appeasing that appetite. When nothing better was available, we used to crowd to see Harry Weldon, J. W. Rickaby, Tucker, and a host of others established as public favourites. In time we knew almost as much about their act as they did themselves. Tastes have changed since then and the music-hall is languishing.

Melodrama Revives

Evidently, however, there is life still in the old drama. Most people have been expecting Collins's Music-Hall, the oldest in origin in London, to throw up its hands and disappear into the pictures, for Mr. Sam Berner, the new sub-lessee, is active in the film world. Happily, Collins's is to remain the stronghold of melodrama; it has become during the past five

years, for its manager, Mr. Russell Baughen, remains and has convinced Mr. Berner that there is a public in Islington for the stirring old stuff. The old hall is to be made more cosy and on September 5 is to begin reviving successful plays of the past with a carefully-chosen stock company of its own. "The Silver King," "The Christian," "Bull-dog Drummond," "The Luck of the Navy," "A Royal Divorce," "The Cattle Thief," and "The Village Blacksmith" form the first batch of plays. Incidentally, Mr. Baughen has said that there are enough old dramas still current to enable a stock company to run a weekly change of bill for 25 years without a repeat.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Mr. Daudet's Mysterious Royalist Organization

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, Aug. 5.

A mysterious visit to M. Léon Daudet, the Royalist leader whose friends got him out of the Santé Prison by means of a trick, is described in the "Journal" by Mr. Géo. London, an enterprising journalist, who seems to have a special faculty for finding people whose whereabouts the police are supposed to ignore, inasmuch as he recently had a conversation with a missing Communist municipal councillor for whose arrest a warrant is out. M. Léon Daudet relates that, in the middle of the night, he was roused from his slumbers by a telephone call, and a voice told him to get ready. Presently, a small car stopped before his door and he found himself being driven zig-zag, very fast, across Paris, to put any possible pursuers off his track. Outside the city he was dropped, and told to wait. A few minutes later he was picked up by another and still faster car, the driver of which made him put on a pair of goggles so heavily smoked that he could see nothing. After travelling at high speed for hours, he was set down in a beautiful countryside and told to follow a small path and whistle "Valencia." As he walked along, industriously repeating this air, which did not appeal to him at all, he was joined by a youth, also whistling "Valencia," who took him to a small house where a priest received him, and told him that M. Daudet was at work upstairs.

Presently, M. Daudet came down and engaged in animated conversation with the interviewer on a great variety of subjects. They may have talked about politics, but whatever M. Daudet may have said on this head is not recorded. Having thus enjoyed the Royalist leader's conversation for about an hour, M. Léon Daudet was whisked off again and taken back to Paris, with the same mystery as before. The object of taking him on this expedition seems to be to demonstrate the power of the secret Royalist organization to baffle the police, but one may be permitted to doubt whether the authorities really want to find M. Daudet. He has volunteered to return and give himself up if a new investigation of the death of his son Philippe is ordered, but the condition has not been accepted.

M. Daudet going about freely in Paris and directing his organization was in a much better position than the same M. Daudet in hiding and trying to find some means of getting himself recaptured without loss of face. It must be remembered that he was not imprisoned for a political offence, but for repeatedly libelling the driver of the taxi-cab in which the dying Philippe Daudet was found. M. Daudet is convinced that the driver was hand-in-glove with his political enemies and that Philippe was done to death by miscreants who dared not assassinate his father. The theory is dramatic, and so is the picture of M. Daudet in a remote country house, with motorists ready to tear over the roads at his bidding, and henchmen with passwords and special tunes to whistle. The situation reminds one of the chapter in Alphonse Daudet's book, "Port Tarascon," in which the immortal Tartarin and his friends resolve to prevent the expulsion of the White Fathers from their monastery. They garrison the building and eat all the provisions while the besieging soldiers enjoy themselves outside; and finally the garrison

creeps out and goes home while the soldiers look the other way.

German Reorganization

Attention has been attracted by an article bearing the signatures of two German military experts, von Freiberg-Allmendinger and Major von Stephani, in the "Menschheit," a weekly publication, on the reorganization of the German army. They put forward a scheme which they do not hesitate to describe as in accordance with the views of the Commander-in-Chief, General von Heyde, and the War Minister, Herr Gessler. It tends towards a complete transformation of the professional army imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. The main idea is to create reserves, against which the Allied experts were careful to provide. The system of twelve years' service imposed by the Treaty of Versailles produces a good, though small army, but it has serious drawbacks from the German point of view. The training of a soldier requires only two or three years, and when, as in Germany's case, the total strength is limited, the annual infusion of new blood becomes very small and the increase in the number of men who could be relied upon in an emergency takes place far too slowly.

Various devices, such as temporary enlistments, have been tried, to get round the obstacle presented by the treaty, but the practical results are too small, and the preliminary training of young men, carried out by patriotic associations, is only a poor substitute for actual service with the colours. A militia would provide masses of half-disciplined men who would be worse than useless, the German experts being firmly convinced that it is impossible to make a raw youth into an efficient soldier in the space of twelve months. What they want is to retain the principle of a professional army, but to limit the period of service in the Reichswehr to three or four years. In this way, the number of new men brought in every year would come to about 40,000, instead of only 10,000, as at present, and in ten years there would be an adequate supply of reservists. The German experts hope that this modification will be endorsed by the League of Nations. France would, of course, object, but all she could do would be to prolong the occupation of the Rhineland, and even that would be risky if she found herself in a minority at Geneva.

Other officers of the Reichswehr have recently discussed the possibility of a war with Poland at a distant date and the practicability of establishing colonies of trained soldiers near the eastern frontier, thus reviving a scheme which dates back to the days of Frederick the Great. The French, who have just reduced their own period of compulsory service in the army to one year, interpret these views and projects as signs that defeat has not changed Germany's mentality.

An Actress's Romance

M. Raymond Marceou has written a curious book on Eve Lavallière, the actress who astonished the world by retiring from it at the height of her career to seek the solace of religion and now belongs to the order of Franciscans. Orphaned by a family drama, she was brought up in a convent at Perpignan, from which she escaped to "live her life." After some years as a shop-girl at Narbonne, she tried her luck in Paris, obtained a small rôle at the Variétés Theatre and worked hard. Seven years later she was well-known.

One of her greatest successes was scored a little over 19 years ago in "Le Roi," by Robert de Flers, the gifted dramatist who has just died. She had attained her ambition, but it was worthless to her, because it was accompanied by a conviction that all is vanity. On the night of her triumph, she refused to see the scores of well-known people who came to her dressing-room; she left the theatre alone and tried to commit suicide. Had a workman not seized her arm, she would have thrown herself into the Seine. She took this intervention as a sign that she was meant to be a example of renunciation of the pomps and vanities of this world.

M. Marceou relates in his book that, not long after her conversion, she was sitting, very poorly dressed, at a restaurant table, and heard two other customers, who were looking for seats, express aversion at the idea of sitting next to her. They little thought that she was one of the queens of Paris in voluntary abdication.

VIENNA PEACEFUL AGAIN

Sinclair Lewis and the Police: A Scholarly Summer: Clearing the Ruins of the Palace of Justice

BY RUTH BENEDICT

Vienna, Aug. 6.

Vienna has resumed its former calm. The ruins of the Palace of Justice are still surrounded by visitors and citizens who mourn its ruin, but the roofless building and the new Municipal Guard with their red and white arm-bands are the only outward reminders of the riot of Friday, July 15. The charred rubbish is still being carried out of the Palace of Justice and the building is being overhauled so that parts of its masonry may not collapse upon the passers by, but final arrangements as to the repair of the building have not yet been made. The work of the Ministry of Justice is being carried on in different buildings.

The Municipal Council and Parliamentary debates which endeavored to allocate responsibility for the outbreak were carried through with comparative calmness, and the preliminary trials of the 140 persons under arrest charged with various offences connected with the riot have aroused no particular sensation. Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston, a long-time friend of Austria who has been in Vienna for some time, has published a number of valuable articles dealing with the industrial rehabilitation of Austria and has in his private capacity used every means to affect a reconciliation between the opposing political factions.

The Municipal Guard, which was appointed by Burgomaster Seitz during the riot, to co-operate with the police, who are subject to state government, has been the centre of much discussion. It first numbered 5,000 but it was seen that so large a company to guard municipal property was unnecessary so it was reduced to 1,000 and now the Inter-Allied Military Commission has ruled that this additional guard violates the conditions of the peace treaty, so it will be disbanded shortly.

Amongst the well-known writers who came flocking to Vienna to study its riot psychology was Sinclair Lewis, who agreed out of "friendship" for the "Public Ledger's" gifted representative, Dorothy Thompson, to write three articles for that syndicate. He originally wanted pictures and the official photographer of Vienna, whose charges have often made journalists wince and business managers curse, sold him \$50 worth of photographs, guaranteed as exclusive. A cheque was given in payment, but as such cheques must be sent to New York before cash is given, the photographer returned demanding payment in Austrian currency. Lewis, who had heard in the meantime that the pictures were not exclusive, said that he would stop payment on the cheque, and would not pay for the illustrations, which were, however, on their way to America. Exit the photographer breathing threatening and slaughter against the author of "Elmer Gantry."

The local correspondents hailed Lewis as their champion and considered the affair over, but the next morning a police official appeared with warrants for the appearance of Miss Thompson and Mr. Lewis in court, so that it was necessary for the "Ledger's" local representative, Mr. M. W. Fodor, to accompany them to the preliminary hearing and to give bond to pay the bills, should the case be decided against the press. The betting amongst the local journalists backs the view that the case will not come to trial, but should the photographer press the case Lewis declares that he will bring a counter suit.

Scholarly Invasions

Amongst the visitors who come to spend part of the summer in Vienna, which is a charming holiday resort, are many students, many of them undergraduates who are taking language courses in the University. The Council meeting of the International Federation of University Women, which is the executive committee of the main Federation, held its 11th meeting here, from July 24 to 28. The delegates represented the 27 national federa-

tions composing the parent body, England being represented by Professor Winifred Cullis, Dr. Smedley MacLean, and Miss Theodora Bosanquet. America was represented by Mrs. Edgerton Parsons of New York and Miss E. Caukin of California.

No formal receptions were held on account of the late riots, but the President of the Austrian Federation, Professor Elise Richter, and her sister, Dr. Helene Richter, gave a delightful tea to delegates and guests and another social evening was held at the Consular Academy, where the delegates were housed. The main business of the conference was the discussion of ways and means of raising the Million Dollar Fellowship Fund for foreign study intended for (a) young women who have not yet completed work for their advanced degrees and (b) for women of advanced standing engaged in important research.

Dr. Winifred Cullis gave an address on the Federation's clubhouse in the principal cities of the world to house women students from foreign countries and to provide a place for travelling members of the Federation, mentioning especially Crosby Hall, London. Mme. Puech of Paris emphasized the spiritual side of the work of the Federation, intellectual co-operation and its support of the League of Nations' Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation, and Professor Lili Skonhoft outlined the efforts of the Federation to bring about an equalization of the standards of higher education in various countries.

Summer School for Those Speaking English

The enterprising Austro-American Institute of Education is holding the first summer school for English speaking visitors to Vienna. Five mornings a week are devoted to German courses at the University of Vienna, the afternoons are taken up by conducted tours and early evening lectures in English are given at the University. Special excursions are arranged for Saturdays and Sundays. Amongst the lecturers of the first two weeks have been Dr. Alfred Adler, the psychoanalyst who explains the inferiority complex; Dr. Friedrich Hertz of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Clemens von Pirquet of the Tuberculosis Tests and the Children's Clinic; Dr. Ernst Buschbeck of the National Museum of Art, Dr. Paul L. Denger of the new education movement; Dr. Felix Trojan of the University; Professor Eugen Oberhammer of the University; and Dr. Vetter, formerly Director of the National Theatres.

The modern peripatetics swarm over Europe every summer, learning as they go, and amongst the student travel groups recently visiting Vienna was a Smith College party under the guidance of Professor S. Ralph Harlow and Mrs. Harlow. By careful pre-arrangement the group was brought into touch with many of the "key" men of Vienna and the wife of the American Minister, Mrs. Albert Henry Washburn, herself a Smith student, gave a special tea for them at the Ministry. One of the delightful things about Vienna is the genuine hospitality emanating from the ex-palace in Kruger Street, a stately Baroque affair, with magnificent ball-room and dignified reception rooms where Mrs. Washburn presides with a grace and charm which stand out amongst all the other gracious hostesses of this friendly town.

Frances Parkinson Keyes

One of the special guests on this occasion was well known to Shanghai, Frances Parkinson Keyes, author of "Letters from a Senator's Wife," and other articles appearing in "Good Housekeeping," the "Delicatore," and "Better Homes and Gardens." Mrs. Keyes, who is accompanied by her sons Henry and John and cousin, Mr. Sidney Johnson, is in Europe for the purpose of studying its vital religious expressions, with a view to demon-

strating that religion is a very important factor at the moment. Although she arrived in Vienna at the time of the riots she was able to have an interview with Monsignor Seipel of the Roman Catholic Church, and also Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, as well as with many other dignitaries. Mrs. Keyes was in London for the Anglo-Catholic Conference and is now in Lausanne for the International gathering.

The Sherwood Eddy Seminary from America has been in Vienna during the past week and has accomplished a tremendous amount in its five days' stay. Its membership, 110 this year, have seen the city institutions, much of its art and architecture, have talked with its leading educators and economists, heard something of its music and been entertained by the Burgomaster to tea in the Rathaus (City Hall) where they met a number of the municipal officers. The party is largely made up of social workers although there are some undergraduates, and the range of religious belief amongst its personnel runs from the orthodox to atheists, Christian Scientists, and Jewish rabbi. Its well-arranged programme was carried out by the Austro-American Society.

OUR CANADIAN LETTER

A Boom for New Brunswick: Misconceptions of China

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Montreal, Aug. 18.

Within less than three weeks after his arrival here, Mr. Stanley Baldwin has sailed away from Canada, to resume his duties in the Homeland. The visit of Britain's Prime Minister to Canada could not in any way be regarded as a holiday, by himself or by others, yet, if his time was fully occupied while he was here, he has carried away with him much that should be of help to him as he sets his face to tasks in the Old Land. Mr. Baldwin has visited every large city in Canada, with the exception of Vancouver, and during part of the time he was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince George. He knew something of the hospitality of Canadians from his previous visit here, and from his own knowledge of the people, but he was almost overcome by the cordiality of the welcome he received in every part of the country. His farewell speech was delivered in the city of St. John, New Brunswick, the United Empire Loyalist province, and the home of Andrew Bonar Law, so that Mr. Baldwin felt a deep personal interest in the experience of his last day in Canada. He sailed for home yesterday on the Empress of Scotland.

In the reports of members of Mr. Baldwin's staff, he is said to have been most impressed by Canada's actual achievements, by her wonderfully optimistic spirit, and by her loyalty to the Mother Country. Amongst the official ceremonies in which he took part, the one that will remain most firmly imprinted on Mr. Baldwin's memory is the one at which he assisted at the opening of the International Peace Bridge, between Canada and the United States. He regards this bridge as a visible proof of the lasting friendship between the Empire and the United States, and he has had a new vision of the part which Canada has played and is playing in Anglo-American friendship, which must be the cornerstone of world peace.

New Brunswick's Development

The Province of New Brunswick has been in the public mind during the closing days of Mr. Baldwin's Canadian visit, but it has also been brought to the attention of the people of other provinces by the issuing of a report by Dr. G. C. Creelman, who was appointed by Mr. E. W. Beatty to conduct an investigation into the resources of the Province, at the request of Mr. Baxter, the Premier. Dr. Creelman is an expert in agriculture, and during the time of his investigation, he visited every important settlement in the province. He says that the province has three great assets, good climate, good soil and good people.

For many years, New Brunswick has been thought of primarily as a lumbering province, but now it is

emerging from the lumbering stage of its development and the great need is for development of its good land. Certain parts are suitable for the raising of potatoes and this type of cultivation is being carried on with great success, but in every area there is room for improvement in methods of cultivation, and in the breed of livestock. The investigation was instituted chiefly with the object of providing the government departments with information which would help them in securing the right type of immigrants. The information now is available, for the government officials, and for the new settlers whom the good land is ready to receive.

Big Debt Reductions

The prosperous condition of Canada is shown in the figures published by the Province of Quebec and by the Dominion Government. During the past year, the public debt of the Province of Quebec was reduced by almost five million dollars. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$55,000,000, an unprecedented amount the increase being due to large payments received from the various waters powers of the province and the Public Charities Fund, which latter alone yielded almost two million dollars to the provincial treasury. The largest item of expenditure was an amount of five and a half million for roads. From this, it will be seen that the roads of the province are receiving a great deal of attention. Many new roads are being constructed and old ones are being improved. The changes in recent years have been so great that a visitor of ten years ago scarcely would recognize many places he had seen on his former visit.

While the net debt of the Province of Quebec has been materially reduced, the net debt of the Dominion of Canada has been reduced by 50 million within the present year. This fact gives some indication of the generally satisfactory condition of business in the country, and has served to increase Canada's prestige abroad.

Premiers in Conference

An event of national importance and interest is to take place in Ottawa, in November of this year, when the long planned Premiers Conference will meet for the time. The date of the meeting has been announced by the Hon. James Macdonald, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who recently returned from a visit to Britain and European countries. The agenda for the Conference is very comprehensive, and dwells even the usual agenda of the Dominion Parliament. The main problems to be discussed relate to Canada's trade and commerce. An effort will be made to reach uniformity of the highest standard in those dairy and meat products from all provinces with which a concerted effort is being made to capture the British market. Uniform quality under a national trademark, available to all those exporters who reach and maintain the standard and quality required, is to be considered. Millions in trade can be secured for Canada if the quality of the products can be fixed beyond the ability of unscrupulous dealers to destroy public confidence.

The conference also will discuss the undertaking of scientific researches upon broader lines than at present obtain, and for this the co-operation of every province and every national industry is needed. Co-operation in the securing of immigrants, and in placing them, and in securing profitable employment also will be discussed by the conference. This will be the first time that such an effort has been made to secure the co-operation of each province in attacking national problems, and it is a great move forward and deserves the wholehearted support of every section of the land.

Hudson Bay Terminus

A few months ago the Canadian Government appointed Mr. Frederick Palmer, an eminent British engineer, to investigate and report upon the best site for the terminus for the Hudson Bay Railway. Mr. Palmer has been on the ground and went there in the company of the Hon. C. A. Dunning, the Minister of Railways and Canals. The report that he has made recommends the opening of Port Churchill as the Hudson Bay port and terminus of the railway, instead of Port Nelson, which was to have been the terminus and port, and where sev-

eral million dollars already have been spent. Mr. Dunning has come back with this report and furthermore has issued instructions to proceed with the work of completing the remaining 150 miles of line, and the development of the new Churchill can be made into a harbour of the size of Montreal, and Mr. Dunning seems as confident as ever that the new plans will work out beautifully.

The press in Eastern Canada as usual as critical upon anything connected with the Hudson Bay Railway. The fact that something over six million dollars already have been spent at Port Nelson, and that both Churchill and Nelson are places which are very far away from most people in the East, are reasons for much bitter criticism from the press in Montreal and Toronto. Perhaps the future will justify the optimism of men like Mr. Dunning and Mr. Webb, Mayor of Winnipeg, who predict huge trainloads of grain and other Western produce rushing north from Winnipeg, and on to Europe via Port Churchill and Hudson's Bay.

Misconceptions of China

Canada, like other countries in the Western world, is one of the places where Chinese propagandists can secure a hearing, and where much part truth about conditions in China has been told. Intellectual leaders and students seem to be easy marks for the plausible arguments of the advocates who represent abroad what is called the New China. People in this country are vaguely aware of civil war in China, but they do not understand what it is about, nor do they realize that it has been going on for 15 years and more. They do not know much about the position of the foreigner in China, nor how he built up modern cities out of waste land which was rejected by the Chinese. They are entirely unable to realize the deplorable conditions under which the people live in the interior of China, because of the security and safety to which they always have been accustomed here.

The cry of unequal treaties seems to have a sort of magic spell which it takes a very long time to overcome, and the often-used argument of the Chinese lecturer that Shanghai, Tientsin, etc., under foreign jurisdiction, are akin to the control of Montreal and Toronto by foreign Powers seems to appeal as reasonable. People here do not realize that many Chinese students do not know, and in many cases never will know, about conditions in the interior. We simple Westerners are likely to be overcome by admiration for a Chinese who is more agile than we can ever hope to be in the use of the King's English.

The Shanghai "Nippo" says that a Korean, named Pah Yung-one, alias S. Tanaka, who lives in the French Concession, was arrested at Tsingtao whilst on board the D. K. K. S. Dairen Maru, having in his possession, it is said, eight pistols and 800 rounds of ammunition.

The contract for 28 motor-coach equipments, 16 trailer-coach control equipments, and two completely automatic rotary converter substations, to give a supply at 1,500 volts direct current for the electrification of the railway from Sagito to Nikko has, states "Modern Transport," been awarded by the Tobu Railway Co. of Japan to the English Electric Co. This order, of an approximate value of \$20,000, is stated to have been obtained in face of severe international competition and is the fourth placed with the English Electric Co. by the Tobu Railway.

Dr. Harold Balme, of Tsinanfu University, spoke on August 17 at the Summer School of the London Missionary Society at Swanwick, Derbyshire, on the position in China, where he has had 21 years experience. He said they must build up the Church in China. That Church had already begun to face the nation on its own account. In the impact in China the Church was winning, and he believed that a purer Christian Church would emerge from militarism on the one hand and Communist propaganda on the other. The Church in China was mainly Nationalistic, and yet showed a most wonderful loyalty to the ideals of the Christian Church in difficult circumstances.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

Scot's Remarkable Television Invention to Be Installed Like Ordinary Radio Receiver; Highest Dam in the World.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco, Aug. 26.

Television comes nearer as a practical possibility. Less than five years ago a canny Scot (Mr. John L. Baird by name) worked away in an attic room in the Soho district of London with few possessions save the dream of achieving electrical vision at a distance and a shrewd native persistence in believing in his own efforts. Then his experimental apparatus was made up of old bicycle sprockets, lenses from bicycle lamps, tin cans and other derelict matter, and his framework was a couple of old sugar boxes tied together with string and sealing wax. To-day, however, he is probably the world's leader in television, and his dream is fast coming true.

"Popular Science" states that Baird already has established the world's first television transmitting station—Station 2TV, licensed by the British Post Office. A few weeks ago he surpassed the American 200-mile record of television from Washington to New York, by transmitting distinguishable moving faces by wire from London to Glasgow. Now this same Scot is on the track of a television apparatus which he hopes to build at such moderate cost that it will be within the means of every household and can be installed like an ordinary radio receiver. "A year ago, so poor that an attic-bedroom laboratory was his only available stage for a demonstration before members of the Royal Institution of London," says the scientific paper, "he now comes to this country with the backing of a \$625,000 company, which, it is reported, plans to establish a number of television stations here and in Europe."

This young Scot is an outstanding figure in the inventors' world. He has all along worked single-handed and has solved an enormous problem which elsewhere has required the elaborate apparatus of great research laboratories and the co-operation of hundreds of expert minds. "And (to quote again) in basic principle, the television which he has worked out is strikingly like that which required the services of nearly 1,000 men in the recent Washington—New York demonstration."

The Method Employed

Baird has developed his own method of using the light-sensitive photo-electric cell to scan the face or scene to be transmitted. The face is divided into tiny patches of varying light and shade. The light of each of these, in turn, is transmitted by the photo-electric cell into corresponding electric impulses, and these impulses in succession are sent by wire or through the ether. At the receiving end they are translated back into light and patched together into a mosaic likeness of the original. The problem of television always has been to speed up this process to the point where, to human eyes, it will give a truthful effect of motion. This requires the scanning and transmission of an entire face or scene at least 16 times per second—the speed of motion pictures. "Popular Science" declares that in this Baird has gained success, first, by the invention of an extremely sensitive photo-electric cell, the exact nature of which he has kept a guarded secret; and, second, by an ingenious and original method of scanning.

Some Very Big Dams

A piece of engineering at the Paeoma Canyon, near Los Angeles, which now is practically completed, represents the largest dam in the world. Its cost is two and half million dollars, and as it goes upward to that 385-ft. wall of masonry which will hold back the waters of a lake that now will fill a valley, one marvels at what the engineer to-day can do with cement. Rugged mountains surrounding the Paeoma Dam presented unusual problems. Engineers conveyed materials straight up the side of one mountain by a novel tramway, at the top they mixed the concrete, and then it was slid down through

chutes to the dam in the ravine below. More than 200,000 cubic yards of concrete went into its construction, the base being over 100-ft. thick, while the top is about eight only. Its lower half blocks completely a narrow mountain gorge, the outlet to the natural basin between two ridges of peaks. The upper half will close a 600-ft. gap across the valley and transform it into a huge lake for a storage reservoir of surplus water.

It is obvious that unusual strength has to go into a structure of this extraordinary height, but America is the country of huge dams. The Arrowrock Dam in Idaho is 351-ft. high, the Roosevelt Dam in Arizona 284-ft. the Shoshone Dam in Wyoming 330-ft. and the Eschewer Dam in California 330-ft. while among others is the great Hetch Hetchy Dam for San Francisco's water and power. In this connection it is interesting to notice that the Bureau of Reclamation has approved a dam at Black Canyon (on the Colorado River) which may be 550-ft. above the river level. When the Boulder Dam project comes up before Congress next session, it is likely that action one way or the other will be made. If the Swing-Johnson Boulder Canyon Bill goes through, as is likely, there will be constructed a reservoir, ample for the storage of over a year's accumulation of water for a tremendously wide area, at a cost of no less than 413 million dollars. Power development cost will be, in addition, 31½ million dollars, and the canal 31 million dollars. The annual income from the sale of power, by the way, is estimated at 11 million dollars. This important Boulder Dam project is the largest thing of its kind this country has ever seen.

Can America Produce Rubber

An official report declares that, altogether, over six million acres in tropical North America are estimated to be physically suitable for rubber. A Government publication, just issued, states that, for a belt ten degrees on either side of the equator, an altitude of 1,500-ft. is considered as the upper limit of economic cultivation of Para rubber. In Uganda, it is pointed out, rubber is grown on the equator up to 4,000-ft., but other factors are exceptionally favourable; and, even so, the tree is slower in maturing. A marked dry season is unfavourable, "hence the Pacific Coast of Central America is ruled out." Areas considered physically suitable for plantations are, however, by no means confined to one region.

"Starting with southern Tabasco and northern Chiapas, is a belt running into north-western Guatemala; a coast strip in British Honduras; and about the gulf of Honduras; small coast patches in Honduras; a belt in the interior and south-east of Nicaragua, which attains a considerable width in the San Juan plain of Costa Rica; thence a coast strip through Panama broadening about the Canal Zone. Aeroplane reconnaissance by the army aviators of the Canal Zone in 1924 suggests possible areas in the almost inaccessible basins of the upper Chucunaque and upper Bayano." Thus says the report, which further remarks that, on the Pacific Coast, the first promising region appears in the Tuyra valley. In Colombia, a narrow coast strip is favourable, and also the valleys of the San Juan an Atrato, and, at appropriate altitudes, of the Magdalena. In Venezuela, the difficult accessible upper drainage basin of the Orinoco and Negro and some coast patches present themselves. There is a small coast belt in the Guianas, and small areas in Haiti and Trinidad.

A fair proportion of this area, it is said, has transportation facilities to the seaboard, and ports within eight days sailing time of the United States. Land costs are generally low, but—and here comes the snag—scarcity of labour is a handicap: "in fact, the most serious problem to be confronted."

The House of Armour

Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Phillip D. Armour died, leaving a fortune estimated at one hundred million dollars. At that time, it was one of the largest fortunes in this country. His son, Mr. J. Ogden Armour, the successor in a business whose name became known in every household in the Western world, and far beyond, has just died in London, worth, it is reported, less than \$20,000. During his lifetime, he was the greatest of the meat-packers, and the disappearance of this great fortune (according to a writer in the "Washington Star," though one may not agree with the reasoning) is "one of the tragedies of American finance." Everybody who knew the courteous J. Ogden Armour (who spent a good deal of his time in San Francisco since he gave up business) will also know that it was a tragedy that involved no reflection upon the integrity, the character, or the behaviour of the man who just has passed. He was broken-hearted over his failure, and his death undoubtedly was hastened by the mortification caused by it.

The Armour failure was one of the great post-war casualties of commerce. It was due primarily to the high inflation of prices in 1920, followed by the sudden deflation of the following year. During the former year, pigs and cattle were at a peak price of 14 cents per lb. and then, with a tremendous rapid drop they came down as low as 7 cents. Previously, there had been trouble in the Argentine owing to seizure of food supplies by one of the Allies, settlements for which were slow, and, indeed, have not yet been fully paid for.

The Washington paper says:—"There have been many instances of the dissipation of great estates through fast living, extravagance, impropriety and debauchery, and the public always feels that Nemesis has been just. In the case of J. Ogden Armour, however, no blame attaches to him personally for the loss of his fortune. He was the victim of circumstances, perhaps in part in consequence of an undue extension of business and credit. That he died actually a poor man is no reflection upon him." Moreover, Mr. Armour was the most generous of men, kind, ever ready to help and advise, but it seems that, ever since the Chicago business began to go on the down grade, every investment that he touched went wrong. All the same, he will be remembered as a very courteous gentleman.

OUR INDIAN LETTER

Censorship of Objectionable Films: Shafer's Impressions

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Calcutta, Aug. 20.

From time to time, there has been much publicity given to the objectionable types of cinema film that make their appearance in Indian picture-houses. Most of them hail from America. They often deal with the ugliest side of social life and with that in an exaggerated way, giving a totally false impression of European ideals and one calculated to have a most harmful effect on the outlook of the average Indian who has never had the opportunity to leave India and see things for himself. In this way, an utterly untrue valuation of European civilization is disseminated, which, however, is accepted as genuine by the uncritical Indian public. The question of the control of cinema films has, therefore, for some time been under the consideration of the Government of India, and now there are signs that active steps are to be taken to deal with the matter. With this object in view, it is understood that it has been decided to form a small committee to deal with the subject. This committee will be under the chairmanship of Mr. Rangachariar, a very sound leader who, though of an orthodox type of mind, is quite conversant with modern developments and appreciates their influence wherever it is to the interest of the community. The other members of the committee have not yet been selected, but it is understood that the cinema trade will have its representation.

Troops from China

A notable event of the week was the arrival in Calcutta of troops from Shanghai, on the transport Bellerophon. The men looked very fit and were full of their experiences. The main impression was that their stay in China had been a pleasurable diversion from the ordinary humdrum routine of military life in India. "It was almost a holiday," was the remark of one soldier, and another added, "especially after an Indian station." The Bellerophon carried the 16th Medium Battery, a detachment of the Gloucester Regiment, the 12th Light Battery, a detachment of the Durham Light Infantry, No. 5 Ambulance Section, the General Stores Company, and a number of horses.

National Air Service

Sir Victor Sassoon has just arrived in India for the purpose of organizing an Aero Club of India and steps are being taken, in view of the great part which aviation will take in the future in this country, to form civil aero clubs in all parts of India. The inspiring influence of the latter scheme, is Captain Patwardhan, late Flying Officer in the Afghan Service. There is no doubt that an efficient civil air service in India would be of immense benefit in linking up various parts of the country and a single example of its utility given by Captain Patwardhan, in a recent interview, offers much food for reflection. Speaking of the use of aeroplanes in times of flood, Captain Patwardhan said: "In view of the fact that aeroplanes would have been of immense service in providing foodstuffs and bringing information from the flooded area, and in saving the lives of so many hundreds of helpless people in Gujarat and Kathiawar, the public evince keen interest in this national project, which fortunately has the full support of Lord Irwin's Government, especially in the Departments of Industry and Labour, presided over by the Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, who takes a personal interest in this important subject."

The great need of civil aviation in India has been defined by Colonel F. C. Sheldermine, Director of Civil Aviation in India, as proper ground organization. This was just as essential for an air line, said the Colonel, as a signal system are for

railways, or harbours for ships. It could, however, be provided at a much lower cost. The Colonel explained that, by ground organization, he meant aerodromes with their necessary equipment of hangars and workshops, emergency landing grounds at suitable places along routes, wireless and meteorological services and the lighting of the routes for night-flying.

Three main routes are suggested by Colonel Sheldermine as the first to be developed in India, namely, Karachi to Delhi, Karachi to Bombay, and Calcutta to Rangoon. To provide ground organization for these three routes, approximately 2,100 miles have to be taken into account, which is a large undertaking, but it has been done in other countries and there is no reason why it should not be done in India.

Opium in Bengal

At the Opium Inquiry Committee's meetings, which are being held in Calcutta, some remarkable revelations have been made regarding the abuse of the drug in Bengal. Amongst the Bengalis, the opium vice seems to be of recent origin, and with many of them the habit starts through the drug being taken medicinally. Others take it for the purpose of alleviating the tediousness of their work; whilst there is another class of people who take opium exclusively for purposes of intoxication and pleasure.

In the course of the evidence, it was stated that the origin of the habit had something to do with the presence of the Chinese community, because a large number of Bengalis nowadays visit China-town than formerly. Although statistics show that there are only eleven Chinese who obtain their supplies from licensed vendors, it was stated that there were a large number who got supplies from illicit sources. There are about thirteen selling dens in Chinatown, but there is great difficulty in shutting up these dens, because a certain quantity of the drug is allowed per person and the dens always manage to conceal any excess amount before the preventive officers arrive.

RIRA, Sept. 12:—The sudden cessation of some of the oil-wells in the Baku district is attributed to the recent earthquake in the Crimea. —Reuter.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S THREE PRINCIPLES

Lectures on Ideas and Ideals Essential to Popular Government in China

Herewith we publish a summarized translation of the opening chapters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's book on the "Three Principles." In connection with this, we ask that readers will refer to the leading article appearing in this issue, which provides a comprehensive introductory note to the series of translations which we now commence.

LECTURE I

Gentlemen, I come to-day to speak to you on the Three Principles concerning the People. What are the Three Principles? To use the simplest definition, I may say they are the three principles by which the country may be saved. What do we mean by a principle? A principle may be said to include an idea, a belief, and force. Most people trying to investigate any truth first ponder over it. When they have thought it out it becomes a belief, and consequently a force or source of power. Therefore a principle first develops from a conception to a belief, and from a belief to a well-established force. Why do we say that the Three Principles concerning the People, are the principles by which the country may be saved? Because by these we can secure for China a position of equality in her international relationships, her government, and her economic status, and in so doing, her permanence in the world. Therefore we say the Three Principles are able to save the country. Seeing this is so, we must next inquire if the China of our day does really need to be saved. If so, then we must accept the Three Principles. These being accepted, we shall be able to exercise a mighty power, and by the use of this power save China.

China's Family State

To-day I want first of all to speak of the Principle of Racialism. I want first to explain succinctly what is meant by Racialism, and will state this in simple terms, based on the conditions of society familiar to us in Chinese history. Racialism is the same as Nationalism. The Chinese have always held in highest reverence the ideas of The Family and of The Ancestors, but only these ideas, and not that of Nationalism. Foreigners say that the Chinese have no principle of cohesion. Why is this? Because most of them only think of the Family and Ancestors, and not of the Nation. This cohesion with reference to the Family and to Ancestors is very powerful, and they have always been ready to sacrifice even life itself, in order to preserve the ancestral unity; as may be seen in the feuds between any two clans in Kung-tung. No matter how much of property or life is given up, they are never willing to cease fighting. This is because of their inordinate attachment to the Ancestral idea. This having entered deeply into their life, they have been able to uphold it to the point of sacrifice. With reference however to the nation, there has never been one instance of such sacrifice. Therefore we see that the cohesion amongst the Chinese stops short at the Ancestral idea and has never extended to the nation as a whole.

Race and Nation

When I say that Racialism is the same as Nationalism, this is appropriate as far as China is concerned, but not with regard to foreign countries. Now there are many points of relationship between the word "People" and the word "Nation" which I need not explain, but after all, each has its own distinctive meaning. We must clearly define what we mean by the Nation, and what we mean by the People. How is it that to say that "the people are the nation" is appropriate in China but not in foreign countries? Because the case of China from the time of the Ch'in and the Han Dynasties, is that of a single people developing into a nation, whilst in foreign lands it is a case of a people developing into a number of nations. In one state or country there are several tribes of people. [Editorial Note: The common origin of all Chinese people is a tradition; not a scientific fact.]

Take for instance England, which is at present the strongest country in the world. The white people form the basis of the nation, but these, with coloured and black people unitedly form the Imperialistic nation of Great Britain; therefore to say that the English people are the English nation is not at all correct. Again, there is Hongkong which is English territory. Of the people there, many tens of thousands are Chinese. If we were to say that the British are the people of Hongkong that would be inappropriate. Or for instance India, which is also now a British Dominion. While speaking of the English nation we must remember that in India there are 300,000,000 Hindus. If we were to say that the English in India are the people of India, that would also be inappropriate. Everybody knows that the original people of the British nation are the Anglo-Saxons, but Anglo-Saxons are not only found amongst the British; there are large numbers in America. Therefore we cannot say with regard to foreign nations that the people are the same as the nation, there is a distinct difference between the two.

Origin of a Nation

How shall we account for the difference?

The best way is to discover first how the two have originated. In a few words we may say that the people are the product of the action of natural forces, and the nation is the result of military power. To illustrate this from the history of Chinese government, the Chinese say that the rule of the ancient kings, when right was might, followed "the natural order of things." To put it another way, the natural forces are the royal rule of right, and the body politic formed by this rule is the people. On the other hand, military power is the rule of might rather than right, and the organization which results from it is the nation. This can be illustrated by the origin and growth of Hongkong. It did not originate because the many thousands of the people of Hongkong welcomed the British, but because the British used military force to obtain it. [Editorial Note: The barren island of Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain. The hundreds of thousands of Chinese migrated thither voluntarily.] Formerly China and Britain were at war, and China being defeated, the people and territory of Hongkong were ceded to Britain. In time it grew to be the modern Hongkong. Another illustration may be seen in the condition of India to-day as created by the British. The experiences through which she has passed are similar to those of Hongkong. [Editorial Note: No parallel nor similarity in this. India, a great agglomeration of ever-hostile peoples and religious groups, were brought together by British conquest and suasion. Hongkong was a bare rock, was made a British colony, but is now populated by nearly a million Chinese who moved into the colony to share its prosperity and now hold nearly 80 per cent. of its material assets.]

Wherever the sun shines, it shines on British territory. Of dominions so vast as these, there is not one place that has not been secured by military force. Now from ancient times to the present, every nation has been formed by some military power, but the development of a people has been different, in every case it has been the result of natural forces, and never in the least through violence. For instance, the development of the many tens of thousands of Chinese people in Hongkong into a body politic, has been a natural process, and no matter what kind of a military force England may use, it can never be changed. Therefore we say that a community based on the rule of

the ancient kings, the rule of right, with its inherent power may be called a people, whilst a community based on military force and the strength of men is a nation. Such is the difference between a people and a nation.

Origin of a People

Again let me explain the origin of a people. Man is the most intelligent of creatures, a living active being, and distinct from the animal world. Mankind is fundamentally divided into the five races, the white, black, red, yellow, and brown. Each race divides again into many tribes such, for instance, as those of Asia, the best known of which are the Mongols, the Miao, [Editorial Note: China's southern and western aboriginal peoples, of various stocks, now largely absorbed, are generally known as Miao. Some are distinctly of Negro stock, others move closely related to the Burmese, Siamese and Tibetans than to the Chinese.] The whole racial discussion here is hopelessly unscientific, the Japanese, the Manchus, and the Chinese. Speaking generally we may say this division into tribes is the result of natural forces, but many factors are included, the chief of which is blood relationship. The yellow Chinese people have their origin in the yellow race. Whatever the original characteristics of the ancestors, these characteristics are perpetually present and handed down in a people, therefore the influence of kinship is exceedingly great. The second important factor is the manner of living. The methods of obtaining a livelihood being different, the character of the people is also different. For instance the Mongols are dependent on grass and green herbage, and their occupation is that of nomadic shepherds. Wherever there is grass, there they lead their flocks, and it is this nomadic character that has determined their qualities as a people. The sudden rise of the Mongols to power was owing to this predilection. [Editorial Note: Here, in the full text, follows a brief account of Mongol history in which the impression is given that the Mongols united Europe and Asia under their control.] The reason for such a display of military strength lay in their habits and characteristics as nomads and shepherds, being able to wander from day to day without any thought or fear of distance.

Language, Religion and Custom

The third important factor is that of language. Supposing an outside tribe learns our language, they easily come under our influence, and by degrees become one with us as a people. On the other hand, if we learn the language of a foreign nation, we easily come under that nation's influence. If people have a common kinship and ancestry, and have the same language, they are more than ever open to transforming influences. So we see that language plays a most important part in the formation of a people. The fourth factor is religion. When men worship similar deities, or believe in the same ancestry, they are able to form themselves into a people. Religion is a tremendous power in the making of a nation. Take for instance Arabia or Judea. These kingdoms have been defunct for a very long time, but the Arabs and the Jews remain to this day. The reason for their continued existence lies in their religion, although their kingdoms are no more. You all know that the Jews of the present day are to be found in all lands. Some of the most famous scholars of the world such as Marx and Einstein are Jews. Moreover they hold, as capitalists, the chief financial power both in England and America. The Jews as a race are exceedingly intelligent and clever, and this fact, coupled with their religion, keeps them together as a nationality, although dispersed throughout many countries. The reason why the Arabs have also been able to preserve their nationality is because they are Mohammedans. Then again, the people who most tenaciously hold to Buddhism are the Indians. Although their country has been conquered by Britain, the people still remain undestroyed. [Editorial Note: It scarcely need be pointed out that Buddhism is not now the religion of India, and that the peoples of India are by no means a racial unit.] The fifth important factor is custom. If a number of men

unitedly observe any special customs, in process of time these customs bind them together as a people. So if we study the diverse branches of mankind we find that the reasons for their becoming distinct peoples are shown in the five forces above mentioned—kinship, mode of living, language, religion and custom. These five factors are evolved naturally and are not the outcome of conquest by military aggression. [Editorial Note: According to these five tests China, which has come into being through military expansion largely, is not a "natural" nation, since her component peoples have differed widely in origin, language and customs.] In comparing therefore these forces with military power, we are able to distinguish between what is a people and what is a nation.

"Save China"

Our examination of the origin and continuance of nations both ancient and modern, is in order to secure the permanence of our people and to save China. To do this, we must understand the principle of Nationalism, then we shall be able to flourish as a nation. But the Chinese only know a unity of family or of religion; they have no national spirit, therefore, although the 400,000,000 constitute the Chinese nation, it is really a body without cohesion, and has become at the present time the poorest and weakest country in the world. We hold the lowest position in the community of nations, and are merely the prey of other and stronger powers. So you see that at the present time our position is one of the gravest danger, and if we do not emphasize our character as a people, and consolidate our 400,000,000 into a strong nation, we are doomed to destruction. In order to avert this peril let us pay great attention to this question, and, asserting the spirit of nationality, save our country.

The Great Powers

To accomplish the salvation of the country, we must first find out wherein lies our danger. To realize our perilous position, the best thing is to compare ourselves with the people of the Great Powers, and we shall then clearly understand. Before the Great European War there were seven or eight countries that could be called the Great Powers. The greatest was Britain; the strongest were Germany, Austria, and Russia; the wealthiest was America. Of the newer powers we have Japan and Italy. After the war, three of these were destroyed. Now the only first class powers that remain are Britain, America, France, Japan, and Italy. England, France, Russia, and America each have a distinct nationality. The basis of the nation that has developed into the British Empire is the Anglo-Saxon race; their country is England and Wales; and they number only about 38,000,000. These may be called the pure British stock. [Editorial Note: The Scottish and Irish seem to be excluded.] They form the strongest nation in the world. A hundred years ago they only numbered 12,000,000, but they have multiplied three-fold and now number 38,000,000.

The Rise of Japan

Here in the East is an island kingdom which may be called the Britain of the East. This is Japan, and its people have a distinct nationality. They are called the People of Universal Harmony. From the beginning of the nation they have never been conquered, not even by the Mongols when the Yuan Dynasty was in its might. Beginning a reform movement 50 years ago, they have developed into the strongest nation in Asia, and are on an equality with Europe and America, which to-day dare not treat them with impunity. We Chinese, however, though very much more numerous, are lightly esteemed by others, simply because they have emphasized the principles of Nationalism which we have not. Before Japan's reform, her authority was very weak, and her territory no larger than the province of Szechuan. The population was not equal to that of Szechuan, and, moreover, she was humiliated by the oppression of foreign countries. But because they possessed the national spirit, they were able to rouse themselves until they have become exceedingly powerful. In

the space of 50 years they have developed from a weak into a strong nation. In order to make China strong, we must take Japan as a model.

From this we may learn, that whatever the white race can do, the Japanese can do also. The races of mankind, though differing in colour, are in no wise different when it is a question of intelligence and ability. To-day, because in Asia we have a powerful Japan, the white races not only dare not despise Japan, but dare not despise the people of Asia. So we see that now Japan has risen, and as a united people enjoys the honour and prestige of a first-class power, the other peoples of Asia may also be lifted into the position of highly-exalted international relationship. Formerly we thought we could not accomplish the things that Europeans do, but now that Japan has been able to copy European, we are also able to copy Japan. Now that we know we can become like Japan, we also know that we can become like Europe. [Editorial Note: Dr. Sun fails to show us how China has yet become like Japan.]

The Revolution in Russia

During the Great War there occurred a revolution in Russia which overthrew the imperialistic government. It has now become a new socialistic country very different from former times. During her imperialistic days she had a despotic government, determined to extend her territories. To day the dominions of Russia include half of Europe and half of Asia, bestriding two continents, and all this territory has been gained by encroachment. During the Russo-Japanese War, each nation feared that she would also absorb China. Having done this the next step would be to appropriate all the other countries until she was mistress of the world. [Editorial Note: The world had not thought of that—nor did Russia.] Therefore the nations set about to hinder this, and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was the result. The war ended by the Japanese driving Russia out of Korea and Manchuria, and thus was overturned the government whose aims were world-wide dominion. The safety of Eastern Asia having been thus secured, opinion in the world greatly changed. After the European War the Russians themselves overturned their imperialistic government, and changed their country into a new socialistic state. Again was manifested an even greater change in the attitude of the world, which has taken place during these last six years. The Russians in this short time have altered the character of their government, abandoning their old policy of military aggression, and adopting one of peaceableness. This new policy not only discards the barbaric method of encroachment on other lands, but is pledged to the resistance of force in aid of the weak and the execution of justice, so that all nations have come to fear Russia. [Editorial Note: "World revolution" and Soviet aggression in China are ignored. The occupation of Mongolia is forgotten.] Even now the nations are much more afraid of her than they were, because this policy of peaceableness has not only destroyed Imperialism in Russia, but will destroy it in every part of the world. More than this, it will destroy Capitalism. [Editorial Note: Borodin enters.] Now it appears on the surface as though the governments of the world ruled by their own power, out really they are in the grasp of the Capitalists. The new government of Russia, having set out to destroy Capitalism, the financiers of the world are greatly alarmed. On this account there is instituted a great movement which will direct and change the current of public opinion in the whole world.

The Future of War

Speaking of European wars, history shows them to have been caused by questions of international status. The last great war was between the united forces of Germany, Austria, and Turkey on the one side, and the allied mercantile countries of Britain, France, Russia, Japan, and Italy on the other. After four years of terrible struggle, both sides were obliged to cease through exhaustion of resources. The world's great thinkers predict that Europe, having passed through such an ex-

perience, will not go to war again over any similar international complications, but that in future, war will be between separate races, as for instance between the yellow and the white. With reference, however, to this new movement initiated by Russia, I think I can gauge from its past achievements what kind of effects will be produced. War between the nations is inevitable, but it will not be between different races, but between members of the same race, white with white, and yellow with yellow. This war will be a class war, between the oppressed and the oppressor, between right and brute force. The result of the revolution in Russia has been that the Slavs have determined to restrain the strong and aid the weak, to repress the wealthy and succour the poor, their sole aim being the upholding of justice and the destruction of inequality. This object having been made known all over Europe, the small and weak nations have welcomed it gladly none more so than Turkey. [Editorial Note: A clue to the appeal that the Soviet agents were making to Dr. Sun when this was written.] This country before the European war was exceedingly poor and weak, quite unable to do anything. Europeans called the Turk "the sick man of the Near East", and said he ought to be destroyed. After the war, having joined with Germany, Turkey was defeated by the Allies and almost annihilated, as all the nations desired some part of the territory. But when Russia came forward in defence of equality, she helped Turkey to expel the Greeks, and brought about a revision of all the unequal treaties. To-day, Turkey, although not reckoned as one of the Great Powers, is considered as a second or third class power in Europe. How has this been accomplished? It is entirely owing to the help given by Russia. From this we may gather that in future, no matter what peoples or nations suffer from injustice and oppression, the tendency will be to unite in resistance to a superior force.

The Oppressed Peoples

A hundred years ago the population of Germany was 24,000,000. After the Great War, she was depleted in numbers, but has now a population of 60,000,000, which is an increase of two and a half times as many in the century. The people are called Teutons, and are closely akin to the British. They are very clever, and for this reason are a great nation. Since the European war, their military power having been destroyed, they naturally uphold the doctrine of Right rather than that of Might. [Editorial Note: The ingenueness of this remark might not please even the Germans.]

The Question of Population

America a hundred years ago had only 9,000,000 people, but to-day it has more than 100,000,000, an increase during the century of over tenfold. Most of those representing this increase are immigrants from Europe, and not natives of the soil. During these last few tens of years, the density of the population and the restriction of territory in Europe has caused many of the people a hard struggle for life, and so they have emigrated to America to get a living there. That is the reason for the enormous increase in its population. In most countries the population increases though the birth rate, but in America it has been through immigration. This population is more mixed than that of any other country, as it contains immigrants from all continents and lands. Having arrived in America, they have been fused as by smelting into one nation. This people is not composed of the original British, French, or German immigrants, neither is it made up of Italians or other natives of Southern Europe, but is in reality a new nation, called the American nation. Being composed of independent people, it has become the world's independent nation.

The French belong to the Latin race which scattered amongst the countries of Europe such as Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Coming to the American continent they are to be found in Mexico, Peru, Chili, Columbia, Brazil, the Argentine, and the small countries of Central America. Thus because the peoples of South America are all of the Latin race, the Americans call them Latin Americans. The increase in the population in France has been

very slow. A hundred years ago there were 30,000,000; to day there are 39,000,000, so the increase is only 25 per cent.

America's Growth

Let us now compare the various increases in the world's population. During the last century the increase in America has been ten-fold; in England three-fold, in Japan also three-fold, Russia four-fold, Germany two and a half-fold, and in France 25 per cent. This increase during the century has been largely owing to the spread of scientific knowledge, the development of medical study and methods of sanitation, which have become more perfect each year, thus diminishing the death-rate and giving an increase in births. Now what has this fact of the tremendous increase of population to do with China? When I compare the rate of increase of each nation with the numbers in China I am horror-stricken. Take for instance America which a century ago had only a population of 9,000,000, and now has 100,000,000. In another hundred years, according to the present rate there will be 1,000,000,000. [Editorial Note: Here the author's figures are his own and decidedly no other's.]

We Chinese often boast that our numbers are exceedingly large, and it would be difficult to exterminate us. When the Yuen Dynasty ruled China, the Mongols not only were unable to destroy the Chinese, but on the contrary were civilized by them. China not only survived, but was able to absorb the Mongols. When the Manchus conquered China, and ruled us for more than 200 years, they did not destroy the Chinese, but on the contrary accepted their civilization, and they became in fact Chinese, as witness many Manchus who have Chinese names. Because of this, many scholars consider that even if the Japanese or the white races conquered China, they would in the same way all be absorbed into the Chinese nation. This might be matter for consolation were it not for the fact that in a hundred years' time the American people will have increased to 1,000,000,000, and they will be two and a half times more numerous than the Chinese. Formerly the Manchus were not able to conquer the Chinese people because their numbers were not much over 1,000,000. Compared with the Chinese they were a small company, and were inevitably absorbed into the nation. But supposing America conquered China, in the course of a century, there would be only four Chinese to ten Americans, and the Chinese would have accepted their civilization. [Editorial Note: The suggestion presumably is that the American people would move into China as a conquering horde and obliterate the Chinese.]

Ch'ien Lung's Census

Do you know when it was that the census of 400,000,000 Chinese was taken? It was during the reign of Ch'ien Lung of the Manchu Dynasty. Since then no census has been taken. From the time of Ch'ien Lung until now, a period of nearly 200 years has elapsed, and we are still 400,000,000. A century ago we were 400,000,000, and in a century from now we shall still be 400,000,000. [Editorial Note: This is not clear. One wonders why the medicine and sanitation that make increase of population possible elsewhere are to have no effect in China unless Dr. Sun assumed that China would not improve along these lines within the century.]

In France, because the population is small, encouragement is given to birth production. If a man has three children he receives a grant; if he has four or five his grant is increased. If it is a case of twins the grant is still larger. If a bachelor is not married before he is 30 years of age, or a spinster before he is 40, he or she is fined. Such is the method of birth encouragement used in France. The birth-rate does not decrease, but the increase is not as great as in other countries. Moreover the French are an agricultural people, the country is wealthy, the people have sufficient, and every day seek after pleasure. A hundred years ago an English professor named Malthus, being troubled by the fact that the world was too populous, and that the supply of necessities was limited, advised a system of birth control. He formulated a dictum that "The increase of births is according to geometrical progression, the in-

crease of necessities is according to mathematical progression." The French, being at heart pleasure seekers, welcomed such statements, which meant that males need not assume domestic responsibilities, and women need not bear children. In their control of births, they not only used natural methods, but artificial methods too. The population of France a century ago was much more than that of other countries, but because of this Malthusian doctrine which was preached and well received in France, the French adopted birth control. To-day the trouble of their sparse population is entirely owing to the poisonous teaching of Malthus. Young China to-day is also inoculated with this virus of birth control, but they do not know that France has already suffered from it, and is now adopting new laws and regulations in order to increase the birth-rate, and secure the continuance of its people along with the other nations of the world.

Over-Population

How many Chinese people are there to-day? The increase in the population is not equal to that of England or Japan, yet reckoning from the period of Ch'ien Lung, there ought to be at least 500,000,000. Formerly an American Minister named Rockhill who came to China to investigate, said that the Chinese population was not more than 300,000,000. Now really what is the population of China? In the time of Ch'ien Lung there were already 400,000,000. If Rockhill's investigation is correct, we have diminished by 25 per cent. If it is said that there are 400,000,000 now, from this we may gather that in a hundred years' time perhaps there will only be 400,000,000.

The population of Japan at present is 60,000,000, but in another hundred years there ought to be 240,000,000. Because of the difficulties of living in their own territory, the Japanese have complained to the other countries saying that the population of their island kingdom is too large, and they are compelled to seek an outlet for expansion. If they go east to America, the State of California is closed against them; if they go south to Australia, the British say that Australia is a white man's country, and they will not allow the coloured races to encroach on them. The Japanese, because they are repelled on every hand, have explained the fact to the other nations, saying they have no outlet, and for this reason are obliged to occupy Manchuria and Korea. The nations, understanding Japan's position, agree to her demands, considering that the question of Japan immigrants coming to China has nothing to do with them.

China's Charms

China has the most equable climate, and is the most fertile country in the whole world. The reason why other nations do not for the present take our territory, is because they are fewer in number than we. [Editorial Note: Neither the unqualified statement of China's charm and wealth, nor the reason assigned for her immunity from conquest is acceptable. This whole discussion of world population is too unscientific to deserve analysis and is not taken seriously by intelligent Chinese.] But in a hundred years' time if our numbers do not increase, and theirs increase greatly, it will be a case of the larger number conquering the smaller, and they will certainly appropriate China. When that occurs, China will not only have lost her sovereignty, but the Chinese will be absorbed by the other peoples, and will also have lost their nationality. Formerly the Mongols and Manchus conquered China, the smaller number subduing the larger, with the intention of causing the larger number of Chinese to be their slaves. If in the future the Great Powers conquer China, it will be a case of the larger number subduing the smaller but they will not make us slaves, because when that time arrives, we Chinese will not be in a position even to be slaves.

LECTURE II.

From ancient times, the rise or fall of most nations has been dependent on the increase of the population. This is what is known as Natural Selection. Mankind has been unable to resist this process, and therefore, many of the ancient

nations, even the most famous, have perished from among men without leaving a trace. We Chinese are also an ancient nation, with an authentic history of over 4,000 years, so that in tracing back the beginnings of our race, we find that up to the present, we have existed for at least 5,600 years. During this time natural forces, but have survived to we have been affected by many things; but has caused us to multiply exceedingly to the number of 400,000,000. Compared with other nations of the world, we are the greatest and most populous. We have received the favour of Heaven in a larger measure than other nations, and thus have passed through all the experiences and changes of human life. During our more than four thousand years of history, we have through all the generations only known progress in our civilization, and have never seen our nation decline.

To day we are one of the cultured nations of the world. Therefore those who are optimistic, consider that the Chinese people, having experienced all sorts of evils, will still survive, no matter what sort of calamities they may suffer. But in my opinion this pronouncement and expectation is not justified. According to the process of Natural Selection our nation should survive, but the evolution of the world is not merely dependent on natural forces, but also on the artificial or human factors which intrude. The human factor happens to interfere with the work of Nature, and so it may be said that Man defeats Heaven. There are two great forces included in this human factor: Foreign Domination and Economic Pressure; [Editorial Note: The Chinese phrase here translated foreign domination means literally political power or governmental authority, but Dr. Sun applies it throughout to foreign political domination, wherefore this arbitrary translation, and the influence of these on the rise and fall of a nation is greater than that of natural forces.]

Our nation, situated as it is to-day, in the current of the world's influences, is not only threatened by these two forces, but has suffered deeply from them. During the few thousand years of China's history, there have been two occasions when she has come under foreign domination. [Editorial Note: Actually there have been many more.] But with reference to the Great Powers of to-day, the circumstances are very different from those of former years. We saw in the previous lecture how greatly the populations of the Great Powers had increased during the last hundred years.

From this we can gather that in a hundred years' time we shall be in a minority, and the Great Powers will have outnumbered us. When that time comes, even supposing we have not suffered from foreign domination or economic pressure, according to the process of natural evolution the Chinese will be a doomed race. Moreover in a hundred years' time, we shall not only have been weeded out by the process of Natural Selection, but will be threatened with foreign dominance and economic disabilities. These two forces are speedier and more violent than natural forces. Natural forces work slowly, but are also able to destroy the greatest nations. We had an example of this a century ago in the red aborigines of North and South America. In future if the Chinese people only come under the process of Natural Selection they may last a hundred years, but if they also suffer from foreign domination and economic pressure, they may not even last ten years, therefore these ten years will be a critical time for China. If during these ten years some method can be found of warding off foreign domination or economic pressure, our nation will be able to survive along with the other great nations, but if we cannot, then we shall be destroyed.

Territorial Losses

China has already been under foreign domination for about one hundred years. More than a century ago the Manchus maintained our nation in strength. At that time Britain had conquered India, but did not dare try to conquer China, being afraid that China might have dealings with India. But during these last hundred years, China has lost a great deal of territory. Formerly the Great Powers thought that China would never be able to assert herself, or again be able to govern herself, so they seized places

on the coast such as Dalny, Weihaiwei and Kowloon as bases of operation preparatory to the dividing up of China. Afterwards came the Revolution, and the powers saw that China was still able to do something, so they abandoned all thoughts of division of territory. When the Great Powers were thinking of dividing up China, many Chinese who were opposed to the Revolution said that revolution would only encourage and bring about the division. As soon as the results of the Revolution were seen, it was evident that not only would the Powers refrain from dividing up China, but that they had even given up the idea. [Editorial Note: We are here omitting an account of well known foreign territorial acquisitions which are much more fully and accurately described in a score of other standard works.]

China's Past Might

In the period of China's greatest might to which I have referred, she overruled all the surrounding nations; in South-Western Asia every country was proud to be called a feudatory state of China. At that time the imperialism of Europe had not appropriated land in Asia. Of Asiatic countries, China was the only one that was imperialistic, and in consequence all the small and weak states were afraid of her, dreading the use of her power to subdue them. Even up to the present, the small and weak states of Asia are not quite at ease with regard to China. Recently we held an important meeting of the Kuomintang in Canton: and Mongolia sent representatives to find out if our Southern Government was still intending to carry out an imperialistic policy with regard to the smaller state. When they had seen that the policy entertained upon by the meeting was to support and help the small and weak states, without the slightest thought of any imperialistic aims, they manifested their approval, and were willing to unite in order to establish a great eastern nation. Not only did Mongolia agree with this idea, but all the other smaller states also. To-day the great European Powers are oppressing China by their imperialism and economical policy, and Chinese territory is gradually decreasing: even from within the eighteen provinces we have lost a considerable amount.

Economic Pressure

Since the revolution in China the Great Powers have realised that it will not be easy for them to divide up China as the result of conquest, knowing that although the Manchus formerly subdued China, we still have the power to rebel. If the Great Powers still try to conquer us, we shall certainly resist. But they know it is not worth their while, so to-day they are abandoning their policy of conquest, and are endeavouring to subdue us by economic pressure. They consider that by refraining from using force to divide China, they will avoid conflicts amongst themselves. After the great war their imperialism abated for a time in Europe, but in China that imperialism had been manifested in their attempt to bring economic pressure to bear upon us. This was seen a few days ago when more than twenty gunboats from all countries came to Canton for purposes of intimidation. The people of Canton were immediately aroused and became angry, in fact every one in the country was indignant.

So we see that Foreign Domination soon provokes resentment; but the ordinary people are not easily made aware of economic pressure. For instance China has already suffered from this at the hands of the Great Powers for several tens of years, but up to the present most people are not conscious that every part of China has become virtually a dependency or colony of the Great Powers. The nation as a whole only looks upon China as a sort of semi-dependency of these Powers. This is a name by which they console themselves, but the truth is that the economic pressure of the Great Powers has made China, not only a semi-dependency, but one that is in a much worse plight than if she were a real colony. Supposing we are the slaves of one nation only, if there happens any calamity such as flood, drought or fire, the ruling power will provide funds in order

to relieve the distress. This will be done from a sense of obligation; as part of its duty. The people who are the slaves will also think it is the duty of the ruling power to succour them. But a few years ago, when there was a famine in North China, not one country considered its obligation to do its best to provide funds for relief, and it was only in China itself that the various nationals advocated the raising of subscriptions for the famine-stricken people. [Editorial Note: This is an astonishing display of ingratitude for the enormous sums raised abroad for relief work in China.] The Chinese formerly only knew that China was in the position of a semi-dependency, and were ashamed of it, but they did not realise that her status was even below that of Corea or Annam therefore we cannot call her a semi-dependency, but ought to call her a second-rate dependency.

The Maritime Customs

At the present time there is a dispute between Kwangtung and the foreign powers over the Customs surplus. [Editorial Note: Reference is presumably to events in 1921-22. Dr. Sun tried to seize the Customs but was frustrated by an international gunboat demonstration.] Realising that the Customs duties and Surplus are ours by right, what is the reason for this displayed? [Editorial Note: The question of unmet obligations, for which these revenues are security, is ignored.] Because the Chinese Maritime Customs has been seized by foreigners. Formerly we had no Maritime Customs, and the question of opening up trade was entirely in our own hands. Then the British came to China and begged for the establishment of Customs regulations, as they wished to trade with us, but China opposed the proposal. On this, Britain united her imperialism with her economic strength and forced open the door, and made China establish the Customs regulation. [Editorial Note: To take the place of irregular extortions which made legitimate commerce impossible.] At that time the armies of Britain had already seized Canton, but seeing that Canton was unsatisfactory, they discarded it, and demanded Hongkong along with an indemnity. [Editorial Note: In 1842. The account below of the pledging of the Customs receipts and of foreign control of the machinery of collection is too absurdly garbled for comment.] Just then China had not much ready money with which to pay the indemnity, so she mortgaged the Customs to Britain, and allowed the English to collect the duties. The Manchu Government thought that they would have ample time in which to pay the indemnity, but found that Britain after having obtained possession of the Customs, and appropriating the duties, demanded the indemnity to be paid within a few years. The Manchu emperor realising that the Manchu officials were very corrupt, having for a considerable time been guilty of peculation, handed over the administration of the Customs entirely into the hands of the British, and the Commissioner of Customs appointed none but British on the staff. Afterwards the other nations, having trade relationships, disputed with Britain over the authority in the Customs. Britain gave way, and officials of other countries were also appointed according to the proportion of trade carried on, with the result that to-day the whole of the Maritime Customs is entirely in the hands of foreigners. Each time that China has made a treaty with foreign nations, she has suffered added injury. The authority manifested in the treaties is always of an unequal kind, therefore the Customs regulations are all fixed by foreigners, and China is not in a position to alter them. The Chinese themselves cannot receive or use the Customs duties, so that is the reason why we object.

Protective Tariffs

Now what is the attitude of the nations to day with regard to this economic disability. Each country in order to deal with this economic encroachment, generally uses the Maritime Customs as a means of defence in order to protect its own trade, just as one might build forts near the harbours to resist the invasion of a foreign army. So there is a Protective Tariff; that is, the Customs duties are used to boycott the goods of other countries

in order that the country's own industries may increase. Take for instance, the trade of the white Americans with European countries after their destruction of the red aborigines. At first America was an agricultural nation, but the natives of Europe were all industrial. When an agricultural nation trades with an industrial nation, naturally the industrial nation gets the best of it. So America established a protective tariff, in order to safeguard her own industries. The method of a protective tariff is to place a specially heavy duty on imports from other countries. To impose a heavy duty such as this, is to cause the goods from the other countries to be dear, and so prevent them being sold. The native productions, being free of duty, are cheap and are easily sold.

Now what are the circumstances in China to day? Before China had any commercial relations with other nations, the goods in use amongst the people were all hand-made by the people. The ancients used to say "the man ploughs and the woman weaves"; from which we can see that agriculture and weaving are the natural industries of China. Afterwards when foreign goods were imported, because of the light Customs duties, foreign calico was cheap and the native calico was dear. The people generally preferred to wear foreign calico rather than native, and the result was that the native industry was destroyed by the foreign. Native industries and handicrafts from this time began to decrease, and the people being without occupation, many of them became idlers. This is the condition produced by foreign economic pressure. At the present time, although China still has cloth woven by hand, the basic material is foreign yarn. Recently we have begun gradually the spinning of yarn and the weaving of cloth by the use of native cotton and foreign machinery. In Shanghai, for instance, there is a large number of great spinning and weaving mills. By the use of these mills we could gradually suppress the foreign article, but because the Customs is still in the hands of foreigners, they are able to impose heavy duties on our native cloth. Not only is there the heavy Customs duty, but when the cloth reaches the interior of the country there are also like demands. [Editorial Note: This, like a score of other impositions upon industry in China, is in native official hands.] So China is not only without a protective tariff, out there is imposed a heavy duty on native goods to protect foreign ones. During the European war the various countries could not manufacture goods to be sent to China, and so the mills in Shanghai were for a time very prosperous. [Editorial Note: They are in a Treaty Port, under foreign protection or in districts adjacent to foreign protected territory, and are in most cases managed by foreigners. Industries elsewhere are bled to death, not by foreign competition but by native incapacity.] Great benefit accrued, and many people became wealthy. But after the European war, China was filled with goods from all countries, and the spinning and weaving mills of Shanghai, which previously were making money, are now working at a loss, and the native goods have been superseded by the foreign. Not only is China unable to use the Customs duties for her own protection, they are used to protect foreigners. It is just as though one dug a trench in battle, but instead of using it to strike the enemy, the enemy himself occupies it to strike you.

Exports and Imports

Now you will see that Foreign Domination is a palpable thing that may easily be recognized by the most stupid of the people, but economic press are is impalpable, not easily felt by most people, and is moreover a burden added by themselves. From the time of the establishment of trade relations with foreigners, a comparison between exports and imports shows an ever-increasing difference. Ten years ago an investigation of the exports and imports of China would show that the difference was not more than \$200,000,000. To-day an examination of the Customs Returns shows that in 1921, the imports exceeded the exports by \$500,000,000, an increase in the ten years of 150 per cent. Calculating on this basis we shall find that ten years hence, there will be a pro-

portionate increase. Then the duty on imports will exceed the duty on exports by \$1,250,000,000. Don't you think this leakage is tremendous? [Editorial Note: The ignorance displayed here is astounding. China's imports were in 1921, Tls. 906,122,439. Exports were Tls. 601,255,537. The difference, it will be seen, was just over three hundred million. Since then the adverse balance has materially decreased.]

Foreign Banks

Apart from the Customs duties; this economic pressure shows itself in the presence of foreign banks. Nowadays the Chinese do not trust the native banks, but put absolute faith in the foreign ones. For instance in Kwangtung at the present moment the foreign banks are considered very reliable, whilst the Chinese banks are not trusted in the least. Formerly when banks were established in Kwangtung, they issued paper money which was accepted everywhere; to-day that paper money is useless, and only hard cash is accepted. [Editorial Note: The native banks are everywhere victims of official "forced loans." Their reserves against note issues are always doubtful, sometimes nil. Foreign banks, under consular jurisdiction, are subject to their national banking laws—therefore sound.] Chinese notes in former times were not as valuable as foreign ones, but to-day, even Chinese silver is not as good as the paper money of the foreign banks. [Editorial Note: Because minted under weight, with no specie reserve.] Just now the number of foreign bank-notes circulating in Kwangtung represents several millions of dollars, and the public generally are more willing to keep these than to keep Chinese silver. This applies also to the ports of Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow. The reason for this is, that we are suffering from economic pressure. [Editorial Note: This is a new name for maladministration, dishonesty and ineptitude in native administration.]

We all have the idea that foreigners have plenty of money, not realising that they are giving us paper for our goods. They really have not much wealth, and a great deal of it has been given to them, as it were, by us. The money that foreigners use is simply a few millions of printed notes which we accept, and so they possess a few millions of dollars. For every dollar note printed by the foreign banks as currency, they expend only a few copper cash; but these notes are given the value of one dollar, ten dollars or one hundred dollars. Thus the foreigners expend only a trifling amount to print notes that represent several millions of dollars, and they give us those in exchange for goods valued at several millions of silver dollars. Think gentlemen, is not this a grievous loss? How is it that they can print so much paper money, whilst we cannot do the same? [Editorial Note: The foreign banks all hold adequate specie reserves, issue no more notes than the public demands, and never fail to redeem them a few modern Chinese banks are working up to this standard but would not claim to have reached it. The security for the very soundest Chinese note issues is held in domestic bonds, which are in turn dependent upon foreign Customs control.] It is because we are suffering from the economical disabilities caused by foreign nations, and rely on them rather than on ourselves, therefore our own paper money is not accepted as currency.

Exchange

Apart from paper money there is also the question of exchange. We Chinese in all the mercantile ports, when we remit money prefer the foreign banks, and hand over to them Chinese money to exchange. The foreign banks do this for the Chinese. Not only do they make .5 per cent. when remitting money, but they rake in the price of silver from both places. When the money is paid over, they collect the discount on the dollars or taels of that place. In this way the loss by discount when the money is remitted, and when it is handed over, reckoned altogether must be more than two or three per cent. For instance if a foreign bank in Canton remits \$10,000 to Shanghai, the foreign bank, apart from making \$50 on the transaction, also gains on the exchange from dollars into taels. In this way they lower the price of the Kwangtung dollars, and raise the price of the Shanghai taels.

[Editorial Note: Debased coinage exchanged against guaranteed specie.] From their own calculations we gather they make at least one or two hundred dollars. When it comes to handling over the money in Shanghai, they do not give taels, but are only willing to give dollars, and by so doing raise the price of dollars and lower the price of taels, and make at the least one or two hundred dollars. So in remitting 10,000 dollars between Canton and Shanghai, each time at least two or three hundred dollars are lost. If this amount had to be sent forward and returned between the two places, it would not need much more than thirty times before the amount had entirely disappeared. Thus the reason why the people suffer this loss, is because of the evils of economic pressure from foreign nations. [Editorial Note: Dr. Sun, in composing this fiction, takes a leaf out of the Chinese book. It is proverbial in China that if a man changes his money in ten exchange shops it will be gone.]

Bank Deposits

Foreign banks with Chinese authority; apart from issuing paper money and exchange, have also money deposits. The Chinese who want to bank their money, have only to learn that the bank is managed by Chinese, and they are uneasy about it, and will not deposit their money there, no matter how much capital it has or how much interest is given. But if they hear of a bank managed by foreigners, that has a foreign name, no matter whether it is trustworthy or not, or how much interest is given, they are quite at ease, and if they have money at once decide to deposit it there. The foreign banks which have received this money give each year to the depositors very little interest, at the most 4 or 5 per cent. The banks also lend this money to the smaller merchants, but receive from them each year a great amount of interest, at least 7 or 8 per cent., and even up to more than ten per cent. [Editorial Note: Native banks give seven or eight per cent. interest on deposits, but charge from 15 (minimum) to forty per cent. on loans.] So you see the foreign banks have only the trouble of the management, solely using Chinese capital and receiving interest from the Chinese, which every year must be several tens of millions. This is a loss unrealised by the Chinese because they deposit their money in foreign banks. The reason of course is, they are suffering under the evils of foreign economic pressure. [Editorial Note: It is again clear that economic pressure is Dr. Sun's definition for the superior integrity and efficiency of foreign institutions.] These foreign banks by their triple system of paper money, exchange and deposits, are making profit to the extent of \$100,000,000.

Freight Charges

Apart from the foreign banks there is the question of Freight Charges. To send Chinese goods abroad of course it is necessary to use steamers; and these are used as well to carry most goods to the interior ports like Hankow, Chang-sha or Canton. The Japanese shipping business has in recent years, of necessity prospered exceedingly, but at the first Japan had only one shipping company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Afterwards were formed the Japanese Shipping Company, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Japan-China Steamship Company, with steamers plying in the inland waters of China, and also in all parts of the world. Japanese shipping has prospered to this extent, because it has been subsidised, and especially supported by the government. The Chinese wonder what benefit accrues to the government for subsidising merchant ships, but they do not know that Japan carries on an economic competition with foreign nations; so with regard to shipping she has entered into treaties with them to fix freight charges at a definite rate per ton. For instance when goods are sent from Europe to Asia, they first come to Shanghai, and then are carried to Nagasaki and Yokohama. Conveying goods from Europe to Shanghai is much nearer than carrying them to Nagasaki or Yokohama, but the freight charges per ton from Europe to the two latter ports, are fixed by each shipping company at a very reasonable rate. With regard however to the transport of goods from Europe to Shanghai (China having no ships to compete), the rates fixed by the different com-

panies are very dear, so the freight rates per ton from Europe to Nagasaki and Yokohama, compared with those charged from Europe to Shanghai are cheaper. Therefore the price of European goods in Japan is cheaper than in Shanghai. On the other hand, if Chinese goods are shipped from Shanghai to Europe the freight charges are much dearer than on those shipped from Nagasaki and Yokohama. If China sends to Europe goods to the value of \$100,000,000, she must pay, because of the freight charges, an additional \$10,000,000. According to this reckoning, out of \$100,000,000 she loses 10,000,000. The value of China's yearly imports and exports is more than \$1,000,000,000, and the losses from this amount are not less than 100,000,000. [Editorial Note: This leaves us bewildered.]

Taxes and Rents

Moreover there are also the taxes, ground rents and price of land in the Concessions and ceded territories which altogether make a considerable sum. For instance, the Chinese in the Concessions and ceded territories of Hongkong, Formosa, Shanghai, Tientsin, Dalny and Hankow pay in taxes each year to the foreigners not less than \$200,000,000. Formerly the taxes paid yearly by Formosa to Japan were only \$20,000,000, but now they have increased to 100,000,000. Hongkong formerly paid to Britain only a few million dollars yearly, but they have increased to 230,000,000. [Editorial Note: The revenues have not yet attained anything like this figure.] In future there is bound to be a proportionately large increase. With reference to ground-rents, some are collected by foreigners and some by Chinese, but in what proportion we do not know, as there has been no careful investigation. But that the foreigners get most of it goes without saying. The amount of ground-rents is ten times the amount received from taxes. As for the price of land, that increases yearly, and the foreigners having economic power in their possession, are naturally wealthy business men who buy Concession land cheaply and sell it at big prices. So we see that in the money represented by the three things, taxes, ground-rents and the price of land, the loss suffered by the Chinese yearly is not less than \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000. [Editorial Note: We invite others to comment on this.]

Again it is still more difficult to estimate the loss caused by the presence of the body of foreigners, with their own businesses, and holding on to their treaty rights, who appropriate our wealth and encroach on our authority. Simply let me say that one Company, the South Manchurian Railway Co. makes a clear profit each year of more than \$50,000,000. [Editorial Note: Manchuria has attracted millions of Chinese from poverty stricken Shantung to share in the phenomenal prosperity that the South Manchurian Railway has created.] Judging from this the businesses of men from the different countries must amount to more than hundreds of millions.

China's Enormous Losses

To sum up, there is: (1st). The invasion of foreign goods, despoiling us yearly to the extent of \$500,000,000; (2nd). Foreign paper money coming into our markets; loss on exchange and circulation of funds, all which rob us of about \$100,000,000; (3rd). Additional freight rates which rob us of several tens of millions even up to \$100,000,000; (4th). Taxes, Ground-rents and Land Prices in Concessions and in ceded territory which deprive us of between \$40,000 and \$50,000; (5th). Monopolies, \$100,000,000; (6th). Speculations and all other kinds of fleecing, which must be several tens of millions. These six methods of economic pressure cause us losses which cannot be less than \$1,200,000,000. Unless there is a way of saving this waste, it will show a yearly increase. Unfortunately there is no principle by which it will lessen, therefore China has already arrived at a state of impoverishment. If she is not saved, this economic pressure will result in the loss of the country and the extinction of the race.

Supposing we had not to render this great tribute, and each year had this fund of \$1,200,000,000, what a lot of things we could do, what wonderful progress as a people we should make! But because of this kind of economic oppression, China must needs suffer.

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THE KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE

Factors which Go Towards Success or Failure in the Present Endeavour to Secure Harmony: Attitude of Tang Seng-chi

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
(Continued from Last Week.)

In my previous article on the subject of the Kuomintang conferences, I described the efforts of the three factions of the party to join forces. This article will discuss the prospects of success or failure.

If we were discussing a normal Chinese situation, as politics have developed during the republican period, success or failure would depend entirely upon the military forces at the disposal of the party. The Kuomintang, however, seems to have as many lives as a proverbial cat and seems to be able to outlive its failures. Dr. Sun Yat-sen used to boast that his dozen failures never deterred him or his followers from continuing efforts and the fact remains that the Kuomintang continues to gather force in spite of its many, and what would with others be, fatal failures.

We have recently witnessed ample evidence of this vitality in the party. The split between Hankow and Nanking should have made it possible for the North to conquer the territory of both factions, but the North has made no progress since General Chiang Kai-shek arrived practically a refugee in Shanghai on March 24. Then Chiang Kai-shek resigned and left the army headless and despite the fact that many of the acquired generals were openly disloyal to the new regime in Nanking, no mutiny took place and no coup d'état was attempted. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang attacked Nanking's position at what should have been just the right moment, but even the acquired armies did not join him and this, at a time when the Nanking treasury had spent all of its \$53,000,000 and had little more than \$87,000 left. Finally, General Tang Seng-chi lessened the importance of the Wuhan Government by virtually establishing a dictatorship in Hankow, but even that did not destroy the military position in Nanking. Two Communist armies, of much better troops than those in Canton, are marching upon the old revolutionary base, but they have thus far not been able to occupy Swatow, which I had erroneously reported to have been captured.

Necessity for Union

Success for the Kuomintang does not depend upon the military forces but upon union within the party, among the civilians of the party, for as surprising as it may appear, the Nationalist militarists are somewhat fearful of party opposition; they somehow dare not publicly repudiate the party; they were taken by surprise when "the five weepers of Nanking" resigned with General Chiang Kai-shek, a demonstration of civilian opposition to military assumptions.

But party unity depends upon sincerity and a willingness to subordinate personal vanity and ambitions to the general cause. The psychological implications are here evident. Some men can subordinate themselves and others cannot. If there are enough men of importance who can, there is a chance for success. Mr. Wang Ching-wei's conduct, when his colleagues were on their way to Nanking, was exemplary from a Chinese standpoint. Had he gone to Nanking, he would have undoubtedly headed the Government. But he had promised to resign if Chiang Kai-shek resigned so that Chiang's following should not have the excuse of continuing disturbances in the party by suggesting that Chiang Kai-shek was ousted to make room for his personal enemy. Mr. Wang Ching-wei eliminated himself for the sake of harmony. Whether others will be willing to take a back seat to assure success remains to be seen.

If the conferences succeed the Kuomintang will become more formidable than they have ever been. If they fail, the Kuomintang will be on the verge of a moral and political failure. The following are the principal impediments to success:

1. General Tang Seng-chi
2. The Soong Group
3. The Semi-Communists
4. A Communist military onslaught.

1. General Tang Seng-chi is an old-time Chihli party militarist with clear-cut feudal ideas. When he

quarrelled with General Chao Heng-ti, he appealed to the Kuomintang for support and started the present war. Although he subordinated himself to the Kuomintang and to General Chiang Kai-shek, he conceived his position as feudal and sought only to gain for himself the province of Hunan, just as Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has subordinated himself to the Fengtien faction only to regain the province of Kiangsi. When Tang Seng-chi saw that the Kuomintang armies were so successful, he pushed forward into Hupeh with them and occupied Hankow for them. It was at this time that he came into contact with the Chinese Communists and with Michael Borodin.

Borodin's Tool

Borodin recognized him as a selfish opportunist and utilized him to break the power of General Chiang Kai-shek. The Communists created in his mind the sense of superiority which forced him to contest with Chiang Kai-shek, supremacy in the Nationalist military organization. In due course, he and Marshal Feng Yü-hsiang were appointed joint successors to Chiang Kai-shek by the Hankow Communists.

General Tang Seng-chi believes in his star. His confidant is a Buddhist monk by the name of Ku who advises him politically according to astrological prognostications. He seeks to carve out a kingdom for himself from Hunan to the mouth of the Yangtze River. He seeks to make himself sole ruler of that kingdom. He has already spread out into Anhui, where he has dismissed Nationalist officials and appointed his own Hunanese to office. He is sending General Chin Yün-ao into Honan to attack Marshal Feng Yü-hsiang. He regards the present situation in the Yangtze not as a union of Wuhan and Nanking but as a conquest of Nanking by Wuhan. He turned on the Communists not because he wanted to break with them but because they were encouraging the peasants of Hunan to sequester the land of his own landowning class. He is at present stretching beyond the tensibility of his forces but he is a menace because his conduct is based, not upon opposition to principles but upon a Napoleonic ambition to become an overlord. Such men are always dangerous because they are wanton in their destructiveness.

2. The position of the Soong Group cannot be disregarded. I include in this category Mme. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. T. V. Soong, Mr. H. H. Kung and for reasons of economy of space, General Chiang Kai-shek. This group is both powerful and capable. Mme. Sun still has a large following among Kuomintang members. Her present visit to Moscow has placed her in a peculiar light vis-a-vis current tendencies in China, but she cannot be discounted lightly. Mr. T. V. Soong, still nominal Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government, also has a following particularly among the returned student element and among certain groups of foreigners who regard him as a singularly able administrator. He has been eliminated from the preliminary conferences in Shanghai and it is understood that his name does not appear either among the governing Committee of Thirty to be named at Nanking or as a Minister of the Government. Mr. Kung possesses a certain influence with Marshal Feng Yü-hsiang and among Chinese Christians. The position of General Chiang Kai-shek is obvious and does not require explanation.

The objection to this group by the three factions of the party rests upon the whole history of Comrade Borodin in China. The personal relations between Comrade Borodin and the Soongs has been such that they have become too closely identified with him in the minds of party members. The present visit of Mme. Sun Yat-sen to Moscow, accompanied by Mr. Eugene Chen, who can be little more than Mme. Sun's secretary, has lent colour to the assumptions that this group is not altogether without Moscow associations. General Chiang Kai-shek quarrelled with Borodin and Mme.

Sun, but he sent Mr. Kung to Marshal Feng Yü-hsiang as he sent Mr. Soong to Hankow to attempt to make peace between Nanking and Hankow before he resigned. All this involves so much personal quarrelling, so many personalities and personal equations, that the other party leaders thought it best to leave them out at this time.

But it is doubtful whether they will take defeat and elimination lightly. Mme. Sun Yat-sen particularly will not easily compromise. Mr. Soong will surely resent the implications of omitting him from the preliminary conferences. He will fight to prove that allegations as to his relations with Moscow are false. This group must, therefore, be taken into account as an impediment to party success at the present moment.

3. The semi-Communists have already been discussed in some detail. Mr. Pan I-tze, a rising young leader in the Kuomintang, in an interview with Mr. Wang Ching-wei, raised the question of Mr. Wang's personal following. He wanted to know whether they would be eliminated because he suspected them of being semi-Communists, although he did not use that term, which I have invented as a convenient English expression of much Chinese vituperation. Other anti-Communists in the Kuomintang are raising the question of the future in the party of the semi-Communists. This may lead to a new purification movement and to a row which may split the rock.

4. The Communists naturally fear a union of the Kuomintang forces. Comrade Borodin's entire political programme was based upon the formula of division. He kept all the leaders of the Party quarrelling during his stay in China. The Communist Party of China has followed the same formula in its tactics. The semi-Communists are following that formula now. Divide! Break-up! Keep the leaders quarrelling! Has been as much their slogan as the many Downs! which were more publicly vociferated. Now that there is possibility of union and strength, they are at work stirring up the dissatisfied and discordant elements. Whether they have enough strength to achieve the failure of the conferences, the next few days will tell. If they do succeed, either the North or the Communists will occupy Nanking.

It is beyond any man's ability to weigh the probabilities of success against the possibilities of failure until the conferences have completed their task and a new Government is formed in Nanking. Even after that, the attitude of Kuomintang must be clearly defined before success is certain, for when everything is taken into account, the \$4,500,000 which Kuomintang monthly sends to Nanking is a political factor of primary importance.

THE THREE PRINCIPLES

(Continued from page 551.)

This great injury, Chinese business fails to prosper, and the people are without occupation. This economic pressure alone is a greater evil than the bringing of myriads of soldiers to destroy us. But in addition to this, the foreign nations have lately brought to bear their imperialism, in order to enforce their economic power, and the means of livelihood for the Chinese people are daily increasing, and the power of the nation is rapidly declining.

During the last century China has had to face the problem of its population. The increase amongst the Chinese is not great, but the populations of foreign countries are daily growing larger. This problem of population is pressing on us at the same time as we are suffering from foreign domination and economic pressure. If there is no relation, no matter how large a territory we have, or how many people, in a hundred years' time we shall have lost our nationality and our race will be extinct. We cannot keep our position as an ancient and permanent people of 400,000,000. Look at the red aborigines of America. Formerly they were in every place, but now are entirely exterminated. Knowing as we do the evils of foreign domination, and also knowing that economic disabilities are even much worse we cannot say that our 400,000,000 will not be easily destroyed by others. China, during these last few thousands of years, has never

EDUCATION IN CHINA

Prospects Considered in View of Opening of Autumn Session? Missionaries Who Remained at Their Posts

With the beginning of the autumn school session, certain points of interest to missionaries and others alike, present themselves as regards the policies of mission schools in China.

It is stated on the very good authority of Christian Education Associations with headquarters in Shanghai that the general policy regarding the opening of Christian schools in Nationalist territory is that Nationalist regulations should be adhered to, registration with Nationalist authorities effected, a Chinese installed as head of the school in question and Chinese put into the administrative positions formerly held by foreign mission workers. That there are exceptions to this rule goes without saying, but the general policy of mission schools will be as stated, according to those who are gathering statistics at the present time.

With regard to mission schools not in Nationalist controlled areas a condition of *status quo* obtains. In certain of the Northern provinces where registration of mission schools with the government is not required the missions are opening for the winter session without undue stress being laid upon this aspect.

Many to Stay Closed

The general policy does not, however, affect that throughout China there will be innumerable missionary institutions which will not open for classes as usual. Prevailing conditions are the deciding factor in each case.

There is no need to point out, moreover, that mission workers are not going back *en masse* to their stations in remote parts of the country. That a few are going back by degrees, however, is equally true. In the case of some mission workers attached to various organizations their stations have never been left, and it is an interesting fact that entirely optimistic letters have reached Shanghai from far-off stations in West China from missionaries who were unable to get to the coast in the first flurry of evacuation and later were convinced that the locality in which they resided was safe for them to remain. In these letters the fact is brought out that anti-foreignism has practically died down in the regions under their observation and surprise is expressed that more mission workers are not returning consistently week by week to their fields of endeavour. It is safe to say, however, that these represent only fragmentary accounts of the situation, and do not apply to the mission field at large. Did it apply, consular advice, which now emphasize the need for missionary workers with stations in certain parts of China to remain in safety zones, would change.

It is pointed out that one mission alone, the China Inland Mission, has more than 200 workers who never left their work. Of this number 70 are full members and the remainder associated ones in various provinces of China. Of this group six have remained in Kansu, 10 in Shensi, six in Southern Kiangsi, three in Anhui, half a dozen in Hunan and several in Chekiang, besides about 16 in Yunnan and seven in Kweichow. None remain, however in Honan.

Reasons for Not Leaving

The reasons why these missionaries did not leave their field vary. Some tried to come when the first warnings were issued, and started on their journey. The obstacles to

suffered simultaneously from the three forces mentioned above. Therefore in order to ensure the future of the Chinese people, we must think out some method of destroying these forces. [Editorial Note: No analysis of Dr. Sun's original economics could fail to reveal that he sees in all foreign trade an imposition upon China. He seems to suggest that the country would be better stagnant than yield the foreigner anything on her development. While every cent available to any Chinese administration is devoted to destructive purposes, Dr. Sun asks if it would not be wonderful if he and his colleagues had the imaginary \$1,200,000,000 which he thinks his country is losing.]

(To be Continued.)

travel encountered appeared to them far worse than returning to their stations to remain on familiar ground. Others decided it would be more hazardous to attempt travel through anti-foreign and anti-Christian areas than to remain. Local offices of this mission declare that no untoward experiences have been reported by those who remained.

The large numbers of China Inland Mission workers, however, who did leave their field are not returning to any extent, the whole policy being dependent upon consular advice.

Another equally reliable account of conditions in Szechuan is provided in a letter received from a missionary of 18 years standing in China who recently paid a visit to that province. He states that there remain 30 missionaries in Chengtu, five of whom recently accompanied him on a tour of inspection in the province. He states:—"I find conditions more peaceful here than at any time during my coming to China, 18 years ago." Following the first unsuccess which began last January, the situation eased considerably, and the summer months in Szechuan saw only a few military movements. For the most part the only mission buildings occupied by the military were those not in use at the time, though it is not quite clear how this can be regarded as evidence of the respect of property rights by local militarists. Furthermore, it is stated that there is no anti-foreign and no anti-Christian feeling at the present time. Comparatively few cases of looting are reported, also, according to the same record.

Work in the province of Szechuan, after foreigners, for the most part, evacuated the province, was carried on by Chinese Christians, and while opinions must necessarily differ regarding the efficiency of this administration the general policy of most of the missions is that in the circumstances they did as well as could be expected.

Quieter in Shantung

The Yangtze Rapids Steamship Co. is declared to be carrying passengers, either British or American, far up the Yangtze now and this is given as another reason why the return of individual workers, if not all, may be expected in the immediate future. Already a few missionaries have returned to Szechuan.

Reports from Chihli and Shantung emphasize the fact that with a quieter situation schools are opening optimistically. Of these 244 primary and 12 middle schools are now running in Shantung. A noteworthy feature about these provinces, as gathered from correspondence from missionaries on the spot, is that all are desirous of putting Chinese administrators into the places formerly held by foreigners in educational institutions. A sidelight upon this policy is provided in requests which came from several of the Chinese administrators who "carried on" during the period of foreign evacuation. They asked for the return of foreigners to the posts in question and the relinquishment of their own responsibility as administrators. What the outcome will be has not yet developed in the institutions under discussion.

In general it can be said that Christian schools in the north away from the fighting zone will open as usual, the question of government registrations remaining at *status quo*.

Central China presents an entirely different panorama. The provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and southern Honan show education at a standstill while the military whirlwind creates its havoc. All schools there are practically closed and no work above primary classes will be opened this session. Occupation of school premises by the military is only one of the obstacles whose complexity is familiar to missionary educationalists. The primary schools opening are for the most part those of the American Church Mission, it is reliably stated. And not more than one-half of all the primary schools in the district will open, unless can be counted the one or two informal junior middle schools for girls opening in several places.

Hunan at a Standstill

In Hunan even government schools are at a standstill and will

not be opened for the autumn session. The foreign institutions preparing to open with primary work will try to register with the Nationalist government and follow the essential regulations regarding Chinese principals and making the study of religion elective.

In Hupeh the local radicals have issued orders that no church schools can be opened and that any already recognized will not be allowed to propagate Christianity, which is the equivalent of stating that the schools shall be closed, according to mission authorities.

In this province and in Chékiang the same conciliatory policy has been adopted by religious institutions. It is stated that the Nanking government's attitude for Kiangsu and Chékiang has been reasonable and that their regulations have been accepted at their face value by the institutions concerned. The Central Educational Commission of the Nationalist Government issued during the summer an explanation of the catchwords "to regain educational rights." In this document it was stated that the commission had "recently determined that all private schools, including mission schools and foreign supported schools, shall be allowed to register in accordance with the official regulations and to continue to be maintained. People of all classes and students of private schools may, on no account, try deliberately to destroy a private institution by using the slogan 'Regain Educational Rights.' This commission has ordered the provincial educational bureaux to notify the public of this so that they may understand accordingly."

Whether or not the stand taken by the Educational Commission has had anything to do with the noticeable diminution in student activities is a matter of some surmise. It is stated definitely, however, by those most in touch with student activities that the radical aspects of the student movement are for the time on the wane. The fact that numerous missionary institutions have complied with the major demands of the students may be another reason for the quiescence.

The Case of St. John's

In Shanghai itself one very old and honoured institution, namely, St. John's University, will not, it is said, open this year, except in its theological and medicine departments, owing to its desire to mark time until a commission from America, due to arrive in November, has decided upon the future policy of the institution.

A few other cases of schools whose registration with the Nationalist government is pending, while advice from mission boards in America are awaited, are also on record. Many of these are opening with provisional registration, the supposition being that their temporary policy will in time be approved by the home boards.

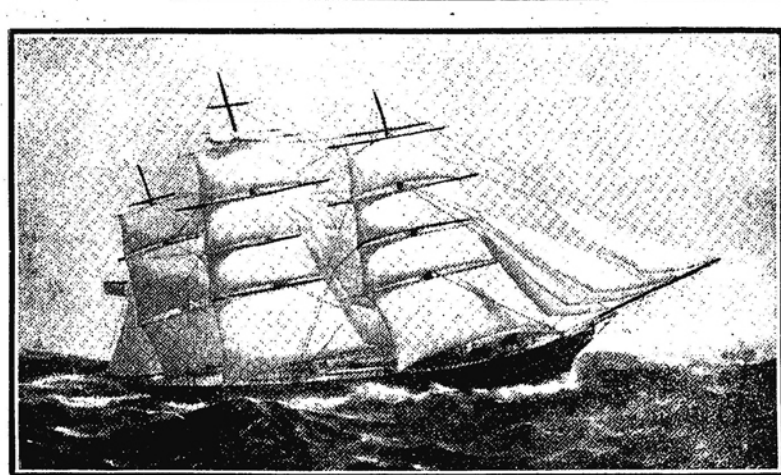
A degree of satisfaction is expressed by mission school authorities at the recent cancellation of a regulation that a school "proctor" or disciplinarian and the social science teacher in all mission schools should be government appointees. In Kuangtung, 13 out of 15 middle schools opened following the cancellation of this ruling. Most of the primary schools have also opened, registered with the government, and a number of colleges are in the process of registration.

Canton Christian College, now known as Lingnan University, reports that things are running smoothly and cordially and that the future outlook is splendid. There were 200 students at the summer session, and it is thought that should any labour troubles arise in the future, the government will give its assistance in controlling them.

The Fukien Christian College, in Poochow, likewise has had its policy approved by the home board and is finishing off its registration with the government in South China.

Nanking University is open at the present time, according to reliable information, and there are about 300 students, hardly enough to make the institution a financial success. Chinese members of the faculty are conducting the work, and they have requested only recently that foreigners should not attempt to return yet. The outcome of this is, of course, problematical.

In Ningpo an extremely radical situation prevails, the educationalists declare, the local group, with



With acknowledgements to the "Tattler."

THE FAMOUS TEA CLIPPER SIR LANCELOT

HARKING BACK TO THE TEA CLIPPER DAYS

The Story of Sir Lancelot's Record Voyage Home; Loaded at Shanghai by Mr. Brodie Clarke

At 4 o'clock each and every morning during the training season, arrives at the Shanghai Race Course the oldest member. The fact that he is the oldest member and the oldest continuous resident of Shanghai, reminds the writer of a remark passed by Judge Peter Grain some months ago while he was presiding at the annual general meeting of the Shantung Road Hospital. The learned judge in the course of his address to those assembled said: "I think I am right in saying that the hospital is the oldest institution in Shanghai, with, perhaps, the exception of Mr. Brodie Clarke."

Although the British community in Shanghai was and is well aware that Mr. Brodie Clarke has resided in Shanghai for many years, members of the Race Club were startled the other morning when that respected resident was casually looking through the latest issue to arrive here of the "Tattler." Turning to a page on which was a reproduction of a China tea clipper which was launched in the year 1865, Mr. Clarke said:—"I loaded that barque with tea in 1868. I remember her skipper well, his name was Edmunds; I was shipping clerk at the time for Jardine's."

A Passage of 89 Days

The celebrated tea clipper was the Sir Lancelot, launched in 1865. Her passage home of 89 days from China in 1868 has never been beaten and only once equalled. The picture which we reproduce in this issue shows the great vessel in full sail. After being sold to Indian interests, she weathered four severe cyclones and fell a victim to the fifth in 1895, when she foundered with all hands in that sailors' graveyard at the mouth of the Hooghly.

Interested in the story, a representative of the "North-China Daily News" called on the oldest resident at his office in Szechuen Road last week and received an extremely interesting interview.

"Yes," he said, "I remember her. Her captain was Captain Edmunds or Edmonds, I can't remember whether he spelt it with an (a) or (u)." Just think of it, after a space of 59 years, this gentleman, one of the pioneers of British trade with China, is so meticulous that he remembered that there was some controversy as whether the captain's name should be spelt with an "a" or "u." His memory is, of course, absolutely uncanny. "The tea season commenced in May," he said, and I remember loading 17 ships in one season." All these ships were consigned to Jardine's; they brought Manchester piece goods, lead, steel bars and stores and were moored alongside the Bund almost opposite the present offices of this paper. They were then loaded with tea and despatched with the utmost speed. The freight on tea varied between

£3.10 and £5 per ton and there was the greatest competition between the clippers to be the first away. The first to leave always took a double crew, and when she arrived in London, a premium of £1 per ton was paid by shippers in addition to the freight arranged here.

Ah Sing as Stevedore

"It was a great event," continued Mr. Brodie Clarke, "when the first ship left. I remember when the Sir Lancelot sailed: she made a passage home of 89 days which has never been beaten. Ah Sing, the grandfather of the present Ah Sing in Broadway, was the stevedore and we loaded her in record time. She had about 1,400 tons of tea that trip. All the clippers were about 1,400 to 1,450 tons. Freight was measured in the tea clippers at 50 cubic feet to the ton, not 40 cubic feet as in the case of steamers. The ships were built of oak with copper fastenings and copper sheeting. There was only one iron ship in the tea trade which shippers would utilize and that was the Tamerlane. The tea people were afraid of the tea sweating in iron ships and they always shipped by the wooden vessels. There were the Cutty Sark, the Flying Spur, the Leader, the Spindler, the John Roberts, and others. It was a fine sight to see them moored alongside the Bund. Jardine's building was in the same place as it is now and was the 'biggest building on the Bund. The "North-China Daily News" office was then in Canton Road. The Shanghai Club occupied the same site as the new building does to-day, and the Race Course track was where Chekiang Road, Pakhoi Road and Hoopoe Road are now situated. If you look on the map you will see that these roads almost make a complete oval. The grand stand was on Lloyd Road and the back of the stand was on the side of Defence Creek. Lloyd was secretary to the Council and lived in the grandstand."

Early Shanghai Days

Mr. Brodie Clarke arrived in Hongkong in the year 1864, and came to Shanghai in 1866. He was born on May 9, 1844, at Achareidh, Nairn, Scotland and joined Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in 1866. In those days there were two Municipal Councils, one governing the Hongkong district and one the British Settlement, comprising the Bund and Nanking Road district. There were two separate police forces but later the two settlements were amalgamated and called the Anglo-American Settlement. There was one foreign photographer by the name of Saunders.

"Saunders was a fine photographer," continued the oldest resident. "I have several photographs still in excellent condition. Here is a sample of his work." Mr. Brodie Clarke then produced a photograph of a comparative table of temperatures which appeared in the "North-China Daily News" in August 1879.

It is worth reproducing and is as follows:—

The appended table shows at a glance the actual heat experienced in Shanghai on the dates given and will be interesting to preserve as a record. This table has been compiled from the daily returns supplied to the "North-China Daily News," and gives an average of as nearly as possible 92.696 over the long period indicated:—

	1879	Max.
June 30		93.0
July 1		91.0
" 2		87.0
" 3		85.0
" 4		85.0
" 5		90.5
" 6		92.0
" 7		92.0
" 8		90.0
" 9		92.0
" 10		94.0
" 11		94.5
" 12		94.0
" 13		96.8
" 14		95.0
" 15		95.0
" 16		96.0
" 17		97.0
" 18		96.0
" 19		95.0
" 20		92.5
" 21		94.0
" 22		92.0
" 23		90.0
" 24		90.0
" 25		95.0
" 26		92.0
" 27		95.0
" 28		91.0
" 29		89.0
" 30		90.0
" 31		85.0
Aug. 1		87.0
" 2		88.0
" 3		88.0
" 4		88.0
" 5		88.0
" 6		92.0
" 7		94.0
" 8		94.0
" 9		90.0
" 10		95.0
" 11		97.0
" 12		98.5
" 13		98.0
" 14		99.0
" 15		99.0
" 16		99.5
" 17		99.0
" 18		99.0
" 19		97.0
" 20		91.0

The Settlements were visited by two thunderstorms yesterday, (Aug. 20, 1879), one occurring at early dawn and the second in the afternoon. The effect of the latter in suddenly cooling the temperature, was very marked, the thermometer at 4.30 showing only 73° degrees. Much-needed rain fell during the evening, and it may be expected that these storms are the forerunners of more enjoyable weather.

The Costly Clippers

Mr. Brodie Clarke went on to say that the tea clippers sailed part of the way up the Whangpoo and were then taken in tow by the steam tugs Rocket and Fuhie. The clippers were wonderfully well built and costly vessels, costing as much as £24 a ton to build. It can thus be calculated that a vessel of 1,400 tons would cost £33,600 to build. They weathered many typhoons, particularly when sailing to Anjer Head for fresh water and stores. The Suez Canal was, of course, not in existence at that time and the voyage to London had to be made via the Cape, the weather experienced in negotiating that point being too well known to enlarge upon.

Mr. Brodie Clarke well remembers the arrival in China waters of the first Blue Funnel str. Achilles, Ajax, and Agamemnon. These vessels, built in 1865 by the Ocean Steamship Co. were square rigged barques, equipped with tandem compound engines, the propeller being abaft of the rudder. The Achilles came home from China, via the Cape, in 57 days 18 hours' steaming time or, including stoppages, 61 days

3 hours. She carried 2,800 tons of merchandise and her coal consumption did not exceed 20 tons a day. In spite, however, of this saving of valuable time, the clippers continued to hold the tea trade for some 20 odd years, shippers preferring to ship by sailing ships and thereby running no risk of the tea becoming spoilt through oil fumes and the various smells which pervaded the early steamships. Another factor was, of course, the rate of freight, steamship rates being higher than those of sailing vessels.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

"What are we going to see this evening Mother?" asked little Damiu, when that long-suffering lady had finally located their seats and they were comfortably settled in them.

"I don't know, Damiu," was her response; "and you are not to begin pestering with your absurd questions."

"But you have a programme," persisted the youngster.

"I know, dear, but that's no guide to what will be pulled off," instructed his mother.

"Then why go to the bother and expense of a programme?" he wanted to know.

"That, my son, is something of a problem," she answered, with a sigh; "Do be quiet now, there's a dear. I shall have all I can do, presently, to make out what is being said on the stage."

The youngster contented himself with gazing about the theatre until suddenly the orchestra struck up, when he was once more consumed by curiosity.

"What is the lady at the piano trying to do, upset the instrument, Mother?" he ventured, after some moments of squinting about.

"No, Damiu, she is showing her temperament," was the reply; "Unless you show temperament by doing a sort of daily dozen whilst at the piano, you are not a musician."

"But, Mother, you grow very annoyed when I throw the music about when at my piano-practice," the youngster urged.

"You are too young to exhibit temperament," she admonished him; "Yours is simply temper."

"Does the lady know the distinction, Mother?"

"Apparently not. Now do be quiet and let me get an idea of what's going on."

"Will there be any dancing?"

was his next query.

"It will be called that, no doubt," she informed him.

"What is that lady doing, Mother?"

"She is singing, Damiu."

"Is singing a painful process, Mother, that she makes such awful faces about it?"

"It is frequently painful to those who must listen."

"Why does the gentleman reel about in that fashion?"

was the child's next poser; "Is he suddenly taken ill?"

"No, Damiu, he is pretending that he is drunk."

"But I thought that drunken people were not nice, Mother."

"Only off the stage, Damiu. Drunkenness on the stage is uproariously funny. Every show must have at least one drunkard in it, particularly if it is a performance by amateurs, so that we may see how well the young people of the community comport themselves. It will be even more popular if the luxury tax ever comes into effect, because drunkenness will then be very expensive."

"What did he say, just now, Mother, that has caused everyone to laugh so heartily?"

"You are far too young to be told, my son. It was a very broad remark."

"But I understood that such things were taboo among gentlefolk, Mother."

"Only off the stage, Damiu, only off the stage. Do you see that lady over there who is still shaking her sides over the remark? If someone were to make the very same remark to her on the street or in the drawing room to-morrow,

she would be horribly affronted and would write a letter to the editor."

"Where are we at the moment, Mother?"

"We are in Hawaii, my son."

"It is a strange name, Mother."

"And even a stranger country, Damiu, if this is a picture of it. The name originates in the inability of the natives to speak English properly, so instead of saying 'How are you?' they say 'Ha-wa-ye.'"

"Do the native ladies always endeavour to bend themselves double, backward, Mother?"

"Only the stage-Hawaiian, Damiu. The original is far too lazy to put herself to any such inconvenience."

"They wear very peculiar clothes, do they not, Mother?"

"Yes, Damiu, when they condescend to wear any."

"The yodeling is precisely like when we were in Switzerland, isn't it, Mother?"

"Yes, dear. The Hawaiians have an ostensible partiality for Swiss cheese. You recall the holes in Swiss cheese? Well, if a thin slice is adjusted to the music feeder of a player-piano, it produces notes such as you now hear."

"Is this the comedian, Mother?"

"Yes, dear."

"How does one identify him, Mother?"

"He has just made himself known, Damiu, by telling us he has never, never seen a square pineapple."

"But there is no such thing as a square pineapple, is there?"

"No, darling; that is what makes his observation so exceptionally side-splitting."

"Have you heard these jokes before, Mother?"

"Yes, Damiu, ever since Mother was a little girl."

"But don't they ever change them?"

"No, Damiu, that would be almost sacrilege. They are to be revered in the same way as Magna Carta, the Gunpowder Plot, and the Scot's explosive sixpence."

"Then why do people laugh, Mother, if they must be revered?"

"That is the answer, Damiu."

R. R. L. F.

THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

The official record of the recent tour of the Duke and Duchess of York has been written by Mr. Taylor Darbyshire, who was a member of the party; and will be provided with an introduction by the Duke himself. The publishers will be Messrs. Edward Arnold.

The Religious Tract Society announces a work which Lord and Lady Aberdeen have written in collaboration. Its title is to be "The Women of the Bible."

John Galsworthy has just finished a novel, "Swan Song," which with "The White Monkey" and "The Silver Spoon" completes—in sequel to "The Forsyte Saga"—a second Forsyte trilogy to which he has given the title "A Modern Comedy." "Swan Song" will first be serialized in England and America, and then published in book form by Heinemann in England and by Scribners in America in September of next year.

The "Journal of Katherine Mansfield" which Mr. Middleton Murry has edited is to be published by Constable's. It is to be followed by two volumes of her letters, on which he is still at work; and his biographical introduction will cover the three volumes.

A volume of reminiscences which should be distinctly lively has been written by the Earl of Rosslyn, who has been, in his time, soldier, actor, sportsman, gambler, and a settler (more or less) in South Africa. It is to be called "My Gamble with Life," and will be published by Cassell's.

Messrs. Arnold are to publish shortly the letters of Clara Schumann and Johannes Brahms, covering the whole period of their intimacy, which lasted more than forty years. They were edited, in Germany, by Dr. Berthold Litzmann; and the translation is now completed.

Jessie Mothersole's new book, "In Roman Scotland," in which she describes her own walk along the famous Antonine Wall, exploring the sites of the old Roman forts in Scotland, and tracing the Roman roads, is to be published from the Bodley Head. Very little has been written hitherto on the scattered Roman sites in Scotland outside of the records of the various archaeological societies, and Miss Mothersole's book, which she has illustrated with her own sketches in colour and in black and white, will "fill a gap."

Mr. J. Lewis May has collected and translated a number of newspaper articles by Anatole France which, with his characteristic indolence, he wade no attempt to preserve, and many prefaces and introductions written by him to books by other authors. They are to be included in Messrs. John Lane's Library Edition of the works of Anatole France under the title of "Prefaces, Introductions, and other Uncollected Papers."

The revelations made by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton in her book "In Darkest London" (Macmillan), regarding the conditions she discovered when for several months she tramped the London streets in search of work, led to the establishment of a fund to build hostels for homeless women, and the first of these "Cecil Houses" was recently opened in Devonshire Street and has been visited by Queen Mary. The Queen was among the first subscribers to the fund and has shown great interest in the project.

"In Darkest London" is a record of an amazing personal experience among the London poor.

A new Donald Maxwell book—written, as usual, by the illustrator—which Messrs. Methuen will publish, is "The Enchanted Road." In this Mr. Maxwell takes the reader from London through Kent, and intersperses his story with sketches in tint, line, and colour.

Messrs. Elkin Mathews and Marrot are shortly reissuing in a cheap form A. W. Evans' translation of

"Serenus," by Jules Lemaitre. Mr. Evans is the translator of Anatole France's "L'Île des Pingouins."

"The Confessions of a Ram-runner," by James Barbican, which Messrs. Blackwood are to publish, should provide plenty of excitement for those who delight in records of adventure.

Mr. Sewell Stokes, the author of "The Eternal Honeymoon," a first novel, which Leonard Parsons is publishing this month, dedicates it to Miss Rebecca West and Miss Isadora Duncan, who, he says, are "the only women he has met who have the courage to be broadminded."

Messrs. Hutchinson are to issue a batch of novels which will include Winifred Graham's "Fame and Shame," concerning "the first lady K. C. in England"—John Chancellor's "The Dark God," Lady Miles' "Love's Cousin," M. E. Francis' "Mosses," G. B. Burgin's eighty-ninth story, "The Hundredth Man," and Anthony Wynne's "The Horseman of Death."

Miss May Edginton's next story, "The Joy Girl," which Messrs. Cassell are publishing, develops a new idea. A chauffeur hankers after high society, and fulfils his ambition for one year at his employer's expense, the employer meanwhile becoming the chauffeur. Both of them fall in love with the same girl, whose aim is a rich marriage; and the inevitable complications are very entertaining.

The publication by Heinemann's of Miss Marie Conway Oemler's love story in which John Wesley is the hero was postponed until August 25. When the Wesley brothers visited Georgia and met Miss Sophia Hopkey, John found it hard to choose between a life of celibacy and one with Sophy, and Miss Oemler has turned his emotional trouble to good account and suggested its effect on the subsequent course of Methodism.

From Tarzan-ism to reincarnation is not a very far cry. It has been taken by Mr. Edgar Rice Burroughs, whose next sensational story, which Methuen have in preparation, deals with the subject and is, to some extent, "given away" by its title, "The Eternal Lover."

A "first novel" of which much will be expected is "Dusty Answer," by Rosamund Lehmann, which Chatto and Windus will publish. The authoress is the daughter of Rudolph Lehmann, and is actually Mrs. Lealie Runciman, the daughter-in-law of the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M. P. She only recently came down from Cambridge, and life in a woman's college forms the background of part of the story.

A GUIDE TO MISSIONS

"DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSION IN CHINA, 1927" Edited for the National Christian Council, Shanghai. Kwang Hsueh Publishing House. Price, \$5.00.

One does not fully comprehend the extent of Protestant missionary endeavour in China until one scans a directory of this character. It is not merely a matter of territorial distribution, but the actual diversity of this endeavour, the vast organization which it comprehends, which is impressed upon one.

In the present volume, the information is advantageously arranged. Missionary Societies are grouped denominationally. In addition to the Alphabetical List of Names, individual missionaries are listed according to geographical location, the province in which they work, and the station to which they are attached, being definitely recorded. Important National Committees and Organizations are listed in a special section.

An explanatory preface is devoted to a statement of the reasons for and advantages of these several arrangements.

Those who have occasion constantly, or even occasionally, to inform themselves as to missionary affairs in China will find this directory extremely useful.

CHILD LABOUR IN SHANGHAI

"BULLETIN No. 1 OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF SHANGHAI WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS" (Directed Toward the Regulation of Child Labour in Shanghai, 1921-1926).

Publications of this character invariably come as a revelation. In a world where it would seem that "everybody's business is nobody's business," we hear vaguely of endeavour to remedy conditions which cry aloud for reform, and as quickly forget all about it. Comes the day when it is forcibly brought home to us that a few zealous workers have taken the responsibility upon their shoulders, and proceeded to do what all should have united in doing in the first instance.

This is precisely the lesson conveyed by the Bulletin under notice. It is a record of painstaking inquiry into local conditions which are abhorrent in the sight of the West. It traces the progress of endeavour to reform child labour at Shanghai, since the inception of the movement in 1921, over a period of five years. The covers of this slender pamphlet conceal a veritable mine of information calculated to give pause to the most thoughtless.

The Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into child labour by the Municipal Council in June, 1923, and which was submitted in July, 1924, containing, among other data, replies from Chinese employers to the committee's invitation to define their attitude, is illuminating to a degree, the recommendations of the Commission being particularly so. The Chinese Government Provisional Regulations are equally instructive. Expressions of interest from abroad, including the observations of Miss Alice Masaryk daughter of the President of Czechoslovakia, attest the vital character of the inquiry. The Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations have rendered useful service in incorporating all this information in pamphlet form.—R.R.L.F.

THE "CHINA JOURNAL"

Discusses the Shanghai Mind

The leader in the current (September) issue of the "China Journal" by the editor, Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, will be heartily endorsed by Shanghaiers who naturally must resent the imputation which is apparently contained in the term "Shanghai mind." Just what it is that differentiates the Shanghai mind from the Peking or Hongkong mind is not clear, and who originated the term is not known, but Shanghai appears to be gaining the unenviable reputation of being a community of pleasure seekers with what Lady Drummond Hay, writing in the "Sphere," says has been characterized as an "overdeveloped provincial mentality." The Shanghai mind is supposed to have no interest in things Chinese or in China beyond making money here, and to ignore the higher things of life such as art, literature, music, and science. Mr. Sowerby takes issue with those who claim that Shanghai has no intellectual life and points out the many opportunities there are here for those who seek after knowledge and mental stimulation.

Other Important Features

The outstanding feature of the present number of the Journal to our mind is the article entitled "Angkor the Magnificent, Yesterday and To-day" by Prince Chasseloup Lauba Murat. The author has the gift of description and leaves the reader breathless at times with the vividness with which he pictures the grandeur and marvellous beauty of this ancient city of Cambodia and the pomp and pageantry of its court life. The illustrations which accompany the article are extraordinarily good.

Of great value to sinologists is the series by Mr. K. C. Wong, entitled "Ancient Jades: Marvels of Chinese Civilization," now running serially in the "Journal," the first chapter of which appeared in the August issue. Mr. Wong has devoted some 30 years to collecting ancient ceremonial jades and to research in the ancient classics and chronicles with a view to identifying and classifying his collection, and the result of his labours will

be found in the present series of papers.

"Fishing on Vancouver Island," contributed by Frank Giolma, will be of great interest to sportsmen. Vancouver Island might be said to be "The Angler's Paradise," since one can fish there every day through the year. The author gives information as to the kinds of fish to be had at different seasons of the year and the best equipment and methods for catching them. "The Crab in China," by C. S. Wang, is an article in popular vein which gives much interesting and amusing information regarding this member of the crustaceans from a culinary as well as literary point of view.

The usual sections of the "Journal" devoted to science, reviews of books, shooting and fishing, education, the kennel, and the garden complete one of the most interesting numbers of the year.

AN AMERICAN AND LITERATURE

"THE LITERARY DISCIPLINE."—By John Erskine. London, Nash and Grayson. Price, 6/ net.

Everybody who cares at all for books and writing—and those who care nothing are a rapidly diminishing host in the human family—would well to study Professor Erskine's essays. They are not entirely easy reading; they are written in so smooth and finished a style that the careless reader will be apt to miss the point altogether; as one sometimes misses the points of a speech delivered in a very even, modulated voice. I do not agree personally with all his theories; I think they are too much influenced by an evident desire to combat certain tendencies in American life to be wholly dispassionate. But he has always something to say, it is always worth saying, and it is always well said, is the opinion of Mr. Stuart Hodgson, as expressed in the "Daily News."

To test your power of enjoying him, take these passages at random. Try first a criticism of Wordsworth: "In one sense he was not a nature lover, though he had recourse to nature for ethical wisdom: it was only the wisdom he cared about, and we have an unpleasant impression, which perhaps does him injustice, that when he had got a moral idea out of the primrose by the river's brim, he was through with the primrose for the day. Here is a very shrewd criticism very shrewdly expressed; but you see from the first half of this passage what I mean about Mr. Erskine's style. It is impeccable; it is flowing; but it is not really easy. Turn on a page or two and you will find another instance:

Only the sins of good people rouse in us tragic pity or terror, for that is the kind of sin, if any, we should commit. Set out in that form the point is obvious; but in its context at the end of a long passage a careless reader might miss it: which would be a pity, for it is quite a good one. There is a similarly shrewd "telescoped" criticism of the censorship. The Censor, he tells us, might be a good Censor if he were a connoisseur and a patron of good poets and painters.

But, then, if you had the taste for the best no inducement whatever would make you give your life to the detection of indecency. The book is interesting to Europeans who care for literature on account of its indirect revelation of what is happening in American literature. But the admirable essay on Originality would in any case justify it, I do not know that the real poet's function could be put more clearly than Professor Erskine puts it.

So mankind will listen to the authentic poet who completes their half-realized selves; and will say of him somewhat with the woman of Samaria, "He told me all the things that ever I did."

I should be happier about Professor Erskine's canons of criticism if his examples were more convincing. But the criticism of "The Hairy Ape."

Nothing explodes. The man simply enunciates his two ideas in different accents of violence, until the author thinks it is time to stop and gets him strangled in the Zoo. It seems to me a most extraordinary piece of perversity. The whole real theme of the play—the heartrending tragedy of the man who "does not belong" anywhere, ending with the final demonstration, fantastic and violent if you like but surely logical to the last possible point, that even the brutes disown his fellowship, seems deliberately and contemptuously ignored. If this is where the rules lead us we shall do better blind.

Watery Pimples On Baby's Head Cuticura Healed

"My baby's head broke out all over with watery pimples that itched and burned terribly keeping her awake. She used to scratch them and make them bleed, and in a very short time the trouble spread to the back of her ear. Her hair all fell out and I got no rest day or night with her."

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after the first application she got relief. I purchased more and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. F. Jewell, 25, Well St., Plymouth, Eng.

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations and have a clear, sweet skin, soft, smooth hands and a healthy scalp with good hair. Cuticura Talcum is unexcelled in purity.

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Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

A DEPARTING STUDENT OF CHINA

The Author of "China in Sign and Symbol" Takes Leave

Those who are familiar with the delightful volume, "China in Sign and Symbol," published about a year ago, are equally familiar with the name of its author, Mrs. Louise Crane, who is leaving Shanghai to-morrow on board the str. Saarbrücken for Europe.

Mrs. Crane has been identified with the study of China in several aspects since she first came out to this country in 1919. Recently she received the distinction of being asked to join the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers in London, an organization which counts among its members such distinguished patrons as Thomas Hardy, James Barrie, A. A. Milne, Sir Arthur Pinero, Ramsay MacDonald, Somerset Maugham, Clemence Dane, H. G. Wells, and others, to list only a few of the names well known to the public.

"China in Sign and Symbol" is directly responsible for the honour which an invitation to join the Society represents, but Mrs. Crane has delved into other phases of life in the Orient as well. It will be remembered that in 1921 her publication "The Christian Occupation of China" received considerable notice for the clear presentation of current missionary problems. This work was a collection of statistics concerning missionary work in China and it labelled the compiler as a discerning observer of missions and their efforts in this part of the world.

Mrs. Crane spent several years in Peking where her work on the signs and symbols of China received its inspiration and where the data which makes the book so readable was collected. During her residence in the North, Mrs. Crane, also, made a trip to Inner Mongolia and there saw the Living Buddha filmed at Dolon Nor, the capital of this section of Mongolia. Many interesting anecdotes can be told by the author about this trip. How the number two wife of the Living Buddha murdered the number one wife and then swore it was the "little devil" which looked out of the camera that accompanied the foreign party, is only one among the many.

Describing this journey, Mrs. Crane shows clearly to her hearer

that the present obstacles to travel among the Chinese did not exist only a few years ago. Then, it was the aim of officials to give every assistance possible to travelers whose reasons for the journey were made clear to them.

Before coming to China, Mrs. Crane had been active in suffrage and child welfare movements in America. She was the press chairman of Mrs. Frank Vanderlip's Assembly District of Suffrage in 1917, and was the only paid press chairman during the New York state suffrage campaign. With the end of the fight for women's suffrage Mrs. Crane turned her attention to child welfare work. Moreover, during the Food Conservation programme of Herbert Hoover during 1917 and succeeding years, Mrs. Crane showed her versatility by entering this work. Aided by the "N. Y. Tribune" in publicity, large food demonstrations outlining the various food values were arranged by her. Thereafter, she once more turned her attention to the conditions under which women and children worked in America and the efforts which she and other public-spirited women put forth in this connection undoubtedly had great influence in the betterment of conditions through legislation.

Mrs. Crane hopes to spend some time in Europe. She will visit in Vienna for a considerable period and have opportunity to see a number of people formerly resident in Shanghai who are planning to stop the winter in the Austrian capital.

Whether or not she will ever return to China, after having returned to America for a time, from Europe, is a matter of doubt, but this will not interfere with her future publications about China, the material for which has been collected by the delightful author during her stay here.—L.B.W.

COLOURS AND MATERIALS

Moire, Taffetas and Velvet

It is characteristic of the season that, besides jerseys, tweeds, kashas, crepes, broadcloths, there are a multitude of materials which if not new are used in new forms. Moire has come in again in large quantities, and for afternoons it is largely used in blacks and blues and for evenings in beautiful shades of golden bronze and pinks. Taffetas is another material which has come in a new form, for it is often striped or checked in satin. Some of the black taffetas dresses with their shiny satin patterns from the smartest afternoon dresses of the season. Velvets are everywhere, and they range from the heavy pile velvet to a material that is as light as chiffon.

Smart Shades

Colourings have a good deal of novelty this season and are also influenced by the make of material. Dark blues and blacks are found everywhere for afternoon frocks of which so much is being made just now. Preferably they are of patterned material, or the folds in which they fall lend them variety. Charming frocks are made of striped black taffetas, the stripes being used round the neck or the waist to emphasize both.

A great deal of green appears this season, and chiefly in the bluish tints. There is also a new "dark blue." This is like navy, but with less purple in it. A horizon blue is also much used both for afternoon and evening dresses. Rich caramel browns, bronzes of every tone, and the very palest shades in creams and pinks are seen in velvets. In satins white appears again and again, and in evening dresses it is often trimmed in shades of grey with touches of black, the shading

DARE-DEVIL DIANAS

In The Hunting Field

"A prominent Master of Hounds I know has offered to produce 12 women who would outpound (ride to a finished) 12 men," says Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny in the "Evening Standard."

Mr. A. J. Munnings, the painter of hunters, a keen rider, who recently "hoaxed" the public into the belief that a mounted model in riding kit was a man, whereas "he" was a clever young horsewoman, declared that Sir Claude was quite right. "Right in all he says," he added emphatically.

"By Jove, a woman doesn't mind breaking her neck six times a week in these days.

Some of them ride like mad, and it takes a very funny fence to stop them. You have to get out of their way when they are coming along. Sir Claude has seen it, and he knows.

You cannot get away from it—women to-day see no fear in anything when they are out in the field. The women have ridden the heads off the men."

Mr. William Smith, the West End riding master, with 46 years' experience, admits that women who go in for outdoor sport are getting very hard and fit, though he doubts their ability to meet men on equal terms in the saddle.

"Young horsewomen at the present time are certainly a very smart lot in many cases," he said. "In paying a tribute to their keenness and fitness, Sir Claude is pretty well right. I doubt, however, whether it would be possible to find a dozen women riders who would outpound a dozen men.

Of late years women have improved to a far greater degree at hard work in the saddle than have men. It is because they have more facilities."

"Young men, nowadays, who formerly had the means and the time to live an open air life, with plenty of hunting, generally have to concern themselves about earning a living.

"The young women, on the other hand, who are the daughters of well-to-do people, are encouraged to go in for riding. They have the leisure and become remarkably proficient."

"I know a few of them who have become so strong and muscular through riding, swimming, tennis, and the like, that they refuse to wear evening dress. Aristocratic girls they are, too, whose home surroundings offer them every luxury.

"And if I may add a personal opinion they are certainly fine looking girls—far better looking than in the days when plenty of exercise was deemed not quite the right thing for their sex."

THE MIRROR

One of the reasons why the French room looks bigger than the English is because of the number of mirrors it contains. All restaurants and shops are eked out with mirrors, and doors, tables, and partitions are made of mirror. The new art has by no means swept away the mirror. On the contrary, this means of duplication is regarded as a legitimate method of giving both light and decorative effects. The mirror is used very much in lighting itself. Sometimes it is merely a reflector. Sometimes a big circle of mirror, about a foot wide, is suspended from the ceiling with the reflecting side downwards. On the non-reflecting side electric light bulbs are placed. The mirror therefore serves as a shade to the light, and, in addition, the light at its back gives it a deep, steady tone which is most original. Mirrors are also used on screens, as much for colouring as for reflection. A good many silver and gold screens have been made lately, some worked in metals and some merely painted in gold and silver Cubist designs. The mirror sometimes takes the place of the silver, and may form a triangle or irregular figure on the screen, the rest of which is in gold. There are screens made entirely of little panes of mirror fastened together with square gold nails like 18th-century doors. These mirrors are so constructed that the room is repeated in them as many times as there are panes.

UGLINESS HAS ITS "INNING"

How We Differ from a Past Generation of Prettiness

Nowadays one is always coming upon something or other which brings out the fact that "plain Janes" no longer exist. Not that ugly girls have entirely disappeared from the face of the earth, oh, dear no! It is simply that they no longer worry over their shortcomings, and set to work with a will to remedy them and to develop all sorts of interesting and bizarre facial effects to make them superior to the merely pretty girl. To be smartly ugly—strikingly so—is to have achieved a far greater success than to be dubbed pretty.

That is one of the most obvious differences from a generation back. Not but that women still consult the oracle of artificial aids on how to become beautiful. The really clever ones, if plain, contrive to make you forget all about their plainness through the discriminate use of the obvious aids. Nobody seems to hold it against them particularly, and this also is a distinguishing mark of the century.

First there is the hair. In an age universally devoted to clipping, one head of hair has very little really to commend it over another. Straight, unattractive hair can be put in the hands of an expert and developed into unparalleled chic; smooth and glossy, fitting like a skull cap on the head, and with a very little adjustment the world gets accustomed to the idea.

Most of us can recall numbers of untidy, stringy heads of hair which can thank their lucky stars for the mode.

"Make-up" has its abuses as well as its uses, but its application, far from sending us off into the hysterics of a generation back with which nice people were wont to regard "painted" people, is now looked upon as merely a necessary facing of facts.

Why appear at an evening party looking like a wan wisp, when a little dab of rouge will stave off the pity of onlookers, we ask? And no honestly dissenting answer comes to light.

A famous beauty-salon lady once told me that she never saw a plain girl that she did not long to develop into a beauty free of charge. "Why don't you, sometime?" I asked. "Think of the wonderful publicity for your establishment." But as she only sighed, her secrets are still her own as far as I am concerned. Still, there was quite obviously more implied than meets the eye.

Just the other day the American artist, Mr. Hasket Coffin, in a newspaper interview had something derogatory to say on this question of make-up. (One must present all sides to the question.) "Lip-sticks make all mouths look alike," he said, and as he contended that mouths tell character and that character was obscured by lip-stick he naturally found the idea bad for his profession. Yet, artists are all alike in one particular: they think in pluperfect terms regarding wcmankind. Whereas we all know how discouragingly average most of us are.

Nobody could be heartless enough to wish the recall of the old days when a plain girl was merely plain. We much prefer to give her the resource of *insouciance*, the *gamin* touch, as escape from her plainness. Undoubtedly this also gives a broadened interest in life to onlookers—the touch that is supplied by make-up.

In the matter of clothes, the pretty girl who can wear all colours certainly appears off-hand to have the advantage. But has she? If a clever plain girl once discovers that there are colours which she must never, never be betrayed into, wearing, she simply avoids them and sticks to those which become her. The first thing which Miss Plain Red Hair discovers is that she is that smart girl who always wears that queer shade of green, which is death and destruction to the average complexion. Colour is comparatively simple, though you will possibly say that there are sallow skins and nondescriptly tinted eyes which cannot be made striking, be their owner's intention ever so painstaking.

I don't like to carry this discussion beyond the realms of everyday life, but Paris says that complexions should be made to match the frock if nature has not done it for one. Strange hues come out of the Parisian box of colours and strange effects are gained as they are applied. To be original is essentially to epitomize chic.

Even styles are intriguing to help the girl with the unsung face, as note what an interested reader (gentleman) sent in to the Woman's Page a few days back with the request that it should be published thereon:—

"As to whether the present-day skirt should be above the knee or below seems to be a matter for argument, but—and here is an unquestionable fact—whether they are visible or not, knees must be beautiful.

"So much is said about the shape of out hands and ankles, and poets have always agreed on the beauty of a dimple in a cheek or chin, but the dimple is probably far more at home nestling in the side of a pretty knee than anywhere else."

So a girl may have a plain face and yet be the proud possessor of pretty knees, which bears me out that never has the average woman had as much opportunity to be intriguing as at the present time.—Jill O'Lantern.

TOWN CHILD

There's a hill somewhere,
And a tree and birds;
But I have only
The lovely words.

There are roads and rivers
To every sea;
But they're only beautiful
Words to me.

The clouds and sky.
Are over all,
But the towers of town
Are dark and tall.

So I say them over,
The lovely words:
Hill and hollow,
And tree and birds.

And they make a song
That is sweet to me:
Road and river,
And sand and sea.

And I hear soft music,
Just as plain,
When I whisper, Meadow,
And mist and rain.

And the towers of town,
Grow bright and small
When I say the sky
Is over all.

Oh, a flock of words,
Like snow-white sheep,
Is a lovely thing
For a child to keep.

Barbara Young.

THE CHIFFON SHAWL

It is well to remember, in the realm of dress, how much the small things count—little dainty dress accessories, that often in themselves look insignificant, yet play a great part in the general effect of the toilette, besides making a considerable inroad into one's dress allowance!

A carefully chosen scarf, string of beads, handbag, will often give a distinctive touch to an otherwise undistinguished toilette.

A silken evening shawl, too, is among the innumerable desirable dress "ecceteras" which can be the making of an ensemble, if one has mastered the art of draping it gracefully round one's person—an accomplishment which the maidens of Dalmatia, in particular, have brought to perfection.

One of the dainty little gossamer shawls which are fashion's latest whim for evening wear is in shaded chiffon, trimmed with ragged flowers of shaded chiffon. For a restaurant or theatre these small shawls are particularly charming for stalls, are sometimes draughty, and a cloak is often cumbersome.

The Rest Cure

She: Freddie hasn't been out a night nor taken a drink for three weeks.

He: Turned over a new leaf?

She: No, he turned over a new car.

VESSELS CARRYING MAILS

INWARD	OUTWARD
DUE SHANGHAI:	FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:
Per B.F. Keeman Sept. 25	Per P. & O. Khyber Sept. 27
Per P. & O. Nyanza Sept. 25	For Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe:
Per N.Y.K. Shinan Mar. 25	1 Per R.D.S. Pres. Cleveland Sept. 25
Per R.D.S. Pres. Cleveland Sept. 25	2 Per R.D.S. Pres. Madison Sept. 25
Per R.D.S. Pres. Pierce Sept. 25	3 Per C.P.S. Empress of Canada Oct. 8
Per M.M. D'Artagnan Sept. 25	For MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW
Per B.F. Aeneas Sept. 25	Zealand via Hongkong:
Per P. & O. Lahore Sept. 25	1 Per R.D.S. Pres. Madison Sept. 24
1 Per R.D.S. Pres. Wilson Sept. 24	2 To Seattle 1 To S.F.
2 From Seattle 1 From S.F.	

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given. Vessels marked * may be expected to be carrying mails.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON	From BREMEN	From SINGAPORE
Macdonald Sept. 17 Oct. 18	Coffin Sept. 20 Oct. 20	Nyanza Sept. 17 Sept. 25
Glenn Sept. 17 Oct. 18	Rheinland Aug. 27 Oct. 1	D'Artagnan Sept. 18 Sept. 20
Mongolia Sept. 23 Nov. 1	From MARSEILLES	Lahore Sept. 20 Oct. 1
Hakoni Sept. 24 Nov. 1	G.Metinger Sept. 9 Oct. 14	Kashmir Sept. 23 Oct. 2
Caribbe Oct. 1 Nov. 11	C.Willington Sept. 10 Oct. 19	Glenbrook Sept. 23 Oct. 3
Rombahre Oct. 15 Nov. 28	Cushini Sept. 17 Oct. 26	Honolulu Sept. 23 Oct. 2
From LIVERPOOL	Saxa Sept. 23 Oct. 2	Dubnitz Sept. 18 Oct. 4
Thames Aug. 27 Oct. 5	From GIBRALTAR	From PORTSWETNAM
Denned Sept. 13 Oct. 12	Fashimi Sept. 14 Oct. 20	Coloford Sept. 22 Oct. 5
Telares Sept. 13 Oct. 20	From GENOA	From ALGIERS
Sarperon Sept. 17 Oct. 21	Olderker Sept. 15 Oct. 22	Taiwan Sept. 8 Oct. 15
From INNINGHAM	From PORT SAID	From MACASSAR
Sumatra Aug. 16 Sept. 28	Ached Sept. 17 Oct. 20	Tikini Sept. 13 Oct. 4
From HAMBURG	Gernwin Sept. 22 Nov. 1	From MANILA
Sachsen Aug. 27 Oct. 5	Ludwigshafen Sept. 22	Madrosa Sept. 19 Sept. 24
Saragun Aug. 30 Oct. 8	From SUEZ	Schlesien Sept. 20 Sept. 27
Adia Aug. 30 Oct. 8	Sumatra Sept. 1 Sept. 29	From HONGKONG
Phenias Sept. 21 Nov. 4	Janina Sept. 16 Oct. 21	Keeman Sept. 22 Sept. 25
From ROTTERDAM	From COLOMBO	N. Inchoep Sept. 21 Sept. 23
C. Salford Aug. 14 Oct. 15	Janina Sept. 16 Oct. 21	Shinku Sept. 22 Sept. 26
C.Willington Aug. 28 Oct. 19	Kashmir Sept. 16 Oct. 3	Numburg Sept. 22 Sept. 26
Funda Sept. 10 Oct. 20	Suva Sept. 1 Oct. 6	Liban Sept. 22 Sept. 26
Berry Sept. 11 Oct. 20	From BATAVIA	From Kobe
Schoer Aug. 11 Oct. 20	Tjikembang Sept. 4 Oct. 21	Shanghai Sept. 23 Sept. 25
Adward Aug. 12 Oct. 21	Tjikembang Sept. 4 Oct. 21	Yokohama Sept. 23 Sept. 25
From ANTWERP		
Bendach Aug. 18 Oct. 13		
Preussen Aug. 30 Oct. 13		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK	From SAN FRANCISCO	From VANCOUVER
Scotland July 11 Sept. 1	Hague Aug. 27 Oct. 4	E. of Russia Sept. 22 Oct. 7
C. Ransom Aug. 8 Oct. 9	P. Van Buren Sept. 24 Oct. 18	From HONOLULU
Titan Aug. 8 Oct. 30	From PORTLAND	P. Wilson Sept. 17 Oct. 4
E. Bank Aug. 6 Oct. 1	Oakleigh Oct. 2	From YOKOHAMA
From GALVESTON	W. O'Hara Oct. 2	Kiyber Sept. 24
P. Henry July 25 Sept. 1	W. Hinton Oct. 23	From Kobe
From SEATTLE	W. O'Hara Oct. 23	Shanghai Sept. 23 Sept. 25
P. Pierce Sept. 13 Sept. 19	W. O'Hara Oct. 23	Yokohama Sept. 23 Sept. 25
Yokohama Sept. 13 Sept. 19	W. O'Hara Oct. 23	
Kaga M. Sept. 28 Oct. 25	W. O'Hara Oct. 23	

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. President Cleveland, September 15. From Kobe. Miss Hazel Atwood, Mrs. C. J. Breen, Master Dermott Breen, Mr. Alfonso Calalaga, Miss. Crawford, Miss Roberta Chang, Mrs. C. H. Chan, Mrs. Elaine Clark, Mrs. H. E. Campbell, Miss Jeannette Campbell, Dr. C. C. Chen, Dr. Herbert Grove Dorsey, Mrs. S. B. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mr. Jow Granly, Mr. P. P. Granberry, Mr. Rev. Albert Gray, Master Stephen E. Gray, Miss Helene H. Harder, Miss Mary Ellen Hebride, Rev. Frederick W. Henning, Rev. C. Hoff, C. Hoff, C. Hoff, Hoffman, Miss Betty Hoffman, Miss Katherine Hoffman, Master Stanley Hoffman, Master John Hoffman, Miss Belle Knox, Mr. B. Kator, Rev. George C. Lockwood, Mrs. George C. Lockwood, Miss Althea Lockwood, Mr. Charles R. Leach, Miss Abby Shaw Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mayhew, Mr. Albert Mann, Mr. H. Munson, Mr. Rinji Nukushina, Rev. Jeremiah M. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pond, Dr. J. T. Proctor, Mr. John H. Rising, Mrs. R. Rice, Miss Shirley Rice, Rev. Albert Sanders, Mrs. Albert Sanders, Mrs. Michael Saikaly, Rev. W. R. Sawhill, Mrs. W. R. Sawhill, Miss Mary Louise Sawhill, Wm. Allen Sawhill, Mr. C. Stigter, Mr. Frederick Teutle, Mr. George Vilas, Miss B. Theresia Wells, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Mrs. S. K. Waterman, Major A. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Master Wilson, Mr. O. Yanowitch.

Per str. Tingang, September 15. From Northern Ports. Mr. Lilius, Mr. F. G. Raven, Mrs. Miss and Master Bellow, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Fairclough, Mrs. Harli and child, Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. Babcock, Mrs. Hyatt and child.

Per str. Tuckoo, September 15. From River Ports. Mrs. Z. Voronova, Mr. L. E. Gale, Mrs. Ritt-Muller and two children, Mr. I. Freise, Mr. A. Nolling, Mr. E. J. Harris, Mr. Hetherington, Mr. Rotmuller, Miss Rittmuller, Mr. Kozack, Mr. Brauns.

Per str. Kaping, September 16. From Chinwangtao. Mrs. D. O. Bates, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Nazer, Mrs. Rennie, Mrs. Gregg, Miss Murray, Mrs. and Miss Darlington, Mr. Powell, Miss R. Cockburn, Miss J. Clear.

Per str. President Grant, September 16. From San Francisco. Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. J. H. Beach, Mr. J. H. Twogood, Mrs. M. Lowrie, Miss Gertrude, Mrs. Chas. Austin, Mr. E. G. Schwartz, Mrs. Chas. Stuart, Miss W. Caldwell, Mr. E. C. Franch, Capt. W. N. Verner, Mr. R. J. Tomlinson, Lieut. W. M. Thompson, Mrs. Grace Arbogast, Mr. Chas. Austin, Mr. Chas. Stuart, Mr. C. N. Caldwell, Mr. J. B. Fellers, Mr. Hasselmann.

Per str. Empress of Canada, September 17. From Vancouver. Mrs. M. J. Bowyer, Mrs. A. D. Calhoun, Master A. B. Calhoun, Miss E. Case, Miss N. Drummond, Mrs. John and Miss N. Duncun, Miss E. F. Fyrrth, Mrs. P. K. and Miss E. P. Gravelly, Mr. H. Hodes, Mrs. J. O. Hughes, Mr. R. E. M. and Mrs. J. B. McManis, Mr. A. M. Supper, Mrs. J. B. and Miss Londeke, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McMunn, Mrs. E. B. and Miss B. Newcomb, Mrs. E. P. and Miss D. J. and Master L. F. M. Popple, Master F. Schwyser, Master P. and Master M. Sopher, Miss S. Dubinsky, Mrs. H. A. Miss S. A. Towne, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tisdale, Miss E. K. Doreaux, Mr. J. H. Boylan, Mr. L. F. Farnham, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Nijhoff, Mrs. Margt. Prostor, Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wayne, Mr. E. S. and Mrs. H. Newman, Miss E. Wooten, Mrs. S. Barker, Mr. M. Miss C. and Miss P. Boldere, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Seck, Mrs. E. W. Tisdale, Miss E. K. Doreaux, Mr. J. H. Boylan, Mr. L. F. Farnham, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Nijhoff, Mrs. Margt. 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